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BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, complectentia Vetus Testamentum, Hebraico, Græco et Latino Idiomate; Novum Testamentum Græcum et Latinum, et Vocabularium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum Veteris Testamenti, cum Grammaticâ Hebraicâ, necnon Dictionario Græco: de mandato ac sumptibus Cardinalis FRANCISCI XIMENEZ DE CISNEROS. Industriâ ARNALDI GULIELMI DE BROCARIO artis impressorie Magistri.

Compluti. Fol. 1514-17. 6 vol.

THIS is the celebrated Polygot Bible*, of which CARDINAL XIMENES was the promoter and patron. In order to become

* Renouard observes that the honour of having projected *the first plan of a Polyglot Bible* is due to ALDUS. In one of this printer's letters to Currado Celta and Vincenzio Longino (9th July, 1501), he remarks, "Vetus et Novum Testamentum Græce, Latine, et Hebraice, nondum impressi, sed parturio." At the beginning of the preface of the Aldine Psalter (printed about 1497) mention is made of the probability of a Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Bible being speedily executed by ALDUS. Of this projected work, however, *only one sheet* was printed, in collateral columns of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; which I have seen in the royal library at Paris. It is perhaps the only copy in the world. See Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. ii. 27-8. I cannot think with Monsieur Renouard that this sheet was published before the plan of the Complutensian Polyglot had been formed; for, although the New Testament of this latter work was *not finished* till 1514, it was *begun to be printed* in

acquainted with the more learned parts of it, it is said, th he undertook to make himself master of the Hebrew tongue though upwards of sixty years of age. He employed variou learned men* to compose it, and gave 4000 crowns for sev MSS. of the Hebrew Bible. The entire expense of this ma nificent production, amounting to 50,000 ducats, was ch fully defrayed by the liberality of the Cardinal.

Concerning the value or importance of the HEBREW TEXT in this edition, Kennicott argues pretty strongly against the integrity of certain portions of it, because the correctors were, or had been, *Jews;* and printing from such MSS. as were uniformly corrected by the same Masora, they would exhibit almost universally the same text. And (continues Kennicott) that the Hebrew MSS.† here made use of, had suffered this *Masoretical* castigation, is plain from the words of Ximenes in

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1502; and it seems improbable that the scheme or plan of it should not have been digested at least *as early* as the specimen of ALDUS was executed—namely, in 1501; to say nothing of the want of proof of an intercourse between Ximenes at Alcala, and ALDUS at Venice. The Cardinal might *afterwards* have seen this Aldine specimen; but between the month of July, 1501, and the year 1502, the probability is *against* his having seen it.

* Ælius Antonius Nebrissensis, Demetrius Cretensis, Ferdinandus Pintianus, Lopez de Sturica, Alfonsus (a physician of Alcala), Coronel, Zamora, and Vergara.

[† I apprehend that there is scarcely a subject more curious to the Bibliographer, and more generally interesting to the readers and lovers of bibliography, than that of the EARLY HEBREW MSS.: that is to say, of those which Kennicott designates as of the 5th period, and as having been written between the years 1000 and 1457. I would be understood as speaking of *decorated* or *illuminated* MSS.: of which perhaps there are very few before the year 1300. But hear what is said of the famous *MS. of R. Hillel.* "Perhaps (says Kennicott) the writer of it may be the very Hillel, who was extolled in such sublimated nonsense, that the Jews held—his merits could not be displayed fully, *if all the heavens were parchment, and all the seas were ink, &c.* Should no less a man than this have wrote the Hillel MS.; yet may not that MS. be still pre-

his dedication to Pope Leo "maximam laboris nostri partem in eo præcipue fuisse versatam, ut *castigatissima* omni ex parte vetustissimaque exemplaria pro archetypis haberemus." Second Dissertation, 1759, 8vo. p. 475. But surely, the word "castigatissima," as here placed, does not *necessarily* refer to the *Masoretic* revision? Upon this point, an anonymous French writer, to whom I shall particularly refer in my account of Kennicott's edition of the Hebrew Bible, has some shrewd and not inconclusive remarks: but yet, if, according to this lively opponent, the Jews would probably alter "those passages which applied to Christ, and against themselves," it must be conceded, not only that a very severe blow is given to the general integrity of their early versions, but that, to the dispassionate and enlightened reader, whether Jew or Christian, a most essential and interesting part of the whole discussion is rendered nugatory. So well has Dathe remarked: "Satis nota est gentis Judaicæ superbia et fastus, quo sese omnibus aliis gentibus longe præstantiorem esse jactat." *Waltoni Prolegom.* 1777, 8vo. p. xxix.

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sumed to contain many corruptions in words and letters; when, in one place, it omits TWO WHOLE VERSES which are most manifestly genuine?" p. 459-64.]

[Tychsen informs us, that all the *Masoretical* MSS. have figures of dragons, sphinxes, bears, PIGS, and other gross animals, painted on the margins: that the Monks were equally clever and delighted with this graphic art, and "excelled in it beyond belief." Those Hebrew MSS. which have these illuminations were extolled by *Christians*, the Jews prohibiting the introduction of them—and, above all, the representation of the PIG. Yet some illuminated MSS. (in which that hated, but most valuable animal, does *not* appear) were executed by the Jews; and one is mentioned by Wolf—of the book of Esther—in which the name of *Jehovah* does not occur. But a little farther, he notices one MS. "wonderfully adorned with the representations of men, animals, flowers and fruits," &c. in which however the persecuted PIG makes its appearance. Le Long also notices this singular treasure. *Tentamen de Variis Cod. Hebraicor. Vet. Test. MSS.* &c. 1772, 12mo. p. 31-2.]

The first four volumes comprehend the Septuagint: at the bottom of the Greek text is a Chaldee paraphrase with a Latin interpretation, and the margin is filled with Hebrew and Chaldee radicals. The fifth volume forms the New Testament, in Greek,* with a collateral Latin translation (the Vulgate): in the margin is a sort of concordance, referring to similar passages in other parts of the Old and New Testament. The sixth volume is an Hebrew and Chaldaic vocabulary of the Old Testament. According to Clement (t. iv. 147), there are only two marginal *observations* in the N. T.; one relating to the omission of the doxology, the other to the insertion of the three witnesses in Heaven—passages, well known to the biblical student, and on which a great number of commentators have written with various ability and success.

The Complutensian Polygot began to be printed in 1502, was completed in 1517, but not published till 1522, owing to some doubts which were started by the church of Rome, whether it were proper to bring it into general circulation.

[* See the COPPER PLATE prefixed to this article, which is a fac-simile of the Greek and Latin text and marginal references, in the New Testament, as there have been disputes about the accentuation of the Greek text. It may not be incurious to remark, that of the *Hebrew Type*, while the above work affords such a copious and beautiful specimen, our country, nearly one hundred years afterwards, was not able to print even three lines in the same language: from a deficiency of Hebrew types. This I learnt from a discovery of Lord Spencer: who, in a volume of miscellanies, which contained among other things '*Academiæ Oxoniensis Pietas erga Ser. et Pot. Jacob. Angl.* &c. *Oxon.* 1603,' 4to, found the following observation, in a poem composed by Dr. Thorne, Regius Professor of the Hebrew Language—'Interserenda hoc in loco:

קוה ליזמיח: כהמח לזן:
קבלה לדון:

Hebraïce pluribus explicata. Sed enim Typographo deerant Characteres.' *Bibl. Spencer.* Vol. i. p. 75.]

See Masch, tom. i. 195; and Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 432. The bull of Pope Leo X. giving permission for the publication, was dated 22d March, 1520. The copies were not circulated till 1522. This however is very questionable, if not incorrect: for in the public library of Landshut, transported thither from Ingoldstadt, I saw a copy (purchased by Eckius, of the famous Demetrius Chalcondylas) with the date of 1521, as that of the *purchase;* and with a MS. memorandum of "Leo the Xth. being dead at the time"—implying, that the Pope, during his life, had interdicted the sale of the Polyglot."*

The Epistle Dedicatory to Leo X. was written by *Cardinal Ximenes,* but whether he were author of the preface may be doubted.† At least this is Marsolier's opinion. See his Life of Ximenes, tom. i. 379, &c. *Demetrius Ducas* furnished the Latin interlineary version, together with the Greek text. *Lebrica* was particularly employed in the corrections and dispositions of it. *Zamora* translated into Latin the several Targums of Onkelos, Jonathan, Joseph the blind, and others; and made likewise the Hebrew version of the Epistle to the Hebrews. *Vergara* undertook what are called the

* See the *Bibliographical Tour;* vol. iii. 336.

[† The Cardinal certainly was not the author of the Preface; and for the reason assigned by Simon, and repeated by Carpzovius in his *Critica Sacra,* vol. I. p. 390. At any rate, whoever wrote the *Preface* could not have written the *Dedication:* for in this latter, the integrity and value of the Hebrew MSS. are considered to be such, that, wherever any doubtful readings occur in the Greek or Latin versions, the reader is referred to the *Hebrew* as being the most correct; and, in short, as being that which might be supposed to have passed from the lips of the Almighty. On the contrary, in the *Preface,* the Latin Version of St. Jerom, which is placed between the Hebrew and the Greek Septuagint in the body of the work, is, on account of its superior purity, assimilated to CHRIST BETWEEN THE TWO THIEVES: a most offensive passage to both Protestants and Romanists; and which, as Simon and Imbonatus have justly remarked, the Cardinal ought not to have allowed to go abroad.]

"Libri Sapientiales," as Gomecius (the first biographer of Ximenes) reported, who had often heard the Cardinal say so; it was his intention to have published "SCHOLIA" upon the book of Ecclesiasticus, but he was prevented (according to the same authority) from extreme indisposition.

A great anxiety prevailed in the literary world to examine the MANUSCRIPTS from which the Polyglot was composed. Professor Moldenhawer, who was in Spain in 1784, went to Alcala for the very purpose of discovering those MSS.; and there learnt, to his inexpressible chagrin, that about thirty-five years before they had been sold by an illiterate librarian, "*como membranas inutiles,*" to one TOYRO, a dealer in fire-works, for the purpose of making rockets! Martinez, a man of learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek language, heard of it soon after they were sold,* and hastened to rescue these treasures from destruction: he arrived time enough to save *a few scattered leaves!* which are now preserved in the library at Alcala. "Oh," says Michaelis, "that I had it in my power to immortalize both librarian and rocket-maker!"—

* Moldenhawer supposed the number of MSS. to be very considerable, from the following circumstance: "One Rodan," says he, "assured Bayer that he had seen the receipt which was given to the purchaser, from which it appeared that the money was paid at two different instalments." See note a, *Marsh's Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. 441.

Dr. MARSH, the present Bp. of Peterborough (vol. ii. pt. ii. 853) has endeavoured to console us for the loss of these MSS. by the supposition of their having been *paper*, and *not vellum*; as vellum, he observes, is not employed for the purpose of making rockets. This however is questionable. At any rate, a sight of the few leaves which are still *preserved*, would certainly determine the question. Professor Moldenhawer, in the above note, does not appear to have himself seen them. But, although the term "como," as Dr. Marsh rightly observes, is indeterminate—yet I think it does not do away the specific expression, "membranas" The terms "membrana or pergamena—charta or papyrus," have such distinct meanings, that one can hardly imagine *paper* was meant by "*membrana.*"

"The author," continues he, "of this inexcusable act, was the greatest barbarian of the present (18th) century, and happy only in being unknown."

Of the intrinsic value of this work, Mill observes, speaking of the New Testament—"In grandi illo, nunquam satis celebrando Opere Bibliorum Complutensium, &c. Optandum omnino esset, ut editio hæc magnifica, sicut omnium prima erat, ita sola quidem fuisset, cujus textus (demto uno et altero vitio supra memorato quæ in iterata proinde Bibliorum istorum editione sustulit Arias Montanus) integer et illibatus in editiones posteriores quasque transiisset." See Prolegom. (edit. Kuster.), sect. 1115. The opinion of Wetsten is not so favourable: he says, "Hanc editionem Complutensem ejusque editorem tantum non in cœlum tollunt laudibus." And again—"Denique si quis ea, quæ hactenus proposuimus, ignorare malit, hoc saltem sciat, editionem Complutensem V. T. Græcam, omnium doctorum consensu, *depravatissimam* judicari," &c. See Prolegom. (edit. Semler.), p. 310-16-17. It must, however, be remarked, that, according to Michaelis, Wetsten has inserted readings in his own edition of the New Testament, which are generally found in the Complutensian edition; and which he preferred to the common text. "He degrades it, therefore," says Michaelis, "in *words*, but honours it in *fact*." De Rossi (*Annal. Hebr.* 1799. 4to. p. 14) is warm in commendation of this edition, and of the importance of the collation of the MSS.—"tum ob editos variarum linguarum vetustissimos codices, tum ob immensam quam continent ac pretiosam Variarum Lectionum copiam, cujus quoad *hebr. fontes* fidem faciunt egregiam ac perpetuam *Variæ nostræ Lect.* V. T." Amongst those who have written copiously upon this magnificent performance, he rightly refers to Antonio, Wolf, Carpzovius, &c. the pith of whose observations will be found extracted in Masch. But Kollarius, in his edition of Lambecius's Comment. concerning the MSS. in the Imperial Library of Vienna (vol. ii. col. 959-965, edit. 1772) has been far from superficial.

From the bull of Pope Leo X. affixed to the work, it appears that about 600 copies were struck off; a small number, exclaims Clement, and not sufficient for *public* libraries. Michaelis informs us (vol. ii. pt. i. 442), that it is wanting in many of the public libraries in Germany, and was not, for many years, even in that of Gottingen. The copy in the Gottingen library cost 480 florins,* and the late Münchhausen gave an order to his commissioner to bid as high as 900 florins. Goetze informs us, that about fifteen copies are to be found in Germany. See Masch, t. i. 339, and the various authorities cited in note *i*. According to the preface of the Antwerp Polyglot, p. 26, it appears to have been rare even at the latter end of the sixteenth century.

De Bure, who is copious on the article of Polyglot Bibles, informs us that the *five pieces* which compose the vocabulary of the sixth volume, are not always arranged according to the order in which he has placed them; but are sometimes indiscriminately put together by the binder. However, that the reader may feel some sort of assurance as to the possession of a PERFECT COPY of these desirable volumes, I lay before him the result of a collation of the copy in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire—late in that of the Bishop of Ely.

Vol. I. + seven including title: a to z, in sixes: aa to ττ in sixes: then ιι in eight: then a two.

II. Two leaves. a to z in sixes: aa to bb in sixes: bb, four leaves: a two.

III. aaa to eee in sixes: eee four: Aaa to Bbb in sixes: Ccc four: Ddd to Iii in sixes. Iii in fours—recommencing with a and extending to p in sixes; p having

* The Polyglot was *originally* sold for six ducats and a half, by mandate of the Pope. According to Le Long, in his "Discours historique sur les Polyglottes," this sum was worth forty livres of French money, and at that time mus have been considered a very high price. See the Anecdote at p. 5, ante.

eight: and k only four. Then A to F in sixes. F only four. Then one leaf of errata, sign. a.

IV. a to z in sixes: aa to pp in sixes: pp four: A to F inclusively in sixes. B four: a two.

V. a four: A to Z in sixes: AA to MM in sixes. MM eight. Then a ten. Then r six: a to g in sixes: g three.

VI. One leaf: A to Z in sixes: AA to FF in sixes: FF four: a eight: A to D in sixes: E two: A B sixes: C three.

It is rather singular that both Debure and Clement should have omitted to notice the copies * of this work struck off

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* In our two universities I understand that the following colleges are in possession of a copy: viz. in OXFORD, All Soul's, Queen's, and St. John's: there is also one in the Bodleian Library. In CAMBRIDGE, the public library of the University, Trinity, King's, Queen's, Clare Hall, and Corpus Christi: there is a copy in the British Museum, and in Sion College, London. But many copies may be traced beside those which are contained in public libraries. The Harleian copy was purchased of Osborne, the bookseller, by the Rev. Cæsar de Missy for 42*l.* and this very copy brought the same sum at the sale of De Missy's books in 1777, No. 388. At the late sale of Dr. Geddes's (March 1804), an imperfect copy was sold for 11*l.* 9*s.* The history of this imperfect copy is curious enough. Dr. Geddes bought it of Marsom the bookseller. Marsom knew it to be imperfect (but could not tell where), and candidly told Dr. G. so; however, the copy must be bought, and Dr. G. gave, in exchange, a certain quantity of books. At Dr. G.'s sale, DR. GOSSET bought this copy for Mr. Payne the bookseller; and it was found by Mr. P. on a careful collation, that only two leaves of the preface were wanting. An occasion soon offered of making the copy complete. At the sale of the Rev. Mr. Boucher's books (1806), a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot, extending only to the end of the Septuagint, in four volumes, was purchased by Dr. Gosset, for Mr. Payne, for 4*l.* only. Mr. P. took out the two leaves of the preface, which were wanting in Dr. Geddes's copy, and thus made a complete copy for 15*l.* He had it elegantly bound, and justly valued it at 52*l.* 10*s.*

UPON VELLUM. It appears that there were about *three copies* struck off in this manner. At the Pinelli Sale, No. 4909, a very sumptuous one of this kind, supposed to have been originally in the Cardinal's own library, was purchased for Count M'Carthy, * of Toulouse, for 483 *l.* This very copy was afterwards purchased by Mr. George Hibbert for 16,100 francs, and has been since sumptuously bound by Charles Lewis. A second similar copy is in the Vatican; and a third was formerly in the library of the Capuchins of Montefiascone. Consult the *Library Companion*, p. 7.

Upon the whole, the Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes † is a publication of rarity and great beauty ;‡ and its intrinsic excellence, considering the infantine period of biblical criticism

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* The late Count M'Carthy was in possession of the greatest number of books PRINTED UPON VELLUM, of any individual in Europe. His collection was sold (after his death) at Paris; concerning which sale some particulars will be found in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. iii p. 162-179.

† Mallinkrot, Le Long (t. i. p. 12. E.), and his continuator Masc i, have all preserved the following interesting anecdote from Gomeciu . "I have often heard John Brocarius (says Gomecius), son of Arnold Brocarius, who printed the Polyglot, relate to his friends, that, whe. his father had put the finishing stroke to the last volume, he depute *him* to carry it to the Cardinal. John Brocarius was then a lad; an having dressed himself in a very elegant suit of clothes, he approache Ximenes, and delivered the volume into his hands. 'I render thank to thee, O God!' exclaimed Ximenes, 'that thou hast protracted m life to the completion of these biblical labours!' And afterwards con versing with his friends, the Cardinal would often observe, that th surmounting of the various difficulties of his political situation, afforde him not half the solace of that which arose from the finishing of hi Polyglot. Ximenes died the same year (1517), not many weeks after wards."

‡ "Character," says Maittaire, "quo Novum Testamentum Com plutense exaratur, prorsus peculiaris est; largus, plenus, et æquabilis nullis litterarum nexibus aut compendiis involutus." *Annal. Typog* t. ii. 125. But see the fac-simile.

when it was executed, redounds to the eternal honour of its patron. See the histories of Baudier, Flechier, and Marsolier (the latter is the more modern one), whose accounts of the University of Alcala, the Polyglot Bible, and other literary projects suggested by the Cardinal, are very interesting. The chief historian of Ximenes is ALVARO GOMES, or GOMECIUS, whose work, in one volume folio* (Complut. 1569), is extremely rare. It was the basis of every subsequent history. In the year 1671, Vaughan translated the imperfect work of Baudier. Mallinkrot, p. 110, has given some account of this Polyglot; and a short sketch of it appears in Mr. Butler's elegant and interesting work, "*Horæ Biblicæ.*" See p. 123-7. Consult also Panzer, t. vi. 441-2; and Vogt, 92: Antonio's *Nov. Biblioth. Hispanica*, tom. i. 293; *Hispania illustrata*, tom. i. 966-7. In Bowyer's "*Origin of Printing*" (p. 153) there is a long, ingenious, but unfinished essay, by the Rev. Cæsar De Missy, on the Complutensian Polyglot: he thinks that it is *antedated;* but his reasons, besides being in contradiction to the united testimony of all historians, do not appear to me to be conclusive. I may observe, in concluding this article, that the Cardinal's arms in the title-page of the first volume are printed sometimes in red, sometimes in black, ink. As to the *price* of the work at the present day, that varies in proportion to its condition. Meerman's copy of it, which was an exceedingly fine one, is now on sale for 63 *l.*; but a very good copy may be obtained for 36*l.* 15*s.* Of all the copies which I have seen, (and I may safely affirm that the number is little short of *thirty)* that in the Royal library at Paris,

* "*De Rebus gestis a Francisco Ximenio Cisnerio Archiepiscopo Toletano.*" Folio, 1569. A copy of it was sold for 1 *l.* 16 *s.* at Mr. Bridges's sale. See *Bibl. Bridges*, 127. I saw a very fine one in Dr. Hunter's museum; containing a head of the Cardinal on the first page of the text, which is indifferently executed. Earl Spencer and Earl Gower each possess a copy of it. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 138-140, for a copious extract from this work.

once belonging to Diane de Poictiers, (see Tour, vol. ii. 315) and that in the public library at Cambridge * are among the very finest. The Bishop of Durham is in possession of the copy which belonged to De Thou.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, Hebraice, Chaldaïce, Græce,et Latine, *Philippi* II. Regis Cathol. pietate et studio ad Sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ usum, CHRISTOPHORUS PLANTINUS excudebat. *Antverp.* Fol. 1569-72. 8 vol.

This is called the ANTWERP POLYGLOT, and is well known for its rarity and extreme beauty of typographical execution. It contains, besides the whole of the Complutensian Polyglot, a Chaldee paraphrase of part of the Old Testament, which Cardinal Ximenes, having particular reasons for not publishing, had deposited in the theological library at Alcala. It has also a Syriac version of the New Testament, with a Latin translation of the Syriac, by Boderianus. The contents of the first six volumes, comprising the Old and New Testament, are arranged in a very obvious manner; but the *seventh* should contain sixteen different pieces or tracts, and the *eighth*, five lexicographical and grammatical ones.

The history of this splendid work, if there were space and opportunity to record it, would be among the most interesting literary histories in the world; while the veering breath of popular applause, which once lifted it to the skies, and afterwards essayed to level it with the dust, is only one of the many proofs of the fickleness of human fame. ARIAS MONTANUS, the Editor, (I quote from Carpzovius's *Critica Sacra*, p. 392.) in his Oration to Pope Gregory XIII. boasts of having worked so long, so closely, and so successfully at

* A little drawback from the beauty of the title-page of this copy must be noticed. The arms of the *University* are inhumanly pasted over those of the *Cardinal!* Res, in re bibliographica, turpissima!

this work—of having compared the Greek, Latin, and Chaldee so minutely, even to the preservation of *every point* —that, if his coadjutors be excepted from the ignominy attached (and I believe there were not fewer than sixty of them) he would subject himself to the perpetual imputation of ignorance and negligence on the detection of errors. The Pope, in turn, wrote a letter to Philip II. replete with commendations, calling it "Opus verè regium." The theological doctors of Paris, Louvain, Madrid, &c. united in testimonies of applause, classing the performance among the MIRACLES OF THE WORLD.

But the tide quickly changed; and such a reflux bore down upon Montanus, that he was compelled to write an apology, in the Spanish language,* for the supposed heretical portions of it, and "from the jealousies and calumnies of malignant spirits, of his OWN BRETHREN, he hardly escaped the Inquisition." So says Walton, in his *Considerator considered;* p. 3-156. The more competent critics of the seventeenth century have also been sharp in their attacks upon the critical reputation of Montanus. Simon declares that he rather *deformed* than *reformed* the Latin version of Pagninus. But Episcopius defends him, and pronounces his version "to be preferable to any." Walton, who does not appear to have instituted a critical examen of the contents of the edition, only pronounces it "to be greatly superior to the Complutensian, as well in beauty of paper and type, as in having many things which were desiderata in its precursor." *Proleg. Edit. Dathe,* 1777. 8vo. p. 187. Kennicott (apparently on the authority of Hody, p. 516-7) speaks almost contemptuously of the *Hebrew Text* of this edition. "It is not pretended (says he) that the least correction was made in it. Indeed no such thing could possibly be expected of an Editor, who

* The original apology is said by Colomiés, in his *Bibl. Choisie,* to be in the Bodleian library. Carpzovius.

believed the perfection of the Hebrew Text." *Dissertation Second;* p. 477. Le Long is very copious, but I suspect that some of the most curious remarks will be found in the *Bibliotheca Thomana* of Selneccer and Pipping, as referred to by Carpzovius. On the whole, however, no biblical Collection can be complete without these splendid and valuable volumes. A minute list of their contents will be found in the *Cat. des Livr. Impr. sur Velin,* 1824. 8vo. vol. i. p. 1—4.

The merit of having projected this great undertaking is entirely due to PLANTIN, the printer,* who was fortunate enough to find, in Cardinal Spinosa, a warm and zealous friend that promoted his schemes with Philip, and at last prevailed on that monarch to sanction the publication, and to defray the expenses of it.† Only 500 copies were printed, and of this number the greater part were lost by sea in a tempestuous voyage to Spain. The "Apparatus"‡ which forms the three last volumes of the Polyglot, contains, in the first volume,

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* The celebrity of Plantin must have been considerable in his da and his business very great; for we are told by the authorities quoted i Chevillier, p. 58, that his expenses amounted to 100 golden crowns a day, and that seventeen presses were at work at once. There is a fine portrait of him in Foppens's Bibliotheca Belgica, vol. i. 180, which, with another engraved by Goltzius, appears in the *Bibliog. Decameron*: vol. ii. p. 157. His physiognomy is full of expression.

† It is said that Philip had the meanness only to *lend* Plantin the money; and that in consequence of the printer's struggles to refund it to the monarch, who had peremptorily demanded repayment, he became a prey to his numerous creditors, and terminated his life in misery and misfortune. Clement doubts this fact, and labours to refute it; but Masch, who is not accustomed to assert things slightly, has repeated it; and propably there is too much truth in it. When one reads the eulogy of Mallinkrot on his countryman PLANTIN (p. 123), and meditates on his unfortunate end, it is impossible not to feel the keenest indignation against such treatment.

‡ The *scarcest* edition of this work is the one printed in 1584, in folio. See Vogt, p. 91, and the authorities there referred to.

Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, and Syriac dictionaries and grammars—in the second, the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, and the Greek of the New, with a Latin version interlined—in the third, treatises on the idioms of speech, weights, measures, chronology, geography, &c. This Apparatus is pronounced by Calmet (in his Dictionary, vol. iii. 291, fol. ed. 1732), to be "one of the finest ornaments of the Polyglot; considering the several important subjects which are therein treated of under the title of *Jewish Antiquities*." The Antwerp Polyglot was once called "the Wonder of the World," as Calmet relates. It has indeed strong claims to general and unqualified admiration; for, seen as it is, in the Althorp library, on LARGE PAPER, it presents one of the finest typographical pictures imaginable. Consult Mallinkrot, p. 115; Clement, t. iv. 176, &c.; Schelhornii *Amœnitat. litterar.* t. ii. 340, 398; Reimanni *Catalog. Bibl. Theolog.* t. i. 193, whose account is copied verbatim by Vogt, p. 91; Wolfii *Monument. Typog.* t. i. 435; t. ii. 804, 1074; and the excellent account in Masch, t. i. 340-49. "Besides its superior beauty to the Complutensian Polyglot," says Masch, "it has the additional recommendation of containing a larger fund of literary and theological knowledge." Five copies of it are supposed to exist UPON VELLUM. Of these, a copy, lately in the Royal library of France, has been restored to that of Turin; a second copy is in the Vatican, a third in the Escurial, and a fourth in the convent of St. Stephen's at Salamanca. A fifth copy, brought over into this country by M. Wurtz, (see *Bibl. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 154.) wanted the Pentateuch in the first volume, and the three latter volumes were bought in at a public sale. Consult *Cat. des Livr. Impr. sur Velin de la Bibl. du Roi* vol. i. p. 5. The large paper copy in the Althorp library had belonged to De Thou; but as the three latter volumes are upon *small paper*, the probability is, that they never existed in a different form. The same circumstance attends the large paper copy in the Royal Library of

France. A good copy of the entire work in the ordinary form may be worth 15*l.* 15*s.*

VETUS TESTAMENTUM Hebr. Chald. Gr. Lat. Germ. Sclav. Ital. Saxon. Gallice. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM Dni. Nri. Jesu Christi, Syr. Ital. Ebr. Hisp. Gr. Lat. Gall. Angl. Germ. Dan. Bohem. Polon. Studio et labore ELIÆ HUTTERI, Germani, cum gratia et privilegio Sac. Cæs. Mtis. ad quindecim annos. *Norimb.* 1599. Fol. 3 vol.

There are *four title-pages** to this work; and to some of the copies there is affixed a Sclavonic, Italic, French, or Saxon version. In order to have the Polyglot complete, it is necessary to procure the *four different copies*—"an acquisition," says Clement, "which would require the life of two or three men, so *uncommonly scarce* is the work! owing probably to its having been printed at the private expense of Hutter, and of there being only very few copies of each struck off." Hutter had meditated a Polyglot edition of the Old and New Testament, in twelve languages: of the Old Testament, the above which extends only to Ruth, is all that ever appeared.

The *New Testament* is in two volumes; the first comprehends the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles; the second the remaining parts of the New Testament: to each book there

* The following are the titles:

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, Gallice. Studio et labore *Eliæ Hutteri*, Germani." Noribergæ, Fol. 1599.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, et Italice." Ibid. 1599, in Fol.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, et Saxonice." Ibid. 1599, in Fol.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, et Sclavonice. Studio et Labore Eliæ Hutteri." Noribergæ, 1599, in Fol.

is a distinct title prefixed. The first volume, says Clement, might be bound in five parts, as the Four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles are each separately numbered in the paging. The second volume has separate title pages to each book, but the numbers run uniformly from the beginning to the end, comprehending 1095 pages. It should not be forgotten that "*The Epistle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans*" usually follows "*The Epistle to the Colossians:*" some copies are without it. This work was also printed in 4 vols. 4to 1599-1610.

The Polyglot Bible of ELIAS HUTTERUS (which is sometimes confounded with Wolderus's*) ranks among the scarcest books in bibliography. Copies of the *Old Test.* are scarcer than those of the *New;* and copies which contain the *Sclavonic version* are esteemed singularly rare and curious. "That which distinguishes this Bible," says Calmet, "and makes it useful to beginners, is, its marking the radical letters of the Hebrew words in full characters, and supplying, over the line, the radical or radicals that are wanting; the servile letters are written in hollow characters, cut on purpose for this use." A copy of this work, bound, in 6 vols. is marked by Mr. Bohn, at £35.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, Hebraica, Samaritana, Chaldaica, Græca, Syriaca, Latina, Arabica. Quibus textus originales totius Scripturæ Sacræ, quorum pars in editione Complutensi, deinde in Antwerpiensi regis sumptibus extat, nunc integri, ex manuscriptis toto fere orbe quæsitis exemplaribus, exhibentur.

Lutet. Parisior. Fol. 1645. 10 vol.

We are indebted to Le Long (*Bibl. Sacra*, t. i. p. 19) for

* See p. 39, post.

a minute and interesting account of the origin and progress of this magnificent work, which is printed in imperial folio paper, and contains the whole of the Complutensian and Antwerp Polyglots, with the addition of a Syriac and Arabic version, and the Samaritan Pentateuch with its version: the latter, for the FIRST time.* The impression of it appears to have been in contemplation as early as the year 1615, if we are to judge from Thuanus's letter, inserted in the first volume (p. 160) of Lambecius's Memoirs of the Vienna Library: but it was not actually set on foot till thirteen years afterwards, when the Cardinal de Berulle advised its being undertaken.

The Parisian Polyglot was completed by the care, and at the expense, of MICHAEL LE JAY: a name which cannot fail to strike the bibliographer with many singular reflections on the caprices of fortune, and on the unexpected and miserable result of an enterprise which originally promised an abundant harvest of fame and profit to the editor. Cardinal RICHELIEU, whose name is so often connected with the fine arts, watched the progress of this work with an anxious eye, and seemed, rightly perhaps, to think that nothing but *his own name* was wanting, as its promoter and patron, to secure it both a rapid sale and extensive celebrity. "RICHELIEU'S POLYGLOT" might probably have carried a charm with it which the humble name of Le Jay was unable to inspire. The artful Cardinal first began to win the favour of Le Jay by throwing one Sionita (his rival and enemy) into prison; and he then came forward with a magnificent offer of 10,000 crown to defray the expenses of the publication, promising, at the

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[* Kennicott (*Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Test.* 1787. 8vo. p. 9.) has noticed the importance of these acquisitions; and adds —"it was the misfortune of our translators to want these very valuable versions; from which the learned have since derived many and eminent advantages, for correcting as well as illustrating, the Old Testament."]

same time, to take the editor and his family under his especial protection. These were splendid temptations, and nothing but more than stoical apathy, or unaccountable caprice, could have withstood them: but Le Jay was not to be moved by prayers, promises, or entreaties, and the offer of the Cardinal was *rejected*. "Whether," says Le Long, "he thought the sum inadequate to the value of the work, or meditated on obtaining an immense fortune by it; or whether, intoxicated with its splendour, he was resolved to be the sole partaker of all the celebrity attached to it—the overtures of Richelieu were pertinaciously rejected." Astonished at so unexpected an opposition, the Cardinal employed all those wily and successful arts, which he so eminently possessed, to depreciate the work which he had before wished to patronise; and resolved that no means should be left untried by which the Polyglot of Le Jay might be brought into disrepute. He employed one Simeon de Muis to write a tract which should point out its errors and imperfections. Muis readily complied, and, in a composition of 500 pages, was dexterous enough to discover a multiplicity of *errors*, which, had he been engaged on the other side of the question, he might probably, have denominated truths. This tract of Muis is said to be in the Museum Renaldinum, and has never yet been published.

When it was known that Muis, supported by such a patron, had attacked the Polyglot, a number of pamphleteers entered the lists against Le Jay, who was doomed to feel the bitter effects of so formidable an opposition. About this time the English booksellers offered to take 600 copies at *half price*; but the pride of the editor was not yet sufficiently humbled to comply with this proposal. The Polyglot, therefore, did not sell, and it is said that a great number of copies were destroyed as waste paper. Such was the unmerited fate of this magnificent and valuable production, which originally was sold for 200 crowns, and which is entitled to all the praise that Chevillier (p. 59) has bestowed on its typographical beauty. It

is by no means rare upon the continent. The printer was ANTONIUS VITRE. The paper and typography cannot be exceeded; but Mr. Van Praet informs me that there were no copies upon large paper. It may be purchased for a dozen guineas. In addition to Le Long, consult the authorities cited in the preceding article: also Hottinger's dissertation on the Paris Polyglot, printed at Zurich in 1649, 4to. ibid. 1652, 8vo.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, complectentia Textus originales, Hebraicum, cum Pentateucho Samaritano, Chaldaicum, Græcum, Versionumque antiquarum Samaritanæ, Græcæ LXX. Interp. Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, Æthiopicæ, Persicæ, Vulg. Lat. quicquid comparari poterat. Cum Textuum et Versionum Orientalium Translationibus Latinis. Ex vetustiss. MSS. undique conquisitis, optimisque exemplaribus impressis, summâ fide collatis. Quæ in prioribus editionibus deerant, suppleta; multa ante hac inedita, de novo adjecta; omnia eo ordine disposita, ut Textus cum Versionibus uno intuitu conferri possit. Cum Apparatu, Appendicibus, Tabulis, Variis Lectionibus, Annotationibus, Indicibus, etc. Opus totum in sex Tomos tributum. Edidit BRIANUS WALTONUS, S. T. D. *Imprimebat Thomas Roycroft. Londini*, Fol. 1657. 6 vol.

"All the preceding Polyglots," says Carpzovius, "were eclipsed in use and excellence, if not in splendour and size by that which is called the English, or London Polyglot." *Critica Sacra*, p. 400. This opinion has been long undisputed, and is constantly repeated. "Less beautiful," says Mr. Butler, "but more accurate, and comprehending more

than any of the preceding Polyglots, is the Polyglot of London; nine languages are used in it, but no one book of the Bible is printed in so many." *Horæ Biblicæ.*

In the *New Testament* the Four Evangelists are in *six* languages: the other books are only in *five:* those of Judith and Maccabees only in *three.* The version of the *Septuagint* is from the Roman edition of 1587: the Latin is the *Vulgate of Clement* VIII. The *Chaldee Paraphrase* is more complete than in any former publication. The fifth volume contains the *Greek text,* with a Latin translation; also the *Vulgate,* the *Syriac,* the *Arabic,* the *Æthiopic,* and in the Gospels the *Persic version,* with Latin translations to each; under the Greek text are several readings from the *Codex Alexandrinus.* In the sixth volume is the first copious collection of *various readings* that ever was printed. This volume, in the descriptive language of Mill *(Prolegom.* § 1372), is called, " Ingens sylva variantium lectionum e plurimis exemplaribus excerptarum, quas in unum Waltonus congesserat." But Saubertus *(in Prolegom. ad var. Lect. in Matthæum)* says that these various readings are " mendose admodum ac negligenter recensitæ." See Masch, tom. i. 379.

The work was begun in October 1653, and completed in 1657. The first volume was finished in September 1654; the second, in July 1655; the third, in July 1656; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth, in 1657. (The Parisian Polyglot was *seventeen years* in the press!) Two presses only were employed for the purpose. The paper* was imported *duty free,*

* In a letter of Bishop Walton to Archbishop Usher, dated " from Dr. Fuller's, in St. Giles Cripplegate Churchyard, July 18, 1653," are the following words: " We shall begin the work (*i. e.* the Polyglot) in a short time. We have resolved to have better paper than that of 11*s.* a ream, *viz.* of 15*s.* a ream." See Dr. Parr's Life of Archbishop Usher, p. 590. From a small pamphlet by the author of the Bibliographical Dictionary, which I shall presently mention, it appears that about 1500*l.* was requisite to finish the *first* volume, and about 1200*l.* each of

by permission of the Protector, CROMWELL; and it appears that the paper was procured for about 15*s.* a ream. The

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the remaining ones. When the proposals were sent abroad in March 1652-3, 4000*l.* are affirmed to have been subscribed, which sum was more than doubled in about two months time; for Mr. Thomas Greaves, in a letter dated the 4th of May following, acquaints Mr. Pocock "that Dr. Walton had assured him that full *nine thousand pounds* had then been promised, and that much more was likely to be added"; and that he hoped within three months to begin the printing thereof." See also Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, v. i. 32.

There are copies abroad (and I have seen two) in which "*An Advertisement to the Subscribers and others, unto whom any copies of the first Volume of the Bible shall be delivered,*" occurs, and which, although judiciously reprinted by Mr. Todd in his Life of Walton, p. 68, is yet too curious and interesting not to find a place in the present edition of this work. It is literally and most faithfully transcribed from a copy in the possession of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. of Barton Hall, near Bury St. Edmonds: the copy in question being remarkably sound and pure, with a fine impression of the head of Walton. The ADVERTISEMENT, in question, is as follows:

"Though for their security and private use, they may have their Copies in their own possession till all be finished, yet they are to take notice that the Prefaces and some other things which belong to the first Volume cannot be Printed till the whole Work be done, because in the Prefaces referring to the whole, must accompt be given of all things which occurre in the severall Volumes; and an honourable mention is to be made of such noble persons and others as by their Free-gift or otherwise have beene eminent promoters of the Worke; which cannot conveniently be done till the conclusion of all, and therefore they are not to binde up their Copies, or disperse them, but to keepe them entire in their own Hands, that they may have all perfect at the last, though for their private use, and to prevent the danger of loosing any sheets if they be loose, they may have them sowed together with Past-board covers at a little charge. In the meanet'me for the helpe of such as are ignorant of the Tongues, there will be published within a few dayes a small Manuall, containing an Introduction to the reading of them; with Alphabets of them all, as also of the Coptick and Armenian, and directions, what Grammers and Lexicons to procure, and what method is to be used for attaining the further knowledge of them;

work was published by subscription, and it was the first book ever published in that manner in England.*

As Cromwell had patronised him, Walton thought himself bound in gratitude to dedicate his Polyglot to him; but the Protector dying before it was finished, many leaves of the preface were recomposed and reprinted,† in order to gratify

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together with a general discourse upon the whole Worke, the Texts and Translations, their antiquity authority and use, the Copies and MSS. followed, and what may be expected in this Edition more then in the former; Which is to be sold by Timothy Garthwaite at the lesser North-door of S. Pauls Church. What care and diligence hath been used to prevent Typographicall errors, though some such have passed in the most accurate Impressions, will appeare to any judicious and indifferent person that shall compare this with former Editions, and with Bookes published in the same Languages by others: the cavills of idle and envious persons we regard not, yet let none reckon the transpositions of Chapters and Verses in some Versions, as errors, though they differ from the Hebrew, as Exodus 36, 37, 38, &c. In the Greeke, and Exod. 30. in the Samaritaine &c. which rather shew the Copies to be ancient and genuine. As God hath enabled us to goe through with this first Volume, notwithstanding the false reports, jealousies and aspersions of some, and the unworthy dealing of others, who after they had engaged us in the Worke by their promises and subscriptions, have performed nothing, so we hope by the same assistance to goe on with the rest, and to finish them severally in far lesse time, to his honour and the publique good."

Sept. 4. 1654.

Mr. George Hibbert, of Portland Place, possesses the second copy of this kind which I have seen, and which formerly belonged to the Rev. Theodore Williams, Vicar of Hendon.

* Towards the printing of the work, Dr. Walton had contributions of money from many noble persons, which were put into the hands of Sir William Humble, treasurer for the work. Bowyer's *Origin of Printing*, 135.

† The last leaf but one of the preface to the Polyglot is cancelled in many copies; in which honourable mention is made of the *Protector* in these words: "Primo autem commemorandi quorum favore chartam a vectigalibus immunem habuimus, quod quinque abhinc annis (1652) a concilio secretiori primò concessum, postea a serenissimo

Charles II. (to whom it is dedicated) with some pretty severe invectives against the republicans. Charles, in consequence, made Walton his chaplain in ordinary, and afterwards created him Bishop of Chester. A few copies had, however, crept abroad with the original republican preface, and these are distinguished by the emphatic appellation of *republican copies*. The curious used once to set great value on them; but there is now little comparative pecuniary worth belonging to them. In Bowyer's "Origin of Printing," much amusing information is to be obtained respecting the differences of the *republican* and *loyal* copies; and Messrs. De Missy, Hollis, Bowyer, and Nichols, have stated some instances wherein the dedication has a decided variance; so as to leave no doubt of there having been a reimpression of many pages of it. But the author of the "Bibliographical Dictionary," p. 257-8, has favoured the world with a curious and enlarged detail of a great number of *additional* instances of variation, in the preface, to those noticed by the foregoing authorities.* Mr.

D. PROTECTORE ejusque consilio, operis promovendi causa, benigne confirmatum et continuatum erat; Quibus, &c."

In the *loyal copies* under Charles II. the clause stands thus—"Inter hos effusiore bonitate labores nostros prosecuti sunt (præter eos quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus), Sereniss. PRINCEPS D. CAR. LUDOV. *pr. Palatin.* &c." See Rowe Mores' Treatise on English Founders and Founderies, p. 11, note.

* "Possessing *two copies* of this Polyglot," says the author, "I sat down to compare the two prefaces with Messrs. De Missy's and Hollis's collations, and soon found gleanings which they had not noticed, and afterwards a plentiful *harvest*, as the following collations will testify:

Page 9,	LOYAL.	REPUBLICAN.
	- - - - -	- quæ
3,	seorsim - - - -	seorsum
6,	seorsim - - - -	seorsum
35,	prima erat - - -	primo fuit
40,	&c. - - - -	&c.
40,	*ends with* Lati- - -	La-

Charles Butler of Lincoln's Inn (hardly less eminent for his philological than for his professional *legal* attainments) composed and printed (for private use) an elegant little treatise "On the London Polyglott;" in which he observes that

41, *begins with* norum - -	tinorum
42, *ends with* par- - -	laboribus
43, *begins with* tim - -	partim
43, ante ipsas apposuimus -	ipsis anteposuimus
43, *ends with* con- - -	Samarit-
& Græc. - - -	in Græc.
44, *begins with* venit - -	con-
Hebræa - - -	Heb-
44, *ends with* colle- - -	col-
45, *begins with* ctas - -	lectas
Samarit. - - -	Samar-
46, *ends with* in- - - -	discrepet
47, *begins with* ter - - -	inter
ends with eru - - -	observationes
48, *begins with* ditas - -	eruditas.

The author proceeds to state specifically upwards of *forty more instances* of similar variations: the preceding, however, are sufficient to convince the reader of the fact. In the *loyal* copy there are not less than forty-four *complete* lines which are not in the others; whole lines and sentences, which are not to be found in the republican copy, I have marked in mine (continues the author) with red lines. The author also informs us that he has collated *three* copies—a *republican* one, and two *loyal* ones, and found them all different; from which it would appear that there were *three* editions at least of the last leaves of the preface. See Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. i. 257-8.

In the summer of 1803, that part of the Bibliographical Dictionary which treats of Polyglot Bibles (and which is by far the most valuable of the whole work, especially in regard to the London Polyglot) was *published separately*, with a few additions, in a very small pamphlet, of which only 100 copies were printed for the author's literary friends. The name of Adam Clarke, as the author, is affixed to the title-page; and though an entire stranger to him, I have been favoured with a copy, accompanied with a letter, in which I received permission to make use of the information just detailed. I take, therefore, this public opportunity of returning my thanks to Dr. Clarke. Probably the concluding passage of his pamphlet may be acceptable to the serious reader.

"the double *dedication* has been strongly denied—Dr. Clarke says there is no dedication at all—this certainly (continues Mr. B.) is the case of all the copies which have fallen under my observation: but a literary gentleman has assured me, that he himself has seen a copy with the *dedication to Charles the Second.* Such a dedication may have been inserted in the copy presented by Walton to the king, and in a few others." I can vouch for the existence of *seven*, if not of eight copies, with this Original Dedication; of which I have seen *five*. Two are abroad: one in the library of the Arsenal at Paris, the other in the library of Stuttgart. A third is in the copy, on large paper, in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral; and a fourth is in a similar copy in the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. A fifth is in the library of Bamburgh Castle, in

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"Though I feel disposed to think of this work," says Dr. Clarke, "in the most favourable manner, and consider it a most extraordinary proof of the piety, learning, industry, and perseverance of the editors, especially *Dr. Walton;* yet I think it is far from that perfection of which it is susceptible. The *original texts* may be rendered much more correct by a careful collation with MSS. which are now more abundant than when the work was published; the *translations*, which are often very faulty, may be greatly improved; several valuable *versions* might also be added, particularly the *Coptic, Sahidic, Armenian, Italic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon* and *Sclavonian;* and the Targum of Rabbi Joseph, necessary to render the work complete (published at Amst. 4to. 1715), might be inserted in its proper place. In short, there are *materials* now for the perfecting this great work which Bishop Walton and his associates were not possessed of; and *pecuniary resources* and *public spirit*, which in those times of bigotry, poverty, and distress, had a very limited existence; and surely we have *scholars* now in both the universities, and in different parts of the nation, who are adequate to the undertaking. Who, then, is that *Mæcenas Bishop* who will step forth and invite the clergy, the laity, and even the government itself, to assist him in publishing a *second* edition of the English Polyglot, as far superior to the present, as *it* is to all other works of the kind? Let such an one *shew himself*, and he shall not lack encouragement and support; and may the hand of his God be upon him for good!"

Northumberland, a sixth is in the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and a seventh is in that of the Revd. M. Wintle of Culham, near Abingdon. The first view of this Dedication will prove it to have been printed with different and inferior types: the hasty produce of a courteous afterthought.

It is but due to Mr. Butler, just noticed, to mention *his first discovery* of some variations in the "*Apparatus Criticus*" affixed to the Polyglot. His account of it is as follows: "It is observable that in the first set of the treatises forming the Apparatus Criticus, in the London Polyglot, there is an anonymous one, intitled, '*Explicatio Idiotismorum, seu Proprietatum Linguæ Hebraicæ* * *et Græcæ quæ sæpius in Scripturis occurrant.*' The author asks, in what manner the sense of Scripture is to be determined—to this question he gives five answers. Over the fourth and fifth answers, a paper, containing other fourth and fifth answers, is *pasted.* The *original* fourth and fifth answers are expressed in the language of a *Roman Catholic*—the *pasted* fourth and fifth answers are expressed in the language of an high-church *Protestant of the Church of England.*" Who the author of the treatise was, is unknown. In the last page of sheet B in the preface, Doctor Walton says, "His annectimus variorum auctorum tractatus utilissimos, Edwardi Brerewood, Jacobi

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[* "It must not be concealed, that even in this, the best and most useful of all editions [of the POLYGLOT BIBLE] the *Hebrew text* is printed *Masoretically;* almost in an absolute agreement with the many former editions, and with the latest and worst MSS. For though the Editor has shewn clearly, that the Jewish transcribers have made many mistakes, and that the MSS. have many true readings, when the printed text is erroneous, and though he speaks (Proleg. 4, 12) of having *supplied some things* which were not in the Venice or Basil editions, yet I humbly presume that the only supplement, which he has made is, restoring *the two verses in Joshua* which had been arbitrarily expelled by Masoretic authority." KENNICOTT: *Diss.* ii. p. 480.]

Tyrini, &c. &c. de veterum nummis, Hebræis, Græcis, Latinis, et de ponderibus et mensuris (quibus quædam de variis siclorum figuris eorumque explicatione ex propriis observationibus adjecimus); de Idiotismis etiam præcipuis et proprietatibus scripturæ peculiaribus." It seems, therefore, clear that the treatise in question was not written by Walton; and, as it is mentioned in the last sentence, it was probably written by some unknown hand, included by Walton in the *et cetera*, after *Jacobi Tyrini*. Every copy of the Polyglot examined by Mr. Butler or his friends had the *pasted text*: Mr. B. has heard that twelve copies, and *twelve* only, are *without it*. The differences between the original and pasted texts are given at length by Mr. Butler.

The latter part of this Polyglot is much more incorrectly printed than the former; probably either owing to the editor's absence from the press, or to his being overfatigued by the work. In Bowyer's "*Origin of Printing*" many errors are detected in the Hebrew text, of which it is said the Parisian Polyglot is entirely free. It should, however, not be forgotten that the London Polyglot contains every thing to be found in that of Le Jay, with a vast deal of additional important matter.

On this wonderful performance the voice of criticism has been uniformly favourable. No praise can transcend its merits. Various are the authorities both in this country and on the continent, abroad and at home, which have spoken of it in a grateful and commendatory manner. "This Polyglot," says Michaelis, "is of the utmost importance to a critic, not only on account of the extracts which it contains from a variety of important MSS., but particularly on account of the Oriental versions, from which he must collect various readings to the New Testament. Though several of the MSS. which are quoted in the Polyglot have since that time been more accurately collated, and no one would now have recourse to that edition for the readings of the Alexandrinus

or Cantabrigiensis, yet some of the sixteen MSS. which USHER had collated, have never been since examined; Mill and Wetsten having inserted those readings in their collections as they found them in the Polyglot. Now, as errors of the press are unavoidable, especially in a work like Wetsten's, it is necessary to have recourse to the Polyglot whenever a doubt arises in regard to the accuracy of a quotation by Mill or Wetsten, in order to see whether these MSS., which were collated for the London Polyglot, have the readings in question, or not. Several other critics have borrowed from the readings of the London Polyglot. Bengel selected whatever appeared to him important, and Saubert has inserted in his '*Variæ Lectiones*' all the readings of the Gospel of St. Matthew." Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 451.

"Maximæ omnino WALTONO* pro tot exantlatis laboribus referendæ sunt grates, qui Polyglotta emisit Biblia, quæ ad

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* BRIAN WALTON was born at Cleveland in the North Riding of Yorkshire, A. D. 1600. In the year 1623, he took a Master's degree at Cambridge, being then of Peterhouse College. By gradual preferments in the church, and owing to his sound learning and zeal for orthodoxy, he became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to King Charles I.; at the same time (A. D. 1639) he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. Walton appears to have been an excellent ecclesiastical lawyer; for during the controversy between the clergy and inhabitants of London, about the tithes of rent, he was very industrious and active in behalf of the former; and collected together on the occasion, such a number of precedents, [an abstract of which was afterwards published for the first time, in the "Collectanea Ecclesiastica" of S. Brewster, Esq. Lond. 4to. 1752,] that the judge declared, "there could be no dealing with the London ministers if Mr. Walton pleaded for them." On the breaking out of the civil wars, he was treated with unpardonable severity—had all his church preferments taken from him—and was plundered and forced to fly at the risk of his life. He once narrowly escaped being massacred by a party of horse, and was indebted for his safety to the covert of a broom-field. He fled to Oxford; and there, unsubdued by the rancour of persecution, and with a spirit soaring far above the

hunc diem adhuc omnium sunt locupletissima et optima, &c. Hinc Londinensis editio, quoad formam externam Parisianâ inferior, illam, si œconomiam, recognitionem et emendationem spectas, longo post se relinquit intervallo." Masch, t. i. 382. See also Calmet, p. VIII.; Prideaux, vol. ii. 47; Kennicott's Diss. II. p. 480; and a short but interesting account

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injuries inflicted on him by puritanical fanaticism, he meditated on the publication of his POLYGLOT BIBLE—a work, unparalleled in the literary annals of this country, and the completion of which he fortunately lived to see. He appears to have commenced collecting materials for it about the year 1645, when he was incorporated in the university of Oxford. He completed it in London, at the house of his father-in-law, Dr. William Fuller.

On the restoration of Charles II. he was made Bishop of Chester. On the 10th of September, 1661, he went to take possession of his see; and being attended on the road by a great concourse of the clergy, gentry, militia, and laity, [who went as far as Lichfield to meet him,] he entered Chester amidst the acclamations of the multitude. On the 11th of September he was installed with unprecedented pomp and ceremony; but this splendid and deserved triumph was short-lived indeed—for returning to London on the 29th of November following, he died at Aldersgate Street, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Such was the end of BRIAN WALTON; a character that can never be noticed without reverence and gratitude. Anthony Wood, whose account of him is sufficiently amusing, thus speaks of his installation at Chester: "It was a day," says he, "not to be forgotten by all the true sons of the church of England; though cursed then in private by the most rascally faction, and crop-eared whelps of those parts who did their endeavours to make it a May-game, and a piece of foppery." See Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. ii. col. 48. In Walton's *Epitaph* it is well observed, that, "HE little needs the pageantry of pompous titles, emblazoned or displayed in books of heraldry, whose name is written in *the Book of Life*."

Besides his Polyglot Bible, Walton published a small tract against Owen, who attacked his work in "Considerations, &c." 1658. Walton's tract is called the "Considerator considered, &c." 1659; it is chiefly in the defence of his Prolegomena and Appendix. In the year 1654, he published at London an 8vo. tract, called "Introductio ad

in the *Bibl. Krohn.* No. 15. It may be necessary to state, that the first volume should contain a portrait of Walton engraved by Lombart; a frontispiece engraved by Hollar; and three plates, relating to Solomon's Temple, by the latter artist. There are also two plates containing sections of Jerusalem, &c. and a chart of the Holy Land. These are inserted in Capellus's Treatise on the Temple.

Besides Walton's own Treatise (mentioned in a previous note) on the Oriental languages, it will be necessary to procure, for the better understanding of this Polyglot, Rabbi Joseph's "*Paraphrasis Chaldaica in libr. prior. et poster. Chronicorum,*" edited by Wilkins, at Amst. 4to. 1715.

It seems that Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE had prepared a *seventh* volume of the Polyglot under the following title: "*Septimum Bibliorum Polyglotton Volumen, cum Versionibus antiquissimis, non Chaldaicâ tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum.*" This volume is in the Bodleian library. I now proceed to notice the famous LEXICON of CASTELL, which should always accompany the Polyglot. The following is the title:

LEXICON HEPTAGLOTTON Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum, *conjunctim:* et Persicum *separatim,* &c. &c. *Londini.* Fol. 1669. 2 vol.

The celebrity of this publication is so well known, that it is not necessary to enter minutely into the various parts of it,

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Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium." Both of these works are very scarce, especially the former: the latter was reprinted with additions in 1655. General Hist. and Crit. Dictionary, fol. 1739. vol. x. 102.

In the life of Dr. Edward Pocock, prefixed to his "Theological Works," there are some curious particulars relating to Walton's Polyglot. Granger, vol. iii. 29: ed. 1804.

or to present the reader with the opinions of learned men thereon. Dr. Castell maintained in his own house, and at his own expense, seven Englishmen and seven foreigners as writers; all of whom died before the work was completed :* he is said to have expended his whole patrimony on it, and to have borrowed such large sums, that it nearly occasioned his being confined for life. In his distress he wrote to King CHARLES II. "fearing *a prison* might be the reward of all his labours and expenses!" Charles, who preferred gaiety to learning, and who would rather have bestowed a whole province on a debauched favourite, than the smallest donation on a deserving scholar, wrote to the bishops and noblemen of the realm, recommending Castell and his work to *their* pity and protection; the bishops and noblemen, in their turn, recommended the author to the *public:* and thus, between the King, his court, and the public, Dr. Castell † never received a farthing.

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* The period between its commencement and publication, was seventeen years. The original price was *forty shillings* per volume.

† Dr. EDMUND CASTELL was first of Emanuel College, Cambridge; but afterwards he removed to St. John's, for the sake of the library there, which was extremely serviceable to him in the compilation of his grand work. The particulars which I have been able to procure relating to this extraordinary production, I shall readily impart to the reader; from the supposition that he has the same anxiety with myself to be acquainted with every thing connected with the name of Castell.

It is said, that besides the intense labour of seventeen years, which his Lexicon cost him, he expended 12,000*l.* on the publication. This is positively asserted by Hearne, who declares he had the information from a letter of Dr. Castell himself. An immense sum! considering the volumes of Walton's Bible cost each about 1400*l.* only. If, however, this be true, a very large impression must have been taken off; and this is probable, as in the year 1673. Castell told a friend "he had at least 1000 copies left." But as the original sum was only *forty shillings* per copy, how could the author expect to be remunerated, unles he had struck off 6 or 7000? This great number seems improbable: and there-

What scholar of feeling can read the following interesting passage without a sigh? "I had once," says he, "companions

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fore we must either suppose an error in Castell or Hearne, or that the work was sold at a sum infinitely beneath its prime cost: yet 4*l.* in those days was no inconsiderable sum for two folio volumes. It does not appear that the work met with a ready sale, which perhaps could hardly be expected in the licentious age in which it was published.

From a letter of Castell to Dr. Spencer (now preserved in the MS. library at Lambeth,) written in 1674, it appears that the many discouragements he had met with had not extinguished his ardour for the promotion of Oriental literature. The same letter shews, that in his application to the learned languages, he had forgotten the cultivation of his native tongue, and that even his orthography did not keep pace with the improvements of the time.

Dr. Castell died at Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, A. D. 1685, in his 79th year: his body lies in the church yard, with a monument of black marble on a white stone frame. The Latin epitaph was composed by himself. His Oriental MSS. thirty-eight in number (nineteen in Hebrew, thirteen in Arabic, and six in Æthiopic,) to all of which the effigies of the Doctor was affixed, and his name inscribed in them, were bequeathed by him to the public library of the university of Cambridge. To Emanuel College, of the same university, he bequeathed three printed books; to St. John's College, a silver tankard weighing twenty-six ounces—on condition his name should be inscribed on it: and to Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, to whom he acknowledges the highest obligations, 100 copies of his Lexicon—with all his Bibles, and other Oriental parts of holy Scripture, in number fifty two. The rest of his books were sold by auction at Cambridge, in June 1689. It is supposed that about 500 copies of his Lexicon were unsold at the time of his death. These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Castell's neice and executrix, in a room of one of her tenant's houses, at Martin, in Surry, where for many years they lay at the mercy of the rats; who destroyed them in such a manner, that, on the lady's death, her executors could scarcely form one complete copy out of them. The whole load of waste paper was sold for 7*l.*

It appears that Castell did more towards *Walton's Polyglot Bible*, than the latter was willing to acknowledge; and besides his having been employed on the Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic, and Æthiopic versions; having given a Latin translation of the Canticles, under the last version,

in my undertaking, partners* in my toil; but some of them are now no more, and others have abandoned me, alarmed at the immensity of the undertaking. I am now, therefore, left alone, without amanuensis or corrector, far advanced in years, with my patrimony exhausted, my bodily and mental strength impaired, and my eye-sight almost gone!!" In another passage he observes, "I considered that day as idle and dissatisfactory in which I did not toil sixteen or eighteen hours either at the Polyglot or Lexicon."

From the dedicatory epistle to King Charles (preceding the preface,) it appears that he lost the greater part of his library and furniture, and 300 *copies of his Lexicon*, in the memorable fire of London: and from the preceding note it would seem, that 500 copies were destroyed by lying as neglected lumber. Castell complains of the civil wars as "pestis sævissima."

Such were the melancholy circumstances under which the LEXICON† of CASTELL was composed; a work which has long challenged the admiration, and defied the competition, of foreigners; and which, with the great POLYGLOT of WALTON, its inseparable and invaluable companion, has raised an eternal monument of literary fame.‡

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and adding to them learned notes; he translated several books of the New Testament, and the Syriac version of Job, where it differs from the Arabic, and *presented Walton with the sum of* 1000*l.* towards defraying his expenses!

* He was indebted to LIGHTFOOT for many valuable parts of his work; and had, indeed, such an entire reliance on that great man's judgment and learning, that he took his advice in every difficult point.

† MICHAELIS published the *Syriac* part of this Lexicon, at Gottingen, with additions, in two quarto volumes, 1788.

‡ The following are the names of those great men (some of them the finest Oriental scholars that ever appeared) who assisted in the compilation of the Polyglot and Lexicon: USHER, CASTELL, FULLER, SHELDON, RYVES, SAUNDERSON, HAMMOND, FEARNE, THORNDIKE, J. JOHNSON, R. DRAKE, WHELOCKE, POCOCK, GREAVES, T. SMITH, J. SELDEN, HUISSE, S. CLARKE, LIGHTFOOT, HYDE, AND LOFTUS.

It now remains to gratify the bibliographer with some account of the LARGE PAPER copies of these sumptuous publications. Of the *Polyglot*, there are probably about *twelve copies*. Mons. Colbert had one, which was afterwards in the collection of Count Lauragais; and is now in his Majesty's library. It is bound in 14 volumes, in red morocco, but has the Lexicon on small paper. See De Bure, no. 4, who was ignorant of their being any large paper copies of the Lexicon. At La Valliere's sale, no. 5, the Polyglot in large paper, 14 vol. and the Lexicon in small paper, 2 vol. were sold for 1251 livres; now in the Royal Library at Paris. Earl Spencer possesses a magnificent large paper copy of the Polyglot only.* At Dr. Mead's sale, no. 30, a large paper copy of both *Polyglot* and *Lexicon*† was sold for 21*l.* probably the same which is now in the Shrewsbury Library bequeathed by Dr. Taylor. In the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, there is a very magnificent one, in 14 vol., including the Lexicon, and the Dedication to Charles II. It was given by my maternal ancestor, Dr. COMPTON, then bishop of London. In the British, and in Dr. Hunter's Museums, I saw similar copies of *both*; a fifth set of both Polyglot and Lexicon is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; a sixth, and most magnificent copy, with the Lexicon bound in three volumes, is in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library, at Lambeth.

The common paper copies of the Polyglot and Lexicon are by no means rare. In Osborne's Catalogue of 1759, a copy was marked 7*l.* 7*s.*: a price, exceeding belief, on the score of cheapness. A good copy may be now worth 31*l.* 10*s.*

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* It is described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 38.

† I doubt whether the Lexicon was on large paper, as the set was in 12 volumes.

BIBLIA SACRA QUADRILINGUIA Veteris Testamenti Hebraici, cum Versionibus, e regione positis, utpote versione Græca LXX. Interpretum ex Codice MSto. Alexandrino, a *J. Ern. Grabio* primum evulgata.—Item Versione Latina *Sebast. Schmidii* noviter revisa et textui Hebræo accuratius accomodata, et Germanica beati Lutheri, ex ultima beati viri revisione et editione 1544-5 expressa, adjectus textui Hebræo notis Masorethicis, et Græcæ versioni lectionibus codicis Vaticani: notis philologicis et exegeticis aliis, ut et summariis capitum ac locis parallelis locupletissimis ornata, accurante M. CHRIST. REINECCIO. *Sumptibus Hæredum Lanckisianorum.*

Lipsiæ. Fol. 1750. 3 vols.

This very excellent and commodious Polyglot was begun as early as 1713 (see Le Long, p. 40, col. 2); but we are informed by Boerner and Masch that the delay of publication was owing to a part of the MSS. remaining undiscovered till 1747. Besides the Latin version of Schmid, it contains the German version of LUTHER, from the edit. of 1554-5, with marginal notes and parallel passages. "This work," says Masch, "is neatly and accurately printed; and though it must yield the palm to the greater Polyglots before mentioned, it is nevertheless greatly to be preferred to the lesser editions of Polyglot Bibles." See Masch, t. i. 383-4. "The cheapness of this edition," says Mr. Butler, "makes it an useful substitute for the former Polyglots." *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 130-1. "This is an excellent and useful work," says Mr. Clarke, "edited with great care and accuracy. I have read over the whole Hebrew and Chaldee text of this work, a part of the Pentateuch excepted, and I think I have reason to pronounce it one

of the most correct extant: it is not often seen in commerce." A good copy of Reineccius's Polyglot Bible is worth about *5l. 5s.*

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, &c. *Impensis S. Bagster. Londini.* 1821. 4to. et 8vo.

The languages comprised in this commodious and beautiful edition are as follow. The *Hebrew*, with Schmid's version, from Vander Hooght's edition of 1705: the *Hebrew Samaritan* or *Pentateuch* from Kennicott's edition, (vide post) the *Septuagint Greek* version from Bos's edition, with various readings from the Alexandrine text as published by Grabe, the *Vulgate Latin*, from the edition of Pope Clement VII.; the *authorised English version* with marginal renderings and a selection of parallel texts; the *Old Syriac version* from Widmanstadt's edition of 1555 (see the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 118.) The *Apocalypse*, and such of the Epistles as are not to be found in the *Old Syriac* version, are given from the *Philoxenian* or *New Syriac* version. The prolegomena are the labour of the Rev. Samuel Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. The work is published (in a very small, but with a neat and newly cut type) in one volume 4to. and 2 volumes octavo.

It is right to notice two other publications by the same bookseller, which may be said to harmonise with the present. First, a *Scripture Harmony*, or concordance of half a million of passages, printed in various sizes, agreeing page for page with the Polyglot. Secondly, an *Octoglot* edition of the Liturgy of the *English Church*—in the English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, and Latin, in a quarto form: being a volume of remarkable typographical beauty.

Such are the *seven principal editions* of the Polyglot Bibles. I now proceed to notice, in a summary manner, what are called the LESSER POLYGLOTS.

BIBLIA SACRA, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, et Germanice. Studio JOHANNIS DRACONITIS. *Viteberge.* Fol. 1563-5.

This work came out at various times, in separate volumes, containing parts of the Old Testament: three parts are distinctly specified by Masch. "Textus Hebraicus," says he, "cum punctis vocalibus ita per lineas est expressus, ut versiones, Chaldaica Onkelosi, Græca LXX. Interpretum, Latina, et Germanica, *Lutheri* per totidem lineas ipsi subjiciantur. Singula capita in sectiones divisit, eisque adnotationes adjecit, maximam partem grammaticas, et interdum dogmaticas et morales. Quoties nomen Dei tetragrammaton in Chaldaica Paraphrasi occurrit, per triplex *Jod* Hebraicum est expressum." See Masch, t. i. 389-90. The last specimen or part, containing *Zacharias* was published in 1566: in the following year, April 18, the author died ("pie placideque defunctus est," says Masch.) Le Long has reviewed the "Four Prophets," as if they were contained in one volume, which is not the case.

SACRA BIBLIA Hebraice, Græce, et Latine. Cum annotationibus FRANCISCI VATABLI Hebraicæ Linguæ quondam Professoris Regii Lutetiæ. Latina Interpretatio duplex est; altera vetus, altera nova. Omnia cum editione Complutensi diligenter collata; additis in margine, quos Vatablus in suis annotationibus nonnunquam omiserat, idiotismis, verborumque difficiliorum radicibus. *Ex. Offic. Sanctandreana.*

Heidelb. Fol. 1586. 3 vol.

This publication goes by the name of VATABLE's Bible; but Walton in his Prolegomena, p. 33, on the authority of

Bootius, ascribes the editorship of it to Robert Stephen the Younger, who, from modesty, affixed the name of Vatable. But it is with more propriety ascribed to BERTRAMUS, who publicly taught the Hebrew tongue at Geneva, from the year 1566 to the year 1584, and published various works of a similar nature (particularly an excellent edition of Pagninus's "Thesaurus Linguæ Sanctæ.") The Polyglot was reprinted in 1599,* and 1616,† each in 3 vol.: All these reimpressions contain nothing more than the original edition, according to Le Long, who declares that he has made an accurate collation of them. The work is founded on the Complutensian Polyglot in the Greek and Hebrew text, and the Latin version is nothing more than a copy of R. Stephen's edition of the Latin Bible, published at Geneva in 1577, fol.‡. According to Masch, this Polyglot is a scarce one, and not much consulted by literary men. See Masch, t. i. 384-5-6.

OPUS QUADRIPARTITUM Sacræ Scripturæ, continens S. Biblia sive Libros Vet. et Nov. Testamenti omnes, quadruplici lingua, Hebraica, Græca, Latina, et Germanica. Cura et studio DAVIDIS WOLDERI. *Hamburg.* Fol. 1596.

The Greek text of this work is formed according to the Antwerp Polyglot; the Latin version, according to the Frankfort edit. of 1591, which is, in fact, after various inter-

* Under this title: "Sacra Biblia Hebraice, Græce et Latine. Cum annotationibus, &c.—difficiliorum radicibus. Editio postrema, multo quam antehac emendatior: cui etiam nunc accessit, ne, quid in ea desiderari posset, Novum Testament. Græc. Lat. Ben Ariæ Montani Hispalensis. Ex *Offic. Commelin.*"

† Under a similar title to the preceding.

‡ For the rarity and value of this Bible consult Vogt, p. 122, and the authorities there referred to; add to which, Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 85-6.

vening versions, nothing but the old edition of R. Stephen in 1557: the German version is from Luther's edition of 1545. See Le Long, p. 18, col. 2, C; and Masch, t. i. 387. A perfect copy of this Polyglot, as well indeed as of *every* preceding Polyglot Bible, is in the rich theological library of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

This account of Polyglot Bibles should not be dismissed without mentioning the following works, of a similar character; which are enumerated by most bibliographers, and which have considerable claims to the attention of the curious.

PSALTERIA POLYGLOTTA.

PSALTERIUM QUINCUPLEX: Gall. Rom. Hebr. Vetus Concil. 1509. 1513. Folio.

Printed by the *Elder Henry Stephen*, in the Monastery of St. Germain des Prés, in the year 1508, and published in the ensuing year. There is a copy of the first edition UPON VELLUM in the Royal library of France; and M. Van Praet, in his *Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur velin* in the same library, notices four more similar copies. Of the re-impression of 1513, only TWO membranaceous copies, according to the same authority, are known. One is in the Royal library of France, the other is in that of the Marquis Durazzo at Genoa.

PSALTERIUM Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis. *Genoæ.* Fol. 1516.

The printer of this work was PETER PAUL PORRUS, who executed it at Genoa, "*in ædibus* JUSTINIANI *Pauli*," where he seems to have been invited for that purpose; after which he probably returned to his usual residence at Turin, as he thus styles himself, at the end of the book, "*Petrus Porrus Mediolanensis* TAURINI DEGENS." The editor of it was AGOSTINO GIUSTINIANI, Bishop of Nebo.* Besides containing the Hebrew, Arabic (which, though the first Arabic

* It should be mentioned that the Editor, in his Notes to the xixth Psalm: "*Cœli enarrant Gloriam Dei*," has taken occasion to insert a long life of Columbus, who was born near Genoa, with an account of his discovery of America.

version that ever was printed, is of no authority, as it was translated, not from the Hebrew, but from the Septuagint), Chaldaic, and Greek—it has Latin versions, glosses, and scholia, which *last* occupy the *eighth column.* Giustiniani* left a manuscript copy of the New Testament, completed in a similar manner with his own hand, to the city of Genoa. See Masch, t. i. 400-1. Lord Spencer possesses a beautiful copy of the Psalter, UPON VELLUM, which had belonged to the Debures, and is noticed by Mons. Van Praet in his list of seven SIMILAR copies; of which that in the royal library of France, once the property of Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers, seems to be surprisingly beautiful. An 8th similar copy is in the library of St. John's College, Oxford.

PSALTERIUM in quàtuor linguis, Hebræa, Græca, Chaldea, Latina. *Colon.* Fol. 1518.

POTKEN is supposed to be both the *publisher* and *printer* of this work. It has no preface properly so called; but by an address of Potken to the studious readers, which is printed on the last page, we are informed, that, whilst his earnest zeal for Christianity, and for the Roman See, made him extremely desirous of learning foreign languages, especially what he calls the Chaldee, for which he was destitute of any proper master, some Æthiopian friars happened to be at Rome, "*peregri-*

* "Presuming this work would procure him great gain as well as reputation, he caused 2000 copies to be struck off: but he was miserably disappointed. Every one applauded the publication; but few proceeded further; and scarce a fourth part of the number was sold. Besides the 2000 copies, Giustinaini had also printed *fifty* UPON VELLUM, which he presented to every crowned head, whether Christian or Infidel." See Mr. Nichols's note (*b*), in Bowyer's "Origin of Printing," p. 120; but consult Le Long's *Discours. hist. sur les Bibles Polyglot.* p. 36. The hapless editor was shipwrecked and drowned, in the year 1536, in a voyage to Corsica. Maittaire, vol. ii. 120, is copious and interesting.

nationis causâ" (as he expresses it;) to whom he eagerly applied; and that, from his intercourse with them, he had acquired such a knowledge of their language, as to make him believe he might undertake an edition of the Æthiopic Psalter, which was actually published at Rome nearly five years before the date of his Polyglot. At the end of the above-mentioned address, he promises to give an Arabic version if he should meet with sufficient encouragement. Bowyer's *Origin of Printing*, 121-8; and see the long note *e*, of Mr. De Missy. Consult also Masch, t. i. 401.

For the remaining editions of the PSALTER,* in various languages, consult Masch, t. i. 402, &c. &c.; and of the PENTATEUCH, Ibid. t. i. 393, &c.; and various other parts of the Old and New Testament.

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* The reader may not object to be informed that the FIRST edition of the Psalter, in the *Hebrew Language*, was published in the year 1477. It contains 153 leaves, having 40 lines in a full page; and is of the greatest possible degree of rarity. Only three, perhaps four, copies of it are known: among which, that recently obtained by Earl Spencer (and the only copy in this country) is one. Of all the bibliographers, De Rossi was the first to notice it. *Annal. Heb. Typ. p.* 14.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum punctis. Soncino.* 1488. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The learned in biblical literature are well aware of the rarity and importance of this volume. The printer appears to have been a German Jew, calling himself Abraham, *the son of the illustrious Rabbi Hhaiim of happy memory.* The Editor was *Abraham ben Chajim.* Bibliographers differ in the number of leaves. Masch counts but 373, which is certainly incorrect. Brunet, who does not appear to have inspected a copy, makes the number 380. The copy in the Bodleian library, which is fine and perfect, has the same number of leaves. As to the rarity of this volume, there can be but one opinion of it, confirmed by the experience of the last century. Mons. Van Praet (*Cat. des Livres imprimés sur vélin* 1824, 8vo. vol. 1. p. 4) mentions 12 copies of this first edition of the Hebrew Bible; of which the only known copy UPON VELLUM is in the library of M. Soncino at Milan: but he is wrong in making the 12th copy in the Royal library here. England at present contains but two copies: that in the Bodleian library, which was Crevenna's—and that in the library of Exeter College, at Oxford. There is no copy of it in France. De Rossi distinctly specifies ten copies in existence, including all those noticed by Mons. Van Praet. *Annales Heb. Typ.* 1795. 4to. p. 54-8.

As to its "importance," doubtless the earliest impression of the sacred text, in the original language of scripture, must,

* The entire Article of HEBREW BIBLES appears first in THIS EDITION.

in many points of view, be always of importance; but the discrepancies between the readings of this edition and those of modern impressions, as well of Vander Hooght's as of Kennicott's and Jahn's, amount to some thousands; and those who suppose that all the earlier Hebrew texts were mere copies of each other, will (as Masch properly intimates) soon give up that opinion: witness, the innumerable varieties as collected by Sebastian Munster in his Hebrew Bible of 1536, mentioned in a future page.* But further. The ancient edition here next described, differs in very many places from the parent, and generally for the *better*: so that there was no blind or slavish copying, and thereby repetition of error in the earlier editions of the Hebrew text, as some ancient biblical Critics have imagined. As to the intrinsic value of the present PARENT TEXT, Tychsenius, in his *Tentamen*, accuses it of containing many grievous errors of omission and commission—from which, Masch judiciously infers that we must maintain a sort of medium in our judgments upon it: neither prizing it too high or too low:—" for that, like almost all Greek and Latin books of earlier printing, it has its advantages and defects." *Bibl. Sacra;* vol. i. p. 5-7.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. Without Place or Year. Folio.

Under this title I shall describe what I consider to be the SECOND IMPRESSION of the Bible in the Hebrew language; and which, says De Rossi, (who speaks from a beautiful copy in his own possession) "in magnificence, rarity, elegance, and correctness, is superior to the previous impression." De Rossi says that *Italy* alone possesses more copies of the edition of 1488, than the *world* does that of the *present*—of which indeed only THREE perfect copies (including his own) were known to exist. He is particular in the description of the wood-

* See p. 51, post.

cut ornaments* in the first page of Genesis and of Joshua; and counts 425 leaves in the whole. Of the three copies which he mentions, that before me, lately obtained from the Rev. Theodore Williams, was unknown to him. The Amsterdam copy, UPON VELLUM, was in the Meerman library, and is now in that of Mr. Williams—who, on its acquisition, ceded to Lord Spencer the copy from which this description is taken; and a more beautiful volume of early Hebrew printing can with difficulty be conceived. This edition has in all respects a typographical conformity with the previous edition of Soncino, and De Rossi thinks that the Editor and Printer of *both* the one and the other were the *same* persons. As to the relative antiquity of these two editions, Masch observes, that, if the present had been the *first*, that of 1488 would not have been so inaccurate: and that the present not only frequently differs from the preceding for the better, but that it has a more general agreement with the texts of modern impressions. It is therefore taken from a different and superior MS. Lord Spencer's copy, in fine and perfect condition, is upon paper. Mr. Williams's copy is UPON VELLUM.

De Rossi, who possessed a copy of this precious volume UPON VELLUM—having ceded his paper copy to the Crevenna library—supposes the edition to have been printed by the Soncino printers at *Naples*, about the year 1491-2.†

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* Masch endeavours to account for the rarity of this edition in the following manner. He says, that the ornaments of this, and of Gerson's edition—printed at Constantinople in 1522 and 1531—are the same; and that this edition might have been printed there, after the text of the Pesaro edition of 1517—which would account for the paucity of copies known in these parts. But this appears to me to be the least satisfactory reason possible for the execution of the above ancient text at the period assigned to it by Masch.

† The same bibliographer notices a copy of this edition, UPON VELLUM, in the Holkham library. *Annal. Heb. Typ.* p. 132-152. I have been favoured by Earl Spencer with a description of this beau-

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Brixiæ.* 1494. 8vo.

Masch is abundantly communicative; as well in reference to numerous authorities connected with a description of this precious volume, as in an account of the contents of the book itself. Schultz seems to have been the first writer who has entered into a critical account of it. From him we learn that it has many various readings differing from the modern impressions; and that its errors seem to be about in proportion to its number of various readings. A copy of it was in the library of Harenberg, as appears from his commentary on Daniel: and a copy of it (says Masch) is in the royal library at Berlin, from which Luther is supposed to have made his German version; but this point, I own, stands in need of confirmation. The edition is divided into five parts. The Pentateuch embraces the first part, of which the first word is wanting, to be inserted by the pen. The five Libri Festivales follow; of each of which books the first word is rubricated. The third part contains the earlier and greater prophets, with the initial words of each executed (as before) with a pen. The fourth part, the minor prophets. The fifth and last part, the Hagiographi. The Psalms are divided into columns; the other portions are in long lines. Masch subjoins the following among several other peculiarities of the impression: I presume, from an inspection. "The *Keri* is not introduced

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tiful, but unluckily imperfect, copy; which has the engraved borders of the titles to the different portions of the work, beautifully illuminated. It contains (the leaves having been twice numbered by his Lordship) 410 leaves. A full page has usually 30 lines. The recto of the last leaf contains 29 lines on the first column, and 11 on the second. I observe that Mons. Van Praet, in the *Supplément* to his work quoted in the last page but one, makes mention of the Meerman copy UPON VELLUM, which he thinks might have been Lord Oxford's. But are we not to understand from vol. I. p. 5, that the defective VELLUM copy in the library of "M. Holkamen" is, in fact, the Holkham copy?

in the margin, but is in the text. No capitals, of greater or less or inverted forms, are introduced: to which the Jews attach certain mysteries. In Num. x. 35; the *Nun* is inverted, as in modern editions. The points are placed in the body of the text, and not in the margin. The type is small and difficult of perusal; and the *Daleth* and *Resh* are so alike, that it is difficult to distinguish them. The Printer is *Gersa*, the son of *Rabbi Moses of Soncino*. Panzer, (vol. i. p. 253) is very brief. In the whole, this edition contains 578 leaves, and is so scarce, that I am unable at present to refer to a copy of it.

It may be as well to observe, for the satisfaction of those who may have entertained doubts about the existence of an edition of the Hebrew Bible, at *Pesaro*, in the *same year and form*, that NO such edition exists. The supposed copy of it, in the library at Zurich, is in fact THIS VERY EDITION of Brescia. Masch, who in his first volume had well nigh proved this, is perfectly triumphant on the subject iu his *Supplend. et Emend.* Vol. iv. p. 7.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Pisauri.* 1517. Folio.

The Printer appears to have been one of the élèves of those from the Soncino fraternity—("per manus minimi typographorum, exigui inter discipulos unius ex filiis Soncini vulgo Soncinatibus noti in Judæa et in Israel") and the present may be considered as the first legitimate impression of the sacred text, in the Hebrew language, at *Pesaro*. What relates to a knowledge of the exterior character of this very rare impression (says Masch) is as follows. It is printed in two columns. The first leaf displays ornaments, which surround a space intended for the insertion of the title. The Libri Festivales follow the Pentateuch, of which the last book is inscribed אחשורוש The initial word of every book throughout the volume has an ornamented capital letter.

There are no breaks or spaces for chapters or verses. This edition was commenced as early as the year 1511. See De Rossi, Disq. p. 15.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Printed by Daniel Bomberg. Venice.* 1518. Quarto. 2 Vols.

Dismissing what Buxtorf and Bartolocci have advanced, respecting an impression of Bomberg's Hebrew Bible of the date of 1511, we may consider the present as the first impression from the office of its ingenious, learned, and celebrated Printer—a citizen of Antwerp by birth. This edition is so scarce, that Masch never saw the second volume of it, but reserved his description for the following edition of 1521, which he understood to be an exact reimpression of it. The first volume (which he describes) contains the Pentateuch and the greater Prophets. The date is at the end of the second volume. The books of Genesis and Joshua have each prefixed a large initial word, ornamented in wood. The other books have the initial words in metal types. It should seem, in the readings of the text, that Bomberg had consulted a more ancient text than that of the Brescia impression, though in many things there is a concurrence, yet Schultz thinks, that in collating this ancient text with others, the Printer has omitted the insertion of what were manifestly better readings. The type is bold and hand-

NOTE. In the preceding year Bomberg published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, with the Targum and various Rabbinical Commentaries, the FIRST of the Rabbinical impressions; concerning which Masch (vol. i. p. 97) is almost eloquent in his description; and attached to which, indeed—or rather to its learned and able editior, *Felix Pratensis* —a great deal of curious history belongs. Masch, as Panzer (vol. viii. p. 450) rightly observes, had incorrectly assigned the date of 1518 to this edition; but the authority of De Rossi (*Annal. Hebr* a MDI. ad MDXL (1790, 4to.) p. 15, col. 2, is decidedly against it.

some, differing from that of the Soncino Printers—of which Munster availed himself in his edition.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Printed by Bomberg. Venice.* 1521. Quarto, 2 Vols.

———————*Printed by the Same,* 1525. Quarto, 1528. Quarto, 1533. Quarto, 1544. Quarto.

Masch supposes that the edition of 1525 is the "most rare." Michaelis says that the first three editions of Bomberg (1518, 21, 25,) exhibit almost entirely the same text. But the Pentateuch of the fourth edition (1528) differs materially from the preceding edition of 1525. The editor of the edition of 1533 is unknown. The editor of the last edition of 1544 is *Cornelius Adelkind,* who was also the editor of the third of 1525. Of all these editions, I should say that the first and third, and perhaps the fourth, are the most important; but although Carpzovius allows them to be neat and correct, yet the absence of all indication of chapters and verses is a great drawback to the satisfaction to be derived from their perusal. Consult Masch, vol. i. p. 17, 22: from the whole of which I infer, that few works would be more amusing, if not instructive, in the annals of early typography, than the *History of the Bomberg Press at Venice:* the more so, as it was the first which may be said to have exhibited a critical text of the scriptures in their original tongue. These editions of the pure Hebrew text, without any rabbinical interpretation, are sufficiently cheap. A copy of the edition of 1525 exists UPON VELLUM in the Wolfenbuttle library. Ogle and Duncan mark the BEST edition of the rabbinical text, 1547, folio, 4 vols. (also printed in the *Bomberg Office*) at 14*l.* 14*s.* Whoever consults Masch, vol. i. 102, will have reason to suppose that such a price is not very extravagant: A minute examination of what Mr. Towneley has written, in his *Illus-*

trations of Biblical Literature, vol. ii. p. 467, et seq. will not be lost upon the lover of early Hebraic literature.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Curâ Sebastiani Munsteri, Basiliæ*, 1536. Quarto, 2 vols.

"Take him for all in all," Sebastian Munster was one of the most extraordinary men of his day. He could disport with the most abstruse subjects in alchemy, in cosmography, and in calculations of all descriptions, and grapple with the knottiest points in Hebrew, Greek, and Roman literature. In the work before us, however, it seems clear that Munster availed himself of the assistance of some learned Jew; who not only compared the text with printed copies, but improved it by a collation of MSS. This edition is most rare; but inferior to the Bomberg editions on the score of typographical beauty. The appendix, "to the studious in sacred criticism," gives it a decided advantage. Skilful and respectable as were the Printers (*Jerom Froben* and *Nicolas Episcopius*,) the text of this impression is not so free from errors as the student might wish.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA—ITAL. *Curâ S. Munsteri.* Basileæ. 1534; 1546. Folio.

These are the impressions of the Hebrew Bible, with the Italian translation of Munster. Of the two, the latter (in 2 vols.) is the preferable in every respect. Both editions have a Latin and a Hebrew index. In his address to the reader, Munster professes to have done very much for the exhibition of a pure text and a faithful version—and he has performed the greater part of what he has promised. Masch's account of these two impressions shews the difficulties and discrepancies which are abroad upon the subject. He says, these two are the *only* editions with Munster's version; while Carpzovius, (in general, a careful as well as able philologist) Knoch, and Walchius

talk vaguely and inaccurately of others—of the dates of 1534, 1539, &c. The "translationes" of Clement are pronounced to be "omni fundamento destitutæ." A good copy of the second edition of Munster may be worth 1*l.* 10*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Ex Officina Roberti Stephani,* 1539-1544. Quarto, 4 vols.

——————— *Ex Officina Ejusdem,* 1544-1546. 18mo. 16 vols. in 8.

It is difficult, at this time, to judge of the plan which Robert Stephen laid down for the publication of his Hebrew Bible. In both the above editions, he commenced with *Isaiah;* which, in the former, is of the date of 1539, and in the latter, of 1544. Masch has been very particular in the dates of these respective parts. It should seem that Stephen exposed them for sale immediately as they appeared; so that numerous incomplete sets would be necessarily abroad. From the note K in the *Bibl. Sacra* (vol. i. p. 24) it appears that neither Wolf, Baumgarten, Lorch, Tychsen, nor Masch, possessed a complete copy of the first edition. The printing of both editions, with the same types, is sufficiently beautiful; but Ockley, in his introduction to the Oriental languages, pronounces the text of the first to be "replete with errors, which shamefully mar the beauty of the press-work." The second is greatly preferable on the score of accuracy; and is indeed the general favourite. Brunet makes it 17 vols. in 8; and Masch 16 in 8; or rather ten parts, with a distinct title to each. A fine copy of the latter may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *In Ædibus Antonii Justiniani. Venet.* 1551. Quarto.

There are few names dearer to the theological literati of Italy, in the XVIth century, than that of AGOSTINO GIUSTI-

NIANI—the patron of this work, and the Son of that of the Polyglot Psalter published at Genoa in the year 1516: for which see p. 33. ante. The printer of this edition of the Hebrew Bible was *Adelkind*, (not *Adelkenad*) the same distinguished printer which Bomberg employed. The impression is divided into four parts, and the title (given by Masch) is the same which the Geneva impression of 1618 bears. The work is neatly printed in two columns. The *Keri* is noted in the margin, and the chapters are distinguished, after the Hebrew manner, by letters. This is the first and most valuable of the editions of Giustiniani. It was reprinted in 1563, and again in 1573, each at Venice, in 4to.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Ex Officina Joannis ae Gara. Venet.* 1566. 4to. 1568. 8vo.

A third edition (according to Wolf) appeared in 1582, 4to. These are respectable impressions; and J. de Gara may be classed among the more skilful of Hebrew printers. The types, however, although modelled upon those of Bomberg have a comparatively worn aspect.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Ex Officina Christophori Plantini.* 1566. 4to. 8vo. and 18mo.

Plantin published these three editions in the same year. The Quarto is in two volumes, the Octavo in four, and the Octodecimo in thirteen:—usually bound in six volumes. The text is precisely the same in each impression. The colophon expresses the work to have been printed "by the *hand and in the house of Plantin*, with the *types of Bomberg*:" which types are greatly superior to those of the German Jews used by the Basil printers: but Masch doubts whether these types were those absolutely used in Bomberg's office, or cut after their model. A second edition of the Hebrew Bible appeared from Plantin's office in 1580, quarto, and a third in 1590, octavo.

But they are all eclipsed, both in splendour of type, and importance of text, by the Hebrew volume in the Polyglot Bible noticed at page 12 ante. Yet if we may credit Immanuel Aboab (as seen in Wolf's *Bibl. Hebr.* vol. ii. 371.) the first 4to. edition of Plantin is not less covetable for its rarity than its intrinsic value. The smallest edition is marked at *2l. 2s.* in the catalogue of Messrs Ogle and Duncan.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum Interp. Latin. Pagnini et Montani. Ex Offic. Plantin. Antv.* 1571. Folio.

Forming the 8th volume of the Antwerp Polyglot: see p. 12 ante: a book, of not less rarity and intrinsic value, than of extreme beauty of typographical execution. Masch is enthusiastic about it. "Opus rarioribus, quin et rarissimis annumeratur libris, quolibet pretio redimendum"—"to be bought at any price." It is singular, that although the Council of Trent (at which Montanus presided) had considered the Apocrypha to be canonical, yet it is wanting in this impression.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum Iisdem Interpretationibus Latinis. Ex Officina Plantiniana.* 1584. Folio.

Printed with the same types as the preceding; and in general a faithful reimpression of it. But it differs in two particulars; and the latter, is a very essential difference. The first is, that in Gen. iii. 15, where the Latin vulgate reads "ipsa conteret caput"—(as if applicable to the Virgin) —and is there considered as a depraved reading, and rendered in Hebrew by the word הוּא with a masorethic circellum הִוא—that reading (of which Boderianus, rather than Montanus, is supposed to be the author) is *here*—in this *second* folio impression—restored: to please the apostolic see. That second and most important difference is, that the Apocrypha

is here inserted: also to appease the bile of the pontiff. So that, on the whole, although both impressions are curious in some respects, yet this second, in a critical point of view, is to be preferred. A copy ON VELLUM is in the library of the Widow Moretus at Antwerp. The book is worth from 2 to 3 guineas.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Typis Zachariæ Cratonis. Vitebergæ.* 1586. Folio. 1587. 4to.

Beyer, in his *Arcana Sacra Bibl. Dresd.* p. 12, is the earliest and the only bibliographer who has noticed this rare Hebrew Bible—printed under the auspices and at the expense of the then Elector of Saxony. The copy described by Beyer seems to have had every exterior attraction from the sumptuousness and peculiarity of its binding—having the portrait and the arms of the Elector on the outside. The form is folio (was it a unique *large paper* copy?) but the page is set up as a quarto: and the quarto impression seems to be an exact reprint of its precursor, even to the retention of its errors. This is the opinion of Knoch. *Bibl. Sacra*; vol. i. p. 34.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cura et Studio Eliæ Hutteri. Hamburgi.* 1587. Folio.

The printer was J. Lucius. Every thing bespeaks the splendor of this edition; and the boast of the title is amply justified by the beauty of the types. Hutter, among the most distinguished Hebrew scholars and promoters of Hebrew literature in his day, spared no expense in the production before us. This edition provoked much discussion—in general, honourable to the reputation of the Editor, who collected all the letters extant upon the subject; and published them in an octavo form at Francfort, in 1587, and at Nuremberg in 1604—under the title of "*Epistolarum libellus, in quo continentur magnorum et doctorum virorum literæ, qui-*

bus judicium de Elianis Bibliis Cubo et aliis ejus operibus breviter exponitur" a curious volume in literary controversy, but of unusual occurrence. This Bible appeared with the dates of 1588, 1596, and 1603—but they are ONE and the SAME EDITION with fresh title pages: they were even sold as one, in the set of volumes of Hutter's Polyglot—owing to the paucity of purchasers of that work. *Bibl. Sacra*, vol. i. p. 35-6. A fine copy of Hutter's Bible may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* See Bohn's Catalogue, p. 289, where the commendatory opinion of Calmet is quoted.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Curis Hartmannorum. Francof. ad Oderam.* 1595. 4to. et 8vo. 1598. 4to. et 8vo.

Like Plantin, the Hartmans published the Hebrew Bible in three forms: that is to say, in quarto, in octavo, and duodecimo. Le Long says that the Jews make much of these editions; but when the same bibliographer talks of an edition of 1551, it may be doubtful (from Masch's observation) whether such an edition ever existed. It may be as well to observe, that these editions of Hartman, of Plantin, and that of Zacharias Crato, correspond almost entirely with each other.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA—LAT. *Genev.* 1609. Folio.

The printer is De La Roviere. The Latin versions are those of Pagninus and Montanus. The types of both the Hebrew and Latin are very small; and the Hebrew points are so diminutive as almost to escape the eye. But the edition is defective in many respects. See *Bibl. Sacra*, vol. i. 155-6. Some copies have *Aureliæ Allobrogum* (1609) in the title pages. Mr. Bohn quotes good authority in praise of this impression, and marks a copy of it at 2*l.* 2*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA—LAT. *Genev.* 1618. Folio.

I refer the reader to Masch, where many differences and

varieties are duly pointed out; and whence we learn that this impression is elegant and much preferable to the preceding; although it does not attain the perfection of Plantin's larger impression of 1584.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. Ex *Recognitione Jo. Buxtorfii. Basil.* 1611. 8vo.

The first impression of old Buxtorf's (the Father's) Hebrew Bible; who first restored the Masoretic readings; but the name of the editor does not appear in the title or in the colophon. He was assisted by a learned Jew of the name of Mordochai *ben R. Joseph Juda Wall.* The type is very small, and the text is printed in double columns.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Typis Joan. Bragadini; in domo Joan. Kaion. Venet.* 1614-15. 4to. 12mo. 4 vols.

Le Long notices only the smaller edition; but Wolf has reviewed both. Caion was a great printer of Hebrew Bibles, and the present impressions are by no means wanting in beauty of type and press-work. This edition is peculiar, inasmuch as the letter ש wants altogether the diacritical point. The elder Michaelis, in his edition of 1720, has thought this edition of sufficient importance to give it a critical examination. The smaller form is in four vols. and differs from the quarto *only* in form. The noble family of the BRAGADINI were at the expense of these impressions. Three more editions—1619, 4to.—1628, and 1707, 4to.—were published from the same press, besides others with the commentaries of the Rabbi.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum Interpret. Pagnini et Montani. Ex Offic. Plant. Raphelengii.* 1613. 8vo.

This edition is a copy of the second folio of Plantin; and

has been minutely examined by Wolf and Carpzovius. The printer and editor was the son-in-law of Plantin. It is of uncommon occurrence, but of low price.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum Comment. Rabbin. &c. Basil.* 1618-1620. Folio. 4 vols in 2.

Warm have been the commendations, and a little discrepant the opinions, respecting this celebrated Bible. The editor was the famous Buxtorf. The patron and publisher was Ludovicus Kœnigius, a Basil printer; and if I mistake not, the father of the author of the *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*. The Chaldaic paraphrase, or Targum, is admirably edited by Buxtorf; and Le Long places the work above the Venetian impressions of Bomberg. But Simon detracts considerably from the editorial credit of Buxtorf, while Carpzovius, on the contrary, defends Buxtorf from the attacks of the French critic. The performance is, in all respects, magnificent and critical; and is held in great approbation by Hebrew Scholars. Masch has given the pith of what the above Critics have written concerning this grand work; to which, if the curious be so disposed, the "*Tiberias, sive masorethicus triplex, Historicus, Didacticus, et Criticus*, &c. 1665, folio, the work of the younger Buxtorf—may be added as a companion; and especially the *Chaldaic Lexicon* (the labour of thirty years) by the elder Buxtorf—edited by his Son, 1640, folio—as well as old Buxtorf's Hebrew Concordance, 1632, folio. A copy of the Heb. Rabbin. Bible, alone, is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* in the Catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane. For an account of the labours and the talents of the elder Buxtorf, consult *Walton's Prolegomena; Edit. Dathe.* p. 188, &c.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Ex accuratiss. Recens. R. Menasse Ben Israel. Amst.* 1634. 4to. 2 vols. 1639. 8vo.

The first edition of the biblical labours of this learned Editor was in the year 1630-1, without points. The second edition of 1634, however far from being destitute of errors, was received with applause by the learned, on account of the beauty of the type and paper, the clearness of the points, and the commodiousness of the text from its being printed in two columns. A Latin and Hebrew preface is prefixed, in which the Editor asserts that he has detected and corrected 300 errata: that his sole object is truth; and that he confides his grateful labours to the pious. This first edition may be placed among the rarer Hebrew books. The second of 1639 was published by *Janson*; but the text was not superintended by the Editor, nor is it an exact re-impression of its precursor; but rather of the Basil edition of 1611, of which Waldkirchius was the printer, and Buxtorf the principal editor. It is however much more beautifully executed than the Basil impression.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Curis Josephi Athiæ et alior. Curiosior. Judeorum. Amst. Typis Athiæ.* 1661. 8vo. 2 vols. 1667. 8vo. 2 vols.

LEUSDEN was the Editor of both impressions; which are scarcely less remarkable for the beauty of their typographical execution, than for their intrinsic worth. That of 1661 is the first Hebrew Bible in which the verses are designated by numbers. The text of both has been collated with those of Bomberg and Plantin, and with two MSS—of which one was of the latter end of the 7th, and the other of the 13th century. From the copious details of Masch, it should seem that this impression far exceeded all its precursors in accuracy as

well as in beauty; and so highly did the States General think of the printer and publisher, Athias, that they gave him a golden chain with a gold medal appendant as a reward for his labours.* Jablonski tells us, in his preface to the edition of 1696, that he learnt from Leusden that Athias first intended to strike off 4500 copies; but that having printed four or five sheets, he resolved to increase the number to 500.† But see the copious testimonies in Masch; vol. i. p. 41-3. A beautiful copy of either impression may be valued at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Labore et Studio J. G. Nisselii. Lug. Bat.* 1662. 8vo.

This may be numbered among the critical editions of the day. Michaelis in *Bibl. Orient.* pt. x. p. 214, was the first to give it a warm recommendation, since it was supposed to exhibit important various readings from an ancient *Codex*,

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* This circumstance seems to have moved the bile of the worthy and learned Kennicott; for he thus remarks upon it: "This supremely masoretical edition appeared to their high mightinesses, the States General, so particularly meritorious, that Athias, the typographer was presented with a chain of gold, and a gold medal pendant. But, was it not an act of superabundant goodness, thus to reward a Jew for an edition, in which John Leusden (though a Christian) confesses, that he *permitted* the Latin contents, here added in the margin, to EXPLAIN AWAY some of the prophecies relating to the Messiah? See Le Long, in loc. It is also observable, that Leusden sounded forth the praise of the former edition, as taken from most accurate and most ancient MSS:—MSS. richly ornamented by the Masora in the shape of bears, dogs, and tigers! but that very strange recommendation was dropt in this edition, after being well ridiculed by father Simon. *Houbigant's Prolegom.* P. 95." Dissert. ii. p. 481.

† Of this number, the latter 500 copies were not corrected or even seen, by Leusden. They are distinguished by having the passage of Gen. i. 3, thus marked וירא־אור

which had not been previously collated. The question was, whether this Codex were a MS. or a printed edition?—and as Michaelis's copy wanted the Hebrew title, and the Latin title made no mention of a MS., Michaelis was unable to settle the question. The reviewer in the *Neue Orient. und Exeget. Biblioth.* vol. i. 283, supposed it was a printed edition: but this seems to be erroneous; since the impression of Nisselius agress with none more closely than with Hutter's,* and yet the passage in Jos. xx. 8. differs from every edition which Masch and Boerner saw. Dathe (*Waltoni Proleg.* p. xxxv.) furnishes the Hebrew title, and after him Masch. If Nisselius were seven years occupied in the collation of this Codex (as the preface of Uchtman testifies—Nisselius having died before the publication) it could scarcely have been other than a MS. The editor has noted the various readings from the Codex by a masorethic circellum, but leaves the reader to form his own opinion upon their relative weight or insufficiency. See one or two passages noted in Tychsen's *Tentamen*, p. 346. But further, (as Dathe remarks) if this Codex had been printed, Nisselius would not have praised it so highly. Upon the whole, this edition is not without a certain value to the critical in hebraic lore. It is of rare occurrence.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Opera et Studio David Clodii. Francof. ad Mœn.* 1677. 8vo. Maj. 1692. 1716. 4to.

These are, of their kind, distinguished editions; of which Clodius, the famous orientalist, was the principal editor, although the second has the advantage of the revisions and corrections of Maio and Leusden—and the third, of Jablonski and Opetius, in addition. The second is very much

* It agrees too, pretty closely, with Stephens' quarto impression, the second edition of Bomberg, and that of Menassi.

superior to the third; but both want the accuracy of the editions of Leusden and Athias. The third of 1716 is handsomely printed, and preferable to its precursors. It contains also a list of corrigenda in Jablonki's edition; and has other aids to render it a comparatively valuable performance. A good copy of this edition of 1716 may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cura Jablonski. Berolini.* 1699. 8vo. Maj.

There is a good deal of curious history attached to this edition. Jablonski was himself a man thoroughly well versed in Hebraic literature; and excited by the reputation of Leusden (whom it is clear he too frequently eyed with the jaundiced feelings of a rival) he procured a very able Jew, of the name of Levi David, or Juda Leo, to superintend the correction of the sheets; and who is supposed to have carefully read them over four times. Many valuable MSS. were consulted in the formation of the text; and Opitius and others have pronounced eulogies on the excellence of the edition. De Rossi (as Mr. Horne justly remarks) considers it among the most correct and important editions of the Hebrew Bible extant. Yet Burcklinus, who instituted a severe examination of it, has contrived to fasten his teeth (as what critic will *not* do, if he be snarlingly disposed?) in some vulnerable passages.

Kennicott is warm in commendation of the editor—among whose excellencies it was, not to pay unlimited deference to the MASORA—the chief rock on which, it should seem, previous and subsequent editors have split. "This then (says Kennicott—alluding to Jablonski) is the first author, who, after proclaiming the actual existence of many various Hebrew MSS. has recommended both an accurate examination of those MSS. now known, and a diligent search after others

(at present unknown) through the several quarters of the world; and to him therefore must be given the honour of having planned the noble scheme for correcting the many corruptions in the printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament. *State of the printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament considered;* Oxford, 1759. 8vo. p. 482-4.*

This edition appears also in a quarto form, destined for the Jews, destitute of Latin lemmata in the margin. A good copy of Jablonski's edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Sine punctis.* Amst. 1701. Duodecimo.

One of the most beautiful little volumes of Hebrew printing in the world. The editor was not *Leusden*, but *Maresius.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Edente Vander Hooght. Amst.* 1705. 8vo.

This was probably, for more than half a century, the most popular edition of the Hebrew Bible extant. The beauty of the types, cast on purpose (including the vowel points,) and the bibliographical and critical learning displayed in the preface, ensured for it a warm and a general reception; but

* Kennicott continues—"And yet, as he [Jablonski] knew the force of prejudice to be very strong, and what a storm might burst upon the head of that man who should first venture upon the *actual correction* of any material corruption, it appeared (it seems) prudential not to practise what was thus bravely recommended; and therefore here published the Heb. Text, almost the same as it was adjusted, masoretically, in Leusden's edition of 1677.

. . . videns meliora, probansque,
Deteriora sequens. *Ibid.*

Kennicott has declared that, "no corrections can be expected from Vander Hooght, who considered every letter in his book (no matter how it came there) as absolutely genuine, and maintained the *Masora* to be INFALLIBLE:" and he refers to the *Præf. sect.* 2, 24. And Bruns, in a dissertation of 10 pages, "*De Mendis Typographicis Editionis Vanderhoogtianæ a Kennicotto non sublatis*,* has pointed out several errata of magnitude: while D'Allemand in his reprint of this edition in 1822 (vide post) professes to have corrected 200 errors. It is formed on those of Bomberg, Athias, and Plantin; and yet bears a high price in the market. Mr. Bohn marks "a very fine, tall copy of it, in black Spanish morocco," at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Studio et Opera D. Henrici Opitii. Kiloni. Typis Reuteri.* 1709. Quarto.

"The dedication is equally singular and solemn:—to the Triune Deity! It commences thus "My lord and my God!" Dust and ashes, as I am, I presume to approach thy Majesty, and to address thee, My God." The editor was as learned as he was pious: and the present unostentatious volume, printed with a fine large Hebrew type ("in which the eyes of the reader are judiciously consulted") upon an indifferent paper, was the fruit of thirty years incessant toil in the study and correction of the sacred text. The result was eminently successful; for Opitius is justly classed among the most erudite of Hebraic critics. See the *Biblia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 51-2. *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 40. Masch supposes that the "Critical Commentary for the appreciation of the Value of the Various Readings in the Hebrew Bible"—which Opitius is considered to have written with a view to publication—never ap-

* Published in the *Repertorium für Biblische Litteratur.* 1783. 8vo. pt. xii.

peared. At least, we never knew of the publication. But, with all the learning and all the piety of Opitius, he was infected with the *Masoretic* fever: for if the MSS. which he collated at Berlin and other places "even furnished ever so many true readings, (and they certainly furnished some) yet if these and all other MSS. upon earth had agreed in any one reading *against* the MASORA,* Opitius would have held them all in sovereign contempt." Kennicott, p. 486; refering to *Houbigant's Proleg.* p. 96. A good copy of Opitius's impression is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cura et Studio J. H. Michaelis. Hal. Mag.* 1720. 4to. et 8vo. 2 vols.

By far the most critical and complete of all preceding—and probably not excelled by any one of the succeeding—impressions. The text is carefully printed on the basis of Jablonski's edition, with some few emendations: and there were collated for it five Hebrew MSS. from a library at Erfurth. It is the first *Variorum* edition, if I may so speak, by a Christian Editor. Parallel places of Scripture, short notes, and various readings, are added; but these latter, as Masch justly observes, require the aid of a magnifying glass to decipher: — so small is the character, so indifferent is the

* The reader must not confound the Masora with the Cabala. "Nam sunt (says Dathe) res admodum diversæ. Masora est CRITICA textus hebraei. Cabala vero est EXPLICATIO ejus MYSTICA:" *Waltoni Proleg.* xlvi. A little before, Dathe shews how very far from infallibility is the Masoretic text: "plures esse in Codice hebræo diversas lectiones, quam sunt a Judæis observatæ; Judæorum scribas minime habuisse privilegium ἀναμαρτησίας et propterea Masorethicam textus hebræi recensionem *non opus esse perfectissimum*, consummatissimum, quod *novas* Codicum collationes *inutiles* reddat et minus necessarias; neque HIERONYMUM aut EUSEBIUM sæpe de dissensu Codicum hebræorum loquentes, eum integritate Scripturæ sacræ periculosum judicasse." p. xliii.

paper, and so clumsy is the workmanship of the press. There are also learned prefaces to the minor prophets; and in short, the edition has every advantage which critical skill can confer upon it. The excellence of Vander Hooght's type was only wanting to its perfection. There are copies both in a quarto and octavo form; but the former, as the preceding authority intimates—"albedine chartæ aliis omnino eminent." Masch says, that "by an unlucky accident, many copies of the book of Genesis were destroyed; so that, to complete the work, they were obliged to be carefully reprinted." *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 41. It should be noticed that it is the *same* edition, whether it appear in a quarto or an octavo form: but LARGE PAPER copies of the quarto (of which one is marked at *4l.* 4*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane) have rather an imposing aspect. For a critical edition, it may suffice for any collection.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cura Props. Amst.* 1724. 8vo.

The Editor was Salomon Ben Joseph Props, a bookseller at Amsterdam. From the title to the Greater Prophets, it should seem that the book was begun to be printed in 1722: at the end of the two following years, it was finished. The edition presents us accurately with the text of Vander Hooght's, omitting the Latin Annotations and the lemmata. The verses, contrary to the custom of the Jews, are numbered. "An edition (says Wolff) to be ranked with the best and most correct." *Bibl. Sacra,* vol. i. p. 55.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Accurante M. C. Reineccio. Lipsiæ. Breitkopf.* 1725. 8vo.

A manual Hebrew Bible, in neat and clear types. The text is after that of the Editor's Polyglot; (see p. 29 ante) although, in the preface, Reineccius professes to have compiled it "after the best MSS." It was reprinted in 1739, both in

a quarto and octavo form. The quarto has the singularity of the leaves turning from the left to the right, after the ordinary manner. A fourth edition appeared in 1756, 8vo. on the death of Reineccius; which, if its Editor, Poplius, may be trusted, contains corrections and additions so as to give it a priority over the preceding. A good copy of the quarto is worth 1*l.* 5*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA RABBINICA. *Opera Mosis Francofurtensis, Judicis Synagogæ Amstelodamensis. Impress. Amst. in Domo et Typog. Ejusdem.* 1724-1727. 4 vols. Folio.

Although it is not the object of this work to notice the RABBINICAL editions (such as those already mentioned) of the Bible, yet the present is so sumptuous, so celebrated, and so far eclipsing all its predecessors—not less in the magnificence of its form, than in the variety and value of its contents—that I cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to the reader's notice. The preface of Chiskuni, of Levi Ben Gerson, of Abdia Sporno, and of Aben Esra, are all in the first volume, with other prolegomena: besides different Targums attached to the text, with commentaries and collectanea, by the editor. These collectanea, or *Mincha*, from various commentators, go through the four volumes. The text is large and handsome, in two columns; having the Hebrew text and Targum, in larger letters, in the middle—and the greater and lesser Masora above and beneath. Various readings, from the eastern and western Churches, and a tract upon accents, are also appended—and the observations of different Rabbinical commentators are almost exhausted in support of the different portions of the inspired text. Not satisfied with such a display of critical apparatus, the editor has contrived to celebrate the praises of all those who assisted him, in so arduous an undertaking, in Hebraic verse: pressmen as well as scholars.

Wolfius (says Masch) calls this a copious and luminous performance; in which the omissions of Buxtorf, from the Rabbinical Bible of Bomberg, of 1518, are supplied; and some MSS. have been consulted with advantage. Yet the Bomberg impression of 1518 (see. p. 49 ante) has not been strictly followed; nor have the omissions in subsequent editions been supplied. The *Targum Hcrosolymitanus on the Pentateuch*, and the *Second Targum upon Esther*, are not inserted here, nor in the preceding impressions. All copies of this splendid work are not of the same value; for Tyschen tells us, that in those, destined for, and sold by, the Christians, Sporno's tract "*de scopo legis*" (tom. i. n. 2.) is wanting. Splendid and critical as is this performance, Carpzovius (in his *Animad. Philolog. Crit.* p. 1-10) has contrived to bestow censure upon it. This should seem to be a rare work, as I find it not in the catalogues of our principal booksellers. A copy is in the Bodleian library.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Cum Lat. Vers. Sebastiani Schmidii. Lipsiæ.* 1740. 4to. 2 vols.

"Upon the basis of Vander Hooght's, with some notes which this latter had inserted in his own copy, and a defence of Vander Hooght by Clodius, against some imputed errors of his edition. This impression is very much inferior to its model on the score of typographical beauty; but the Latin version by Schmid is considered to be eminently good; and superior to those of Munster, Montanus, Castellio, Junius and Tremellius. It contains Vander Hooght's preface, with the testimonies of learned men in favour of that critic's labours." *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 41.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Accurante Forster. Oxon. e Typograph. Clarend.* 1750. 4to.

Without points It must be confessed that the "points" made out by Masch are sufficiently confirmatory of the dam-

natory sentence passed against this impression; about which much was promised and scarcely anything performed. Masch took occasion to sneer at the supposed deficiency of Hebraical learning among the English, from this publication; but in his copious, curious, and full analysis of Kennicott's famous edition, he withdrew his sneer:—as he well might. Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane mark a morocco copy of Forster's impression at *4l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *In Us. Stud. Juvent. Edita a Johanne Simonis.* Hal. Mag. 1752: 1767. 8vo.

This is called a Manual Hebrew Bible, but that hand cannot be of small dimensions which shall grasp it as a portable volume. This edition is published on the basis of Vander Hooght's, but unluckily it contains errors not chargeable to its precursor. It is however serviceable to beginners; as containing, at the end, a Hebrew-Chaldaic Dictionary by the Editor. Of the above editions, the second of 1767 is greatly to be preferred, both on account of accuracy, as well as of additional matter. A good copy of it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

BIBLIA HEBRAICA: *Cum Notis Criticis et Versione Latina ad notas criticas facta. Auctore C. F.* HOUBIGANT. *Lutet. Paris.* 1753.* Folio. 4 vols.

As plendid monument of individual labour and learning, and of corporate liberality; for the fathers of the oratory

* In the year 1748, Houbigant sent forth a precursor of his great work, in a very small edition of the Hebrew Psalter—"mendis quam plurimis expurgatum"—which was printed under Houbigant's own eye at Avilly, as a specimen of his greater work—which had then many years occupied his attention. This rare little volume was noticed (says Brunet) in the *Magasin Encyclopédique;* vol. iii. p. 123.

were at the expense of the publication. Upon the whole, it is by far the most critical, as well as costly, of all the previous impressions of the Hebrew text. The author, who was 40 years engaged in this labour, published his Prolegomena separately, in 1746; which were again separately reprinted by a Franckfort bookseller; after the amended edition of them in the present performance. The Latin version is professed to be neither too literal nor too ornate: and the subjoined notes are at once learned and useful. The Prolegomena are full of curious and apposite research; but it is a pity the learned editor did not inform us where, and what, were the MSS. which he consulted.

In the course of his Prolegomena, Houbigant would necessarily notice the labours of his predecessors; and especially those of his countrymen. Among these latter, Simon is not forgotten; and at page 105, it appears to me that, from the two different and almost opposite instances adduced, that celebrated Critic was not a very competent Hebraist. It is clear, from the first instance adduced, that he either spoke of a MS. which he had never examined; or, examining it, was incompetent to pronounce on its excellence. The frequency of the mention of the Buxtorfs shews how profoundly learned were those Xian Rabbis; and yet, at pages cxxxv, cxliii, Houbigant distinguishes, with great delicacy and discrimination, between mere Rabbinical learning (imputed to both of the Buxtorfs) and that critical nicety and knowledge to be derived from a study of the pure Hebrew text.

At the conclusion of his admirable Prolegomena (of 191 pages) Houbigant thus speaks of his own Latin version. "It is left to the discernment of the reader to judge, whether my Latin version excels other recent versions; and if it contain not the faults observable in those of Arias, Castalio, Leo Juda, and Le Clerc, it will be no small praise to its author; especially if, in proportion to a departure from recent translators, that version shall be found to approach the Latin Vulgate.

The text is formed on that of Vander Hooght's: critical notes are added, correcting that text by the Samaritan Pentateuch, Hebrew MSS. and ancient versions: a new Latin version, made by Houbigant himself, is introduced, illustrative of such a text as his critical emendations appeared to justify and recommend. Speaking of the generality of editions before his own, he says that the same corrupt text had been regularly reprinted; and that, of all books, put forth by means of the art of printing, he knows of none which exhibits greater inaccuracy or carelessness than the HEBREW BIBLE. Kennicott (from whom the preceding) is particular and laudatory. "I take the liberty to say (says he) that this edition seems to proceed upon so just a plan as to its main principles, and to be executed (in the general) with so much skill and judgment, as to claim for its worthy author the applause of all the friends of religion and learning. And yet (continues he) I cannot indulge my partiality so greatly, either for the work or the author of it, as not to wish, that he had spared some of his bolder criticisms, when they are unsupported by MSS. parallel places, or ancient versions; especially where the proposed commendations are not clearly and strongly recommended by the context." *Kennicott's second Dissertation;* p. 487-8.* A good copy of this most excellent edition (which is now becoming scarcer and scarcer) is worth 12*l.* 12*s.*

* Kennicott devotes two more pages to an admirable account of this edition, and is particularly happy, and even eloquent, in his defence of Houbigant against the attack of Dr. HODGES, in his "Christian Plan," which had attributed to the Latin version of Houbigant too great a leaning towards the *Vulgate.* "This censure so rashly advanced, and so unjustly continued, by this Hutchinsonian Doctor, is extremely surprising; and one cannot help wishing, that, if men must be planning airy systems of fanciful theology, they would not forget moral honesty, nor despise the plain paths of truth and soberness." The words at the conclusion of Houbigant's Prolegomena, which have been severely tortured upon this occasion, evidently say, "that the nature of this

VETUS TESTAMENTUM HEBRAICUM. *Cum Var. Lect. Edidit Benjaminus Kennicott,* S. T. P. *Christi Canonicus, et Bibliothecarius Bodleianus.* Oxon. 1776. 8vo. Folio, 2 vols.

Such is the title of the Hebrew Old Testament put forth by Dr. KENNICOTT, under the imprimatur of Lord North, then Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and under the Royal Auspices of his late Majesty. It is a work which cannot fail to immortalize its Editor; whom the University of Oxford will never cease to rank among the most grateful and most accomplished of her sons. Such a performance abundantly redeems the theological scholars of our country from the sneers once thrown out against them by Masch. With the history of the Man, the reader must be satisfied by a reference to the biographical pages of Messrs. Nichols and A. Chalmers: With that of the work, it may be only here necessary to observe, that, like Houbigant, Kennicott threw out his proposals to the public in a sort of bibliographical precursor, (1760,* 8vo.,) inquiring into the state and situation of

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new Latin version was such, that it came nearer to the Vulgate than to the modern Latin versions—"quantum nos a novis Latinis Interpretibus discessimus, tanto propius accessisse ad Vulgatam." So far from idolising the Vulgate, this writer only refers to it occasionally, as one of the ancient versions to assist him in correcting the Hebrew text: which text he attempted to reform principally by means of the Samaritan Pentateuch and Hebrew MSS. And therefore, as we cannot but pity the preceding censure, which is just the reverse of truth, so we cannot but applaud this Son of the Church of Rome, for thus reducing the Vulgate within its proper sphere of use and dignity. And the learned will join with me in applauding also the moderation and the learning of Him, [Clement XIV. Ganganelli] who lately adorned the papal chair with a character so very respectable, and who sent F. Houbigant TWO GOLD MEDALS in testimony of his approbation of this edition."

* His first 8vo. "Precursor" was the date of 1753: "*State of the*

Hebrew MSS. Of this he gives a good account in his prolegomena, or Dissertatio Generalis: as far as page 65. He had a bold antagonist in Warburton, whom he afterwards answered and silenced. But he was not without others, abroad* as well as at home. As it is, his opponents (with one excep-

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Hebrew Text, &c." The fact was, and cannot be too much commended and imitated, that Kennicott set about his performance in the TRUE SPIRIT of a critical editor. He was resolved on collating all the MSS. to which himself and his learned coadjutors could have access. "If (says he) the present *English* version is so faulty (and he certainly adduces *one* instance of a very palpable blunder) as to make a reformation of it extremely desirable, *what sort of Hebrew text* is to be the rule of right, or the standard by which such a reformation is to be conducted? Must we proceed again, and for ever, to translate from the Hebrew text as it is *now* printed? Must we contribute to *perpetuate* the many corruptions in this text?—a text, formed upon no one knows what particular MS. or MSS.: excepting that it is to be found to agree only with such MSS. as are the latest and the worst; with MSS., which contain various instances of error and nonsense; from which the other MSS. now extant, are *free*." *Dissert.* II. p. 582.

* Among the foreign antagonists of Kennicott, there was a Frenchman who published an anonymous pamphlet, in five Letters, at Rome and Paris, in 1771. 8vo. The author styles himself "L'Abbé de ***, *Ex Professeur en Hébreu en l'Université de* ***. This pamphlet is absolutely amusing, from the consummate conceit of the author. Hear, first, what he says of Houbigant. "En vain, après quarante ans de travail, quatre gros volumes in folio d'une Bible Hébraique réimprimée à ses frais, et chargée de ses prétendues corrections, lui avoient servi à enfoncer les portes du temple de mémoire, et sembloient le conduire à l'immortalité. Sa gloire est disparue. Pourquoi? Parce que n'ayant fait dans son Ouvrage ni l'usage, ni l'application nécessaire du génie singulier de la langue hébraïque"....But enough for poor Houbigant! Let us next see how Kennicott is dispatched. "Croyez vous savoir mieu l'Hébreu que le P. Houbigant? J'en doute; et quoique vous le traitiez d'homme très-entreprennant, et qui eût bien fait de ne pas mettre au jour certaines critiques, qui vous paroissent trop hazardés; quoique le Docteur Hunt, adulateur de vos travaux, s'épuise en complimens pour vous élever jusqu'aux nues; quoique vous décoriez vos états

tion) are well nigh forgotten, and the profound researches of Kennicott have justly entitled his work (in the opinion of Masch) to be "in suo genere primum et unicum Bibliothecarum ornamentum." In the list of subscribers, which follows the Dissertation, it is gratifying to see the names of the greater number of those who were eminent for rank, influence, wealth, and learning.* *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 43. A good copy of this magnificent production is worth 10*l.* 10*s.*

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de collation des noms les plus respectables de l'Europe, et que je respecte peut-être plus sincèrement que vous; quoique enfin vous ayez forcé la Renommée de porter votre nom jusqu'au bout de l'univers, MOI, qui les apparences ne séduisent point, et qui ne me laisse éblouir ni par les acclamations d'un vulgaire crédule, ni par le brillant d'une science affectée, je suis convancu que vous sçavez lire l'Hébreu, mais que vous ne n'avez pas une connoissance parfaite des principes et du génie de cette langue." p. 11. These personal attacks are always the concomitant of great works of labour and learning. "Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue." Yet are the pages of this pamphlet full of tough hebraic quotations; and the author resolutely grapples hand to hand with the English Champion. I learn from Mr. Orme's *Bibl. Biblica*, 1824, p. 271, that "the real author was DUMAY, an unprincipled Jew, who pretended to be converted to Christianity. His tract was translated into English by W. Stephen, Esq. Treasurer to Q. Anne's bounty, 1773. 8vo.

Of a very different complexion was the critical effusion of TYCHSEN, under the following title: "*Tentamen de Variis Codicum Hebraicorum Vet. Test. MSS. Generibus. a Judæis et non Judæis Descriptis, Rostoch.* 1772. 12mo. It is a small, and sensible performance; but, comparatively with Kennicott's own labours, superficial: Yet is it a volume useful as well as entertaining in the library of the biblical student. Tychsen himself speaks of Kennicott with a respect approaching to enthusiasm. Consult his preface; where will appear very sensible reasons for strengthening Kennicott's remarks upon the necessity of collation.

* Mr. HORNE (in his valuable *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. i. p. 129-31. edit. 1822) has given us a pretty full account of the worth and importance of the labours of Dr. Kennicott; chiefly from the Lectures of Bishop Marsh. In the *Library Companion*, p. 26, I have referred, not only to the same source, but to a set of volumes, connected with Kennicott's edition, which

In the *Repertorium der Biblische Litteratur, Leipzig*, 1783. 8vo. (already noticed) there is a pretty long account—"Of the Various Readings in Kennicott's edition of the Hebrew Bible"—written in Latin, by P. J. BRUNS, the celebrated co-adjutor of Kennicott: and for whose health,—and prosperous continuance in his goodly aid, till the work shall have arrived at completion—Kennicott puts up a prayer, at the conclusion of his preface to the first volume. It would follow, therefore,

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appeared in Mr. Thorpe's catalogues. Those volumes have since become my own; and they are in part curious, inasmuch as they were the gift of Kennicott to some one who has repaid the obligation by writing in the margins of *Gifford's Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation upon the Tree of Life*, 1748. 8vo. some sharp and able criticisms against the Remarker. These criticisms, being in pencil, are unluckily a good deal effaced; but appear to have been written by the late Dr. Gosset. The two Dissertations of Kennicott are invaluable of their kind, notwithstanding the animadversions of Tychsen, Eichorn, and Masch: and it were well if these, together with Dr. Holmes' account of the collations for his edition of the Septuagint, were reprinted at the University press at Oxford, with such addenda, at the feet of them, in the shape of pertinent and pithy notes, as my friend the Rev. Dr. Cotton knows so well how to concoct. Efforts, like these, should be ever held up to provoke at once the researches and competition of the rising generation of Academics.

Listen, virtuous reader, to a beautiful and impressive portion of the conclusion of Dr. Kennicott's second Dissertation. "And now, at the conclusion of this Dissertation, I beg leave to entreat the reader, that he will consider thoroughly the importance of the present subject, the nature of the evidence here produced, and the use proper to be made of it. The subject is no less than an attempt to point out the means of ascertaining the genuine word "of that REVELATION, which GOD made to the Jews; which however was written, not for that nation only, but also for the benefit of the whole Christian world. If the happiness or misery of mankind be necessarily connected with their obedience or disobedience to the will of the ALMIGHTY, what great care should be taken that the will of the ALMIGHTY, when proclaimed from heaven, be accurately preserved in the words of the Original; and from thence be faith-

that the remarks of Bruns, however acute and successful, would be tempered with candour and even kindness. He has not spared, however, the ENGLISH COLLATORS of MSS :—*excepting* his fellow labourer, the Editor, to whom he attributes neither carelessness nor want of skill. "The business of inspecting the English MSS. was thus divided (says he) between Kennicott and myself. He was to have the inspection of the London and Cambridge MSS. in his own house; and I was to confine myself to those in the Bodleian library. Concerning my *own* part in these labours, let the public judge. That Kennicott was cautious, and circumspect in the collation of MSS. I can positively vouch; and have much pleasure in making this public avowal of it. But, in the desire or hope of finding various readings, he has twice or thrice been a little hasty and incautious, so as to frustrate his wish of discovering the true reading:"—and he then cites instances.

A little before he says, "As often, therefore, as I consider the various readings in Kennicott's Bible, I discover an immense wood of errors, which have arisen from the negligence or want of skill manifested in the printed editions, but the thickest παραραμαλα* appear from those MSS. which have been collated in England; and it may be safely affirmed that many of these are to be entirely attributed to those engaged

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fully translated, and clearly explained, in the modern languages. Certainly the most solid judgment, the most masterly skill, and the most sacred regard to truth, should conjointly be applied in freeing *Holy Scripture* from every mistake of transcribers and of printers: that so nothing may intrude there which may derogate from the dignity of an inspired volume; nothing, which may introduce contradiction, absurdity, or even obscurity, to obstruct the religious enquiries of its *friends*: nothing, which may furnish matter of triumph, at least of cavil, to its *enemies*." Page 578. edit. 1759.

* Errors arising from carelessness or oversight.

in the collation. These Collators were not skilful in the *litura;* they thought words were erased, when only the *Silluk* was erased; lituræ are assigned to the *end* of a word which would have been better assigned to the *beginning* of the following word; and if any remains of letters were observable, those were seldom correctly explained; readings of a later or earlier hand are not well distinguished; characters, receding somewhat from the ordinary forms, are not understood; and marginal readings are plainly passed over: together with errors of a like description." Bruns calls the English Collators—"imperiti et artis criticæ plane rudes." These are hard words. But a more accurate as well as learned race of critical Collators has since sprung up; and we are now a match for the mightiest. It is however but right to remark, that the chief objections brought by Bruns against Kennicott's edition, appear to have some weight in themselves, and to be urged with temper, as well as supported with learning and by examples. The first objection—of not discerning where and how words were severed at the *ends* and *beginnings* of lines, and were repeated where there was no space for the *whole* of the word to appear in the preceding line—seems to be of less moment than that of charging Kennicott with consulting MSS. which had better have been consigned to moths and spiders: for instance, the MSS. 11 & 35, which are on paper, and of a date posterior to the art of Printing: again, in neglecting the latter leaves of a MS. which were ancient, because the *earlier* leaves were *modern*: thus, the MS. 293, written in the year of 1144, which K. knew was the most ancient of the Pentateuch:—but (says Bruns) I can account for this—that MS. seemed to follow too closely the Masora. A third defect he attributes to the too brief notice of the readings, or glosses, in the margins of these ancient MSS. But enough. Bruns says quite sufficient to convince us that if this GREAT WORK be not perfect, it is only from its partaking of the inevitably imperfect lot of humanity.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. LECTIONES VET. TEST. &c. Studio ac Labore J. B. De Rossi. *Parm.* 1784-1787. 4to. 4 vols.

——————— SCHOLIA CRITICA IN VETUS TESTAMENTUM. Parmæ, 1799. 4to.

"When the [late] King asked Dr. Kennicott, on the completion of his great work, what was the result of all his labours, the Doctor told his Majesty, that "of the immense number of various readings which had been collected from MSS. there was NOT ONE that affected the truth of any scripture fact, or the certainty of any doctrine of faith or moral duty." *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 43. The researches of De Rossi, in the above publications, confirm the inferences of Kennicott, to an amazing, and I will add, most cheering and gratifying, extent. Mr. Horne has given a minute analysis of the contents of these volumes; judiciously availing himself of the labour of previous biographers and critics: *Introduction*, &c. p. 130. vol. ii: and from Mr. Orme we gather in few, but important words, that these works contain the various readings of 731 Hebrew MSS. and 310 editions, some of which were unknown, and others very little known. Only a small portion of these Codices had been collated by Dr. Kennicott. The whole number of MSS. collated in part or entirely by Dr. Kennicott and De Rossi, is 1346; and of editions, 352: making a grand total of 1698; containing various readings to the amount probably of several hundred thousand; and yet NOT ONE doctrine or precept of REVELATION is affected by them." *Bibliotheca Biblica; a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature*, 1824. 8vo. p. 380.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Curis J. C. Doederlin et J. H. Messner. Lipsiæ* 1793. 8vo. 2 vols.

On the basis of Reineccius, of 1725, 29, 56—with the

various readings, and the collations of numerous MSS. from the labours of Kennicott and De Rossi. The reader who wishes to preserve his eyesight, will not seek for this edition on the ordinary paper: and even the LARGE PAPER has not the usual attractions of volumes of that description. Ten thousand copies of this edition were struck off; the unsold copies of which were disposed of for the benefit of the orphan house at Halle: a new title page, with the date of 1818, and a new preface by Dr. Knapp, in which appears some interesting matter relative to the editions of the Bible published at Halle, were added—in order to give these remaining copies a more general currency. But the work should be altogether re-cast and republished: especially as Jahn has pronounced the text to be incorrect.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. *Digessit et Graviores Lectionum Varietates adjecit Johannes Jahn. Viennæ*, 1806. 4to. et 8vo. 4 vols.

This edition was printed entirely at the expense of Gaudentius Dunkler, the head of the monastery of Closterneuberg.* Such proofs of an exalted and liberal spirit rarely occur. The president was at the expense of new types, as well as of that of paper and printing; and in such a manner, that copies of it might be printed (in octavo as well as quarto) at a very moderate price.† Jahn, of course, dedicates his performance to such a patron; calling him the modern Ximenes. His dedication glows throughout with a grateful ardour, and

* See the *Bibliographical, Antiquarian,* and *Picturesque Tour*; vol. iii. p. 615.

† In the third page of the preface which follows the dedication, it is thus observed: "ut opus omnibus venale fieret, et pretium cujuslibet plagulo vix excederet tres cruciferos Viennenses;" that is, about three halfpence per sheet of our money.

with justice. The president wished to encourage the taste for Hebrew literature; and when he found Jahn busied upon the sacred text, he exhorted him to publish his labours. 'ad usum juventutis.' Accordingly much critical lore cannot be expected in the volumes before us; and yet (in the opinion of the editor,) though they may not vie, in pomp or form and quantity of matter, with the Complutensian Polyglott, they exhibit a more perfect and copious collection of various readings, from ancient MSS. and printed books.

This edition contains purely the Hebrew text, in a handsome legible type, with short various readings at the foot of each page; the contents of each chapter being designated in a Latin prefix. At the end of the fourth volume is a view of Hebrew editions and MSS.—epitomised from Kennicott, Bruns, and De Rossi. The paper of this quarto impression is too blue in tint, and too coarse in texture, and the press-work is about equal to the common performances of a second rate London printer. Upon the whole, however, they are respectable volumes; especially in a quarto form. *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 44.

BIBLIA HEBRAICA; or the *Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament, without points, after the text of Kennicott, &c.* By B. BOOTHROYD. 1816. 4to. 2 vols.

Dr. Benjamin Boothroyd, editor of this commodious, correct, and truly philological edition of the Sacred Text in the original tongue, is also the author of *A New Family Bible*, and *improved* version from corrected texts of the *Originals*, with notes *critical* and explanatory, published at *Pontrefact* in 1818, 4to. 3 vols. Both the works redound greatly to the Editor's credit; and I refer, respecting the latter, with pleasure, to the notice of it by Mr.

Orme in his *Bibliotheca Biblica*; p. 54: in which he says, that the Editor has happily blended critical disquisition with practical instruction, and an invariable regard to the spirit and design of revelation." In respect to Dr. Boothroyd's edition of the Hebrew Bible, I shall only repeat the favourable opinion expressed of it in a recent publication, which has been confirmed* by the approving voice of the public.

D'ALLEMANDI. *Londini.* 1822. 8vo.

"Editio longè accuratissima." This is published on the basis of Vander Hooght's edition, in which however the editor states that he has discovered 200 errors—and which are here corrected."† It is a stereotype edition: and the copies on fine paper have a handsome appearance. The editor, a Jew, professes that, with the assistance of a Hebrew friend, he read over each sheet six times. The preface of Vander Hooght is judiciously retained. The types are large and handsome; and I have difficulty in conceiving a more acceptable publication, in all respects, for general circulation. The pagination runs so as to divide the volume into two, if requisite.

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* *Library Companion*, p. 26. Second Edition.

† See page 64 ante; from which it should seem that the errors in Vander Hooght's edition, not even noticed by Kennicott, are neither few nor trifling.

BIBLIA GRÆCA.

Aldus. Venet. 1518. Gr. Folio.

Although the edition of the Greek Bible by Aldus be, in fact, the *first* of that volume *separately* published, yet the text of the *Old Testament* had previously appeared in the *Complutensian Polyglot:* noticed at page 1 ante. But in the opinions of Walton and Wetsten (grounded in a great measure, as it should seem, upon that of Masius, *Annot. in Jos.* 21) this text is equally corrupt and inaccurate. It is a mixture of the Seventy, with additions from Origen, Theodotius, Aquila, Symmachus, and other Interpreters. See Walton in particular: *Prolegom. Edit. Dathe*, 1777. 8vo. p. 407. Nor is Wetsten less severe and decisive: *Proleg. Edit. Semler.* 1764. 8vo. p. 309-318. Whoever chooses to consult the Prolegomena of Houbigant (so frequently referred to in the preceding pages) will see what importance he attaches to the Greek Version of the Seventy: see p. cxliij: where, in part, on the authority of Capellus, he defends it against the attacks of Buxtorf and Le Clerc. On the recto of the 1st leaf is the title in Greek and Latin, with the Aldine anchor in red, beneath. The reverse is blank. On the recto of the ensuing leaf is the address of Asulanus to Aegidius Viterbiensis: the reverse blank. On the recto of the third, is an index of the several books, from Genesis to the Psalter, referring to the leaves on which they respectively begin. On the reverse of the same leaf, the index is continued to Maccabees. On the recto of the following leaf, we have a similar list of the books

of the N. Testament; from which we find that the Apocalypse commences on fol. 436. The reverse of this leaf is blank.

Then begins, on sign. a α recto, the first chapter of Genesis, with an ornamental border at top, and a capital initial, both printed in red. These ornaments and capitals are generally printed in red. In the Psalter, fol. 196 or 197 is erroneously numbered 199; and the ensuing leaf is marked 202 for 200: 205 is erroneously numbered 185. There may be other irregularities of numbering, not uncommon in the more early books of the Aldine press. On sign. xxφφ. is a table of the books in the third part of the volume, or of the New Testament. This is followed by the address of Franciscus Asulanus to Erasmus. Brief lives of the Evangelists are on the reverse of this summary, or table. On fol. 353, rect. the N. Testament begins. On the rev. of fol. 434, the notice of the three heavenly witnesses (1. John, v. 7.) is thus:

ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσὶν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες το πνευμα, και το ὕδωρ και το αἷμα. και οἱ τρεῖς εις το ἓν εἰσιν.

The three leaves following are inaccurately numbered 245, 246, 207, for 434, 435, 436. After fol. 451, are three leaves: on the recto of the first of these is the Register and imprint.

The second of these three leaves is entirely blank. On the reverse of the third and last, is the Aldine anchor as before, but printed in black.

The manuscripts from which this edition was composed were collated by ALDUS, and the work would have been, perhaps, more correctly executed had he lived to superintend the printing of it. His death, in 1515, induced ANDREAS ASULANUS, his father-in-law, to undertake its publication, which he has done with so rigid an adherence, in the New Testament, to Erasmus's edition of 1516, that many palpable errors are retained. "He has corrected Erasmus," says Mill, "in

one hundred places, and vitiated his text in almost as many."* The Septuagint, is, however, pronounced by Walton to exhibit a purer text than the Complutensian edition; and Father Simon and M. de Colomiés have given a very high character of the work. See Clement, *Bibl. Curieuse*, vol. iv. 14, 15, note 9; Mill, Prolegom, sec. 1123; Le Long, 186; Masch, t. ii. 265; and Harles, *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. iii. 675. There are several copies of this work printed upon *thick paper*, which however is not *larger* than that of the ordinary copies. I have seen about five or six of them. At the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's duplicates, in 1815, a copy of this kind was purchased by Earl Spencer for £45. See *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 128. A fine copy of the ordinary paper, such as that possessed by Mr. Lloyd, a member of the Roxburghe Club, may be worth £12. 12*s*. In the Vatican there is said to be a copy of the edition PRINTED ON VELLUM. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 140.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 1526. Gr. 4 vol. 8vo.

The edition is formed on the preceding one of Aldus, except that the Apocryphal books ("sceleratâ audaciâ contra Aldinæ editionis fidem," says Morinus†) are placed in a sepa-

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* "Even the errors of the press are retained in it; for instance, in the edition of Erasmus, Rev. c. vii. v. 14, a catchword is falsely printed: thus, αυτας for αυτων, which Asulanus has retained, and thus printed "ελευκαναν τας στολας ΑΥΤΑΣ αυτων" (see Mill's Proleg. § 1122, 1123.) Wetsten, therefore, p. 127, has very justly observed that Erasmus did not act fairly in appealing to the Aldine edition, in support of his own readings." See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 445-6. But as far as I can discover, Wetsten pronounces no opinion on the general merits and demerits of the Aldine text.

[† Hence this edition was inserted in the list of proscribed or prohibited works in the *Catalogue des Livres reprouvez, &c. par l'Université de Louvain*; a *Louvain*. 1550. 4to. sign. b. iiij. rev. This prohibition,

rate part of the third volume. The *New Testament*, printed by Cephalæus in 1524 (of which hereafter), makes the set complete in *four* volumes. It is esteemed a work of great rarity: the type and paper are very good, and the punctuation is, in most places, remarkably judicious. The text of this work is not divided into verses, the chapters are distinct from each other, and a space is left at the beginning of each for the insertion of the initial letter.* The contents of the *Septuagint* are specifically stated by Masch, as comprehending four volumes. He probably called the Apocryphal books the fourth volume, but they form a part of the third; and immediately succeed the short list of various readings, at the end of Malachi. The pages are regularly numbered from Proverbs to Maccabees. The editor was LONICERUS, a disciple and follower of Luther. Consult Walton's Prolegom. 9, § 29; Le

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I presume, was in conformity with the principle laid down in the preface—"le principal fondement de tous erreurs procède de la saincte escripture mal entẽdue, ou depraüée." Sign. a. iii. I possess, with this curious little tract, another work equally curious, and of the same character:—"pour l'extirpation des sectes, et conservation de nostre saincte foy catholicque," being an ordonnance put forth at Louvain in the same year. "OBSTANDO PROMOVES"—should have been the motto for Charles V. to have constantly fixed his eye upon.]

* To many of the books, there are ornamented initial capitals, representing parts of Holbein's famous *Dance of Death*. In the Nuremburg Chronicle of 1493, folio, there is a large wood-cut of three figures of Death dancing—a fourth similar one is playing on an instrument like a clarionet: beneath, there rises a fifth similar figure, from some drapery which seems to have been thrown over it. See fol. cclxiiii. A fac-simile of this group appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 274-5. The Dance of Death appears to have been a popular subject towards the opening of the sixteenth century. I refrain, however, from continuing a discussion so interesting in itself, but quite irrelative to this publication. The reader, if he pleases, may consult the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 37-43. upon this subject.

Long, p 186, as cited in Masch, t. ii. 267-8. A beautiful copy of this work is in the library at Althorp.

In the year 1529, Cephalæus published another edition of the Old and New Testament, under the following Greek title: "Της θείας γραφῆς δηλαδὴ καὶ νέας ἅπαντα:" This edition was, in fact, nothing but the former with a fresh title to the preface, in which the name of Lonicerus was omitted, and that of Jerom substituted for Luther—"Unica tamen est editio," says Masch, "cum diversâ vel anni vel loci notâ." See t. ii. 269.

Hervagius. Basil. 1545. Gr. Folio.

The preface is by Melanchthon. This edition follows chiefly the preceding one of Cephalæus; but it has some *excerpta* from the Complutensian edition, as better according with the Hebrew text. It has been pronounced to be much more correct than either the Venetian or Strasburgh edition: Harwood has not noticed it. When in fine genuine condition, it is a very desirable book. It was beautifully reprinted in 1548, folio, with ornamental heads and borders at the commencement of most of the books of the Old Testament, and with brief biographies of the Evangelists at the head of each Gospel. Some various readings are added: together with the Apocrypha. A most beautiful copy of the first edition is in the library of St. John's College, Oxford.

Brylinger. Basil. 1550. Gr. et Lat. 5 vol. 8vo.

The Greek and Latin are printed in opposite columns: the Greek text is from the Aldine edition, the Latin from the Complutensian. "The type is distinct and neat," says Masch, "but rather too small to be read with facility." Each of the volumes has a different title-page, with a tolerably elegant wood-cut. This work was reprinted, with a fresh title-page only, in 1582, by the heirs of Brylinger. Both editions are rare, in a fine state of preservation. See Le Long, 187; Masch, t. ii. 273-4; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t iii. 676.

Venet. 1567. Gr. 8vo.

Of this edition no accurate account has been given. It is probably nothing more than the Strasburg edition of Cephalæus, which some Venetian printer endeavoured to palm on the credulous, under a different title, in order that he might have a readier sale for it. The only authority for its existence is the Bibl. Baumgart. p. 44, n. 145. "I wish," says Masch, "that some scholar who purchased it from the sale of that library would give us a correct account of it." It is probably fictitious. See Masch, t. i. 204; t. ii. 270. The following is the quoted title: "Η παλαιά τε καὶ νέα διαθήκη. Ἐν βενετίαις ἀιτήσει Ἰακώβου τοῦ λεογκίνου." 1567.

Zanetti. Romæ. 1587. Gr. Folio.

Without the New Testament. This is a very beautiful and magnificent edition, well known to the curious, and particularly valuable to the critical student, as it is professed to be a strict copy of the famous Codex Vaticanus of the Septuagint. It was undertaken at the express request, and under the auspices, of Pope Sixtus V., who engaged Cardinal Carafa, and other learned men,* to superintend its compilation.

* They regularly assembled some day in the week, in the palace of Cardinal Carafa, where they examined a great number of MSS. which they procured from all parts, and the various readings of which they compared with the Vatican MS. The consequence of this comparison or collation was, that they were clearly convinced of the superiority of the Vatican over every other MS., whether for intrinsic excellence or antiquity; and they resolved to print the above edition of the Septuagint as nearly as possible on the basis of that MS., which they corrected in some places, and added to it a few remarks. Clement, t. iv. p. 16, note 10. In the absence of more lengthened and elaborate details, respecting the antiquity and excellence of the famous Codex Vaticanus, I refer the reader to Michaelis's *Introd.* vol. 1. p. 345; and more particularly to Bp. Marsh's note, being a translation of the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung* for 1789; vol. i. 237.

According to Bos (as cited by Le Long), the first *forty-six* chapters of *Genesis*, the 105th and 108th *Psalm*, and the book of *Maccabees*, were obliterated through extreme age in the Vatican MS.; and that to supply this deficiency, the editors compiled those parts of the Septuagint from a Grecian and Venetian MS. out of the library of Cardinal Bessarion, and from another which was brought them from Calabria: this latter so agreed with the Vatican MS. that they were supposed to have been written either the one from the other, or else both from the same copy.

To each chapter there are variæ lectiones, or *Scholia*, which render it very interesting. This edition has received the commendations of all learned men, from Morinus to Masch. It is said to approach nearer to the pure text of the Septuagint than any preceding one, and has, indeed, been the model of almost every subsequent edition; "although," says Walton, "it is not perfect, nor do the editors wish us to believe it to be so." In fact, the edition is not so pure and agreeable to the Vatican MS. as it might have been. The editor did not rightly distinguish what was written by the first copier, and what was afterwards altered or added by a later hand; so that we are in doubt whether certain readings be originally in the Vatican copy or not. This has naturally excited the indignation of the learned; and Dr. Grabe, in a letter to Dr. Mill, mentions several passages wherein the Roman edition differs from the Vatican MS. which it pretends to have faithfully copied. See Dr. Brett's *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible*, London, 8vo. 1760. Consult also Le Long, 187, who is very copious and interesting, and who cites a variety of authorities; also Clement, t. iv. 16; De Bure, no. 15; and Masch, t. ii. 275 to 283. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 677-8.

There was a Latin version of this edition in 1588, by Flaminius Nobilius, which was magnificently printed in a large folio volume. There are copies of the Greek and Latin im-

pressions of 1587 and 1588, upon LARGE PAPER: and few books have a nobler aspect than those of the Septuagint of 1587. The Althorp Library boasts of a beautiful copy of each. They are, however, in most of our principal private collections. The Duke of Devonshire possesses De Thou's copy of 1588, on small paper.

WECHELII *Hæred.* Francof. 1597. Gr. Folio.

The editor of this very respectable work is not known; some have supposed him to be Junius, others Sylburgius.* It is formed on the preceding editions of Aldus and Hervagius, with various readings from the Complutensian, Antwerp, Strasburgh, and Roman editions: but the text of the New Testament, according to the preface, is taken from the two first editions of R. Stephen, and from that of his son Robert, in 1569, the readings of which, along with those of R. Stephen's edit. of 1550, the Complutensian, and other editions, are arranged, in the opinion of Mill, in a very diligent and judicious manner. Harles has, however, accused the editor (whom he allows to be a man of great learning) of having improperly mixed a number of various readings (without saying from what authorities) along with his own conjectures. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 28; Ibid. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 676-7; and Masch; t. ii. 271. The Greek Concordance of TROMMIUS, in 1718, 2 vol. folio, is said to be compiled according to this edition of 1597.

Wechel's edition was accurately republished by NICOLAS GLYCA, or DULCIS, in fol. at Venice, 1687; Gr.; containing a Greek preface or dedication to *John Serbanus Cantacuzenus*, whose munificence in the distribution of sacred books for the church is particularly celebrated. This edition is rare and splendid, according to Masch.

* "A viro quodam doctissimo et linguarum peritissimo," is all that is mentioned in the preface concerning the editor.

MORINI. Paris. 1628. Gr. and Lat. Folio. 2 vols.

The editor, and author of the Latin version, was Morinus; whose *Præfatio de Textu Græco et Hebraico* is well deserving of a careful perusal. Both the Greek and Latin texts are reprints of the Roman editions of 1586-1588 described in the preceding article but one. From this edition, Walton took the text of his Septuagint for his Polyglot of 1657. Some copies of the edition bear the date of 1641; but this is only "une tricherie de libraire," as Clement informs us. SIMON PIGET, the bookseller, whose name is affixed to the copies dated 1641, probably bought up a great number of them; and in order to obtain a ready sale, caused a fresh title-page to be printed, with a different date, that he might make the public believe it was a *new edition*. Consult De Bure, no. 16; Clement, t. iv. 18.

DANIEL. Lond. 4to. et 8vo. 1653. Gr.

This edition, which professes to follow accurately the Roman edit. of 1586, has been severely handled by Walton, Bos, Masch, and Harles. "What is to be lamented," says Bos, "is, that the Cambridge edition of 1665, and the Amsterdam one of 1683, have both copied its errors." See the authorities in Masch, t. ii. 283.*

FIELD. Cantab. 12mo. 1665. Gr. 3 vols.

Containing the English Liturgy in Greek, as well as the Old and New Testaments. The very learned preface (of 19 pages) to this edition by the celebrated PEARSON, will interest the biblical student: it is concluded with a wish that Isaac Vossius would undertake to publish a complete edition of the

[* It was published expressly for the use of WESTMINSTER SCHOOL; and Daniel's dedication of it to that Society is reprinted in the *Ædes Althorpianæ* vol. i. p. 46.]

Septuagint, as being the only man* of that age who was fit for the task. There are few, I believe, who would not unite their suffrages with Mr. Grabe's, and wish Pearson *himself* had undertaken this task, who was equal to Vossius in ability, and superior to him in judgment and erudition. This edition by Field, which is neatly executed, but which, either from the thinness of the paper, or smallness of the Greek type, is very difficult to peruse, has been accused of containing all the errors attendant on the edition of Daniel. See Masch, t. ii. 285. It may be worth noticing, that Mintert made use of this edition in composing his Lexicon.

———. Amst. 12mo. 1683. Gr.

Without the New Testament, and published by Someren and Boom. Some have attributed it to LEUSDEN, but not on good authority. It contains the preface of the Cambridge edition, having the initials J. P. at the end suppressed. Le Long (p. 194) has emphatically called it "Editio valde mendosa." See Masch, t. ii. 286.

Prideaux says this edition was afterwards printed by JOHN HAYES,† who succeeded Field as printer to the University,

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* "What a singular character was this Vossius!" says Gibbon. "He had much reading, vivacity, and invention, but his understanding had a wrong bias; he was prone to exaggerations in his opinions, and incapable of resisting the temptation of a brilliant chimera: he was, besides a very bad man; some parts of his conduct betrayed a total want of probity." See Gibbon's Post. Works, vol. ii. 160.

† "As I was admitted at Cambridge," says Brett, "within a year after Hayes's reimpression, and was well acquainted with the printer, I remember I asked him how he came to set Field's name, and the date of 1665, to a book himself had just printed? Hayes only smiled and made me some slight answer, intimating that I shewed myself a stranger to the world by asking such a question." See Brett's Dissertation, before noticed.

and who put Field's name to his own impression, dating it 1665, agreeably to Field's. He also printed it page for page like his, and thus imposed upon the world to make it pass for Field's edition; though the print is not so clear and neat, nor is the text so correct.

Cluveri, &c. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1697. Gr.

This edition, not noticed by Harwood, contains the excellent prolegomena of Frickius, "De variis Græcis Bibliorum Editionibus," which is said by Masch to be preferable to every other dissertation on the same subject. The New Testament is formed on Fell's edition; the Old, on the Roman edit. of 1587. In point of typography it is inferior to the London and Amsterdam editions, but in correctness and critical excellence it is greatly to be preferred. See Le Long, 194; Masch, t. ii. 290.

Grabii. Oxon. Fol. et 8vo. 1707. Gr. 2 et 8 vol.

Without the N. Testament. For a proper description of this work, I subjoin the following rather prolix, but interesting, account from Brett's *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible.** "Through the mediation of Harley, Earl of

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[* In the meanwhile, as a bibliographical description of it, I subjoin a particular account, furnished me by Mr. E. N. Thornton, from an uncut copy in the library of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. To the frontispiece, representing Dr. Grabe presenting his book to Queen Anne, is added in MS. "H. Aldrich inv." to the Imprimatur Guil. Delaune, "Si. Johannis Bap. Col. Præses." To the Dedication to Queene Anne, after the words "piæ felici Augustæ, is added, "invictæ patriæ parenti." The initial letter D has three clergymen in it, who are named "1. Floyd Episc. 2. Aldrich. 3. Sharp Archiep. Ebor." Before Præfatio Paræneticа is written "Johannis Pearson, S. T. P. Cant. Acad. et Episc. Cestis." Many MS. notes of names, dates, &c. are added to the Prolegomena; at the end of which is,

Oxford, Grabe, being encouraged by a royal stipend of 100*l.* per ann. in the first place fairly transcribed the whole Alexandrine MS.* which, like the Vatican, was written without distinction of words or sentences; and therefore made it so far ready for the press, that if he should die before he could finish his design (as it pleased God he did), those who should continue the work might have the less trouble in doing it. And having reason to believe that the *asterisks* and *obelisks* of *Origen* were not so irrecoverably lost, but that they might be found for the most part in scattered fragments, here and there to be met with in old libraries, he resolved to place them in his edition. Accordingly having procured them for several books

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"1706-7, idem Harleius Comes Oxoniensis Mortus Grabio Monumentum cum hujusce Statua sedentis, et ad scribendum se parantis inter tot principes marmoreum in animo cum sumptu suo in Ecclesia Abbatu Westmonasterii erexit cujus facta fata nunquam excidit." Vol. 2. Title-page. After "summa cura editus," is added Francisci Lee, Med. Doc. to the Imprimatur "Robert Skippen, Coll. Brazennose principalis Gulielmi Skippen Senatoris nobilis eloquentia frater." To the Prolegomena of this vol. "Fran. Lee, Med. Doc. Oxon. 1711. Grabe, Obit. Æt. 46. Vol. 3. Title-page. After "summa cura editus, *G. Wigani Ædis Christi. Coll. Alumni, S. T. D.*" And at the end of the Prolegomena, *Georgius Wigan, S. Th. D.* Ædis Christi Alumnus Editor Swinfordia (juxta Sturbridge) Rector (ubi visebam et collocutus sum) senectute confectus decessit ex vita 1711: S. Smallbroke;" thus supplying the name and some account of the editor of this volume, who has not hitherto been noticed as such by any one who has described this splendid work. Dr. Brett, says particularly, "Who was the editor of this volume, that I know not." The 4th and last volume is by Grabe; and at the end is the list of subscribers, with some particulars; such as offices, cures, patronymic names to the titled subscribers, &c. to most of the names. This copy was bought of Darvie for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* E. N. T.

Some few farther particulars may be seen on consulting the *Ædes Althorpianæ*: vol. i. p. 47.]

[* Grabe was assisted in his collation of this MS. by the famous Humfrey Wanley.]

of the Holy Scripture, he published his first volume of the Septuagint in the year 1707, containing the books of *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, *Joshua*, *Judges*, and *Ruth*. This was printed in a very fair and neat character, in a large folio volume, in two columns: so that the same types being moved and divided in the middle of the page of the folio, made four pages in octavo. There was therefore at the same time an edition published both in folio and octavo, so exactly agreeable to each other, as not to differ in a point! But not having been able to procure the *Origenian asterisks* and *obelisks* for those books, which in the Alexandrine MS. immediately followed the former, he, in the year 1709, published what he called the last volume of that work, containing the metrical books—that is, *Psalms*, *Job*, *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Wisdom*, and *Ecclesiasticus*, with *asterisks* and *obelisks*, as he had done the former.

"About a year after this, and before he could procure asterisks and obelisks for another volume, he died: and it was nine years before any more of this great work appeared. Then in the year 1719 came out the second volume, containing the two books of *Samuel* and of *Kings*, two of *Chronicles*, *Esther*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, two books of *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, and four books of *Maccabees*. These were published (with as many *asterisks* and *obelisks* as could be procured from Dr. Grabe's MS.) by Dr. Francis Lee, a very learned physician, and well read in divinity, though no professed divine. But this very worthy and learned man died soon after he had finished this good work, viz. Aug. 12, 1719. However, in the year 1720, the third volume was published from Dr. Grabe's transcript in the same manner as the former, which completed the whole work, both in folio and octavo. But who was the editor of this last volume, I know not. This contained *Hosea*, *Amos*, *Micah*, *Joel*, *Obadiah*, *Jonah*, *Naum*, *Habbakuk*, *Zephania*, *Haggai*, *Zechariah*, *Malachi*, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Baruch*, *Lamenta-*

tions, the Epistle of *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, and *Daniel*. There are prolegomena to all these volumes, very useful: and which also give good testimony of the great care and pains this most useful work cost Dr. Grabe more especially, and the other editors who succeeded to finish what he had so well prepared. Dr. Grabe did intend to have added large notes to this work, but his death has deprived us of them, and of many other things he designed for the benefit of the learned world, if it had pleased God to have granted him a longer life."*—"Cette

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* If we are to judge from the following letter of Grabe, of the comforts and assistance which he derived in the prosecution of his great work, we shall find that these were small and wretched indeed. No scholar of sensibility can read the following letter without an aching heart. It is addressed to the Lord Treasurer:

"MY LORD, *St. Paul's Church Yard, Aug.* 22, 1711.

"I find my constitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone these fourteen years, so much weakened, and my health so much impaired, that within these four months I have had three fits of illness; of the last of which I am not fully recovered. Now these, as well as other accidents, have caused to me more than ordinary expenses this last year, and made me (receiving nothing of Her Majesty's pension these twelve months) run into debts, amounting to fourscore and odd pounds. Of these, I have paid indeed last week a part out of the last Michaelmas quarter's pension, which a friend received for me at Whitehall: but I owe still about threescore pounds—which debt makes me, under those frequent monitions of mortality, very uneasy—and ashamed to see some of my creditors. And since the physician thinks it absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health, that I should go without delay to Tunbridge Wells, which journey will occasion still more expenses; I humbly beg your Lordship, that you would be pleased to order the payment of the three last quarters, in all seventy-five pounds, now to be made to me. I hope after two or three days to go abroad to the other part of the town, and will make then bold to wait either upon your Lordship for an answer to this very humble request, or upon my Lord Harley; of whom besides I intend to hear what day he will be pleased, together with my Lord Duplin, to take a view of the ALEXANDRIAN MANUSCRIPT, which I have copied out entirely some time ago,

édition (says the lively Clement) est magnifique—beau papier, beaux caractères—belles planches à la tête de chaque livre, tout y contribue à réjouïr la vue, et à faire plaisir au lecteur." t. iv. 21. That the folio edition might not be pirated in Hol-

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but cannot give the remainder to the press for reasons which I shall not trouble your Lordship with at present. I recommend your Lordship to the grace of Almighty God; heartily wishing that, as he has delivered and exalted you to the highest degree of honour, so he may satisfy you with a long life, and at last shew you his salvation.

"I remain, &c. &c.

"JOHN ERNEST GRABE."

This letter was first printed in *Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 5, from the Harl. MSS. No. 7524.

Dr. Grabe died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46: and was honoured by the Earl of Oxford with a handsome monument in Westminster Abbey. His "*Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos cum Editione Romana*," which lay unnoticed in the archives of the Bodleian library, had ample justice done to it in 1778, by the attention and accuracy of Dr. Henry Owen.

J. E. GRABE was a native of Koninsberg in Prussia, where his father was professor of divinity and history; and where the son might have obtained considerable preferment, but a dislike to Lutheran principles induced him to leave his country in 1695, and to establish himself in England, when he was made professor of the Oriental languages. William III. received him graciously, and conferred on him the pension before alluded to. He obtained priest's orders in the established church; but resided chiefly in Oxford, as well for the convenience of the Bodleian library, as for the society of literary men in the university. That body presented him with the degree of D. D. which Dr. Smalridge accompanied with a handsome but just eulogium. Smalridge afterwards wrote the life of Grabe.

Besides being editor of the Septuagint which goes by his name, Grabe published the following works; 1. Spicilegium SS. Patrum, or the lesser Works of the Fathers and Heretics of the first three Centuries. 2. Justin Martyr's first Apology. 3. The Works of Irenæus. 4. Whiston's Doctrine of the Apostolical Institutions. 5. A Greek Liturgy. 6. A Treatise on the Eucharist. These two latter were posthumous publications. See *Noble's Supplement to Granger*, vol. ii. 130, edit. 1804.

land or Germany, Grabe published at the same time the octavo edition (as before described), which is a convenient and elegantly printed book. In an epistle to Hody (see Hod. de Bibl. Text. p. 639), Grabe observes that in this edition 2000 corrupted passages are amended.

"It is greatly to be lamented," says Harles, "that the editor did not live to finish the notes." Whatever may be the defects or omissions of this edition, we may, I think, safely conclude with an eminent critic and theologian, that it is "Editio omnium editionum splendidissima, emaculatissima, commendatissima ob typorum elegantiam, textus accuratam recensionem, prolegomena πολυισ῾λογίαν criticam, codicis Alexandrini antiquitatem et peculiarem ἐξοχήν, qua Vaticanum et omnes alios hujus generis in toto orbe codices post se relinquit, docente Briano Waltono, &c." See Reimanni *Bibl. Theolog. Catalog.* t. i. 235. Reimannus is, however, wrong in supposing that it was the first edition which exhibited the readings of the Alexandrine MS., as those appeared in the Polyglot of Walton. See Masch, t. ii. 297, 301. See also *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 47. Some copies of the folio edition are magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are rare and sell high.

LAMB. BOSII. Franeq. 4to. 1709. Gr.

Without the N. Testament. "Editio facile princeps," says Masch, "quæ quamvis Romanæ raritate sit inferior, usui tamen quotidiano longe est accommodatior." It is professed to be formed on the Roman edition of 1587; but, according to Breitinger (præf. tom. i.) it rather copies the Paris edition of 1628, and the text of Walton's Polyglot. Consult Masch, t. ii. 287-9, and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 680. The Prolegomena of this edition, which I have read, are sufficiently interesting, and contain many just critical remarks on the preceding publications.* The Scholia of the Roman edition, and

* Grabe's edition, of course, not included.

various readings, accompany each page of the text. There are those who prefer the edition of Bos to that of Breitinger; and certainly the University of Oxford has paid the former no mean compliment by having adopted its text in some of its recent impressions.

D. Millii. Amst. 8vo. 1725. Gr. 2 vol.

Without the N. Testament. This edition is formed on the preceding one of Lambert Bos, which it professes to copy exactly, as being held in great estimation by learned men. The various readings that are inserted are of two kinds; some are from an old Leyden MS. of which it exhibits a specimen; and others from an uncertain MS. copied by Isaac Vossius in the margin of his copy of the Roman edition: neither of them, however, are of any importance. This edition, although neatly printed, and very commodious, is inferior to Bos's. Some copies have the subscription in the title-page, "*Traj. ad Rhenum ap. Guil. van de Walter*, &c.;" but it is exactly the same work, with a fresh title-page only. Masch, t. ii. 289-90.

Breitingeri. Tiguri. 4to. 1730. Gr. 4 vol.

Without the N. Testament. On the merits of this edition, the following are the sentiments of Masch: "The text is accurately compiled from the Oxford edition of Grabe; to which are added (at the bottom of each page) the '*variantes lectiones*' of the Codex Vaticanus. Nothing is altered except a few typographical errors, and some emendations of Grabe, which did not coincide with the editor's opinion. The clearness of the type and beauty of the paper recommend it to the reader's attention; and the care, accuracy, and erudition displayed throughout the work, may entitle it to bear away the palm even from the edition of Grabe." Masch, t. ii. 301-4. This edition, which is now scarce, contains the dissertation of Grabe and Lee, on the antiquity of the Alexandrine MS.;

"an addition of some little importance," says Marsh. See his Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 194. note, n.

REINECCII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1730-57. Gr.

Without the N. Testament. This edition is formed on the Roman one of 1587, which it professes exactly to copy; it has no various readings, and the apocryphal books are placed apart from the canonical ones at the latter end of the volume. It is a commodious work; but the type, though clear, is rather too small. The second edition of 1757, is an exact reimpression of the first. See Masch, t. ii. 293.

———. Halæ. 12mo. 1759. Gr. 4 vol.

"Sumptibus Orphantrophei." Without the N. Testament. Kirchnerus, who composed the preface of this edition, promises great things; but, according to Masch and Harles, it abounds with errors. It was published "In gratiam emptorum et inprimis studiosæ juventutis." See Masch, t. ii. 293; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 681.

HOLMESII. Oxon. Fol. 1804.* 2 vol.

This truly critical and important edition owes its existence chiefly to the unremitting labours of the late Dr. ROBERT HOLMES,† whose name bids fair to rank with those of his ve-

* The first volume was not published till 1804; although the date of 1798—which is that of the publication of the book of Genesis only—has been injudiciously allowed to be prefixed to the whole volume: which in fact was not completed till 6 years afterwards.

† In the year 1788, Dr. H. published his proposals for a subscription to defray the expenses of collating all the accessible MSS. of the Septuagint. These were followed, in 1789, by his "First annual Account of the Collation of these MSS." in which he exemplified the importance of the work, by producing many variations from valuable MSS. al-

nerable predecessors, Mill and Kennicott. The Greek MANUSCRIPTS collated for this edition probably exceed three hundred. The MSS. cited in the Pentateuch alone amount to 136, including the famous Vatican MS. (No. 1209,) from which the edition of 1587 was professedly printed. How much of each book of the Pentateuch is contained in the MSS. is stated in a table at the head of the respective books; and at the end, the fragments of other Greek interpreters, not yet printed, are subjoined. Some MSS. of the Coptic, six of the Arabic, and seventeen of the Armenian, are used in the Pentateuch. The VERSIONS quoted are the *old Italic*, *Coptic*, *Arabic*, *Sclavonian*, *Georgian*, and *Armenian*. The TEXT is taken from the Vatican edit. of 1587, and from all the preceding ones actually printed from MSS.: various readings from thirty Greek fathers are also contained in it.

At the head of the volume stand two lists* of subscribers, and a third of the collators, assistants, &c. employed by the editor: among the names of the latter list will be found many of the first literary characters in Europe. This first volume contains the Pentateuch; to which a long and learned preface is prefixed, treating of the various MSS. &c. of the Septuagint, and of those more particularly which fell under the editor's notice in the prosecution of his work. To each book of the Pentateuch there is a short preface and appendix; and, at the end of the volume, eleven pages of "Addenda et Emendanda." It may be necessary to mention these separate

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ready known: it contained also a list of the subscribers to the Collation, and a Catalogue of Septuagint MSS. This first Annual Account was followed by fifteen others in the fifteen subsequent years. In the *third*, the editor gave variations from several MSS. newly discovered; in the *eighth*, a specimen was given of the intended edition.

* From an observation at the end of the *second* of these lists, we find that the total expense of the collations and publishing of the first volume, amounted to *seven thousand pounds sterling*.

pieces, as the pages of the volume are not numbered. The text is handsomely printed in a firm, distinct type, without contractions; the numbering of the verses is placed in the margin; below, in two columns, are the various readings, &c. similar to the plan of Wetsten's Greek Testament.

This first volume was succeeded by the book of "DANIEL" only, published precisely in the same form and manner as the Pentateuch. The editor did not live to finish more.* On the decease of Dr. Holmes, the collations and papers left by him were placed in the hands of the delegates of the university press,

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* When the second edition of this "Introduction to the Classics" (1804) was published, Dr. Holmes was *living*; and I had concluded my account of the above work with "sincerely wishing the learned editor a continuance of health, and of that support which he had hitherto experienced; so that he might witness, with satisfaction, the completion of his arduous labours!" In the year following the publication of this sentiment, the learned and respectable editor of the Septuagint *died* at Oxford, in the 56th year of his age.

Dr. ROBERT HOLMES was originally of New College, Oxford; where he took his degree of M. A. in 1774. He was afterwards Canon of Salisbury and of Christ Church, and took his D. D. degree in 1789. In 1804 he was made Dean of Winchester.

In 1795 Dr. Holmes published a Latin epistle to Bishop Barrington (now Bishop of Durham) respecting the collation of the MSS. of the LXX. version, with a specimen of the MS. of Genesis in the Imperial library at Vienna, in blue and silver capitals, of the second or fifth century.

When I had sketched out my account of the Doctor's edition of the Septuagint, I sent it to him for his inspection and free correction. He favoured me with a long and kind reply, in three folio pages, of no ordinary magnitude, which is still in my possession; and from which the following *extract* is faithfully given.

"SIR, *Christchurch, April* 13, 1804.

"I RECEIVED your letter half an hour ago; and as I am extremely ready to communicate to you what you desire, I persuade myself that you will admit of my taking the method, which seems to me the best, of conveying to you the information which you call for. Thus,

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who having made themselves in some measure answerable to the subscribers for continuing the work, if possible, upon the original Plan, (see 1st Annual Account of the Publication of the Septuagint Collations, p. 16.) engaged for that purpose, the REV. J. PARSONS, B. D. on the recommendation of the late Bishop of Peterborough. That gentleman has published a 2nd and 3d volume, but not yet brought the whole to a conclusion. An idea seems to have prevailed with many, and has been countenanced by a learned prelate of the sister kingdom, that so much was done by Dr. H. as to leave an easy task to his successor; and that, by a person of moderate industry, this complex work might have been finished in very few years. We are au-

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then, it appears to me the account of the work should stand—so that what you shall say will have an ostensible source.

[Then follows his description of the edition, from which the above account has been abridged.]

"In any thing which you think proper to say to the advantage of the work, do not say too much: remember, I do but reprint a *known text*, with various readings; and whatever labour this may cost me, it can hardly be admitted to make a character for me, as a critic. Like Banquo, I may be a 'father to a line of kings,' but none myself. Of what I have written you will make what use you please: speaking, I presume, *historically* only; for, speaking *critically*, it may be too early. With every good wish for the success of your, and every man's literary labours, "I remain, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"R. HOLMES.

"P. S. It may be enough to say, that the work fills up a desideratum in sacred criticism—and that the learned of all ages have expressed their wishes for it. You must not speak too loudly to '*the country*'—as if the thing had been unsupported: it must be remembered that I have been Canon of Christchurch, and am Dean of Winchester. Subscriptions I do want, and may—but nothing else."

It remains only to add, that Dr. Holmes was a scholar well qualified for the arduous task he undertook; and that, to the attainments of the *head*, he added all the amiable qualities of the *heart*. He was beloved in private, and respected in public.

thorised, however, to assert, that such is by no means the fact. Certainly, the present editor has the best opportunity of judging in what state things were left by his predecessor; and the prefaces to the several books published since Dr. H.'s death clearly prove, that a very copious list of MSS. &c. remained to be examined, arranged, collated, and described by those who should come after him. But, perhaps, it may still be objected that, with all due allowance for impediments of various kinds, the work has been an unreasonable time upon hand. To what particular causes this delay should be attributed, what difficulties or discouragements the Editor has encountered in the endeavour to fulfil his engagement, it is not our province to inquire. There are circumstances which it is probable he will hereafter himself explain; and he must therefore be left to make his own apology. I have only to announce in what state the work remains at present, and at what time it is reasonable to look for the conclusion of it. The books already published (besides those of the Pentateuch and Daniel) are as follow:—Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1-2-3-4. Book of Kings (or Kingdoms,) 1-2. Paralip. Esdras (Canon.) Neemias, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles and Esaias. A fasciculus, containing the books of Jeremiah and Lamentations, Edras, Tobit, and Judith may be shortly expected. There will then remain only two fasciculi for the Canonical Books, viz. one for Ezekiel, and another for the twelve Minor Prophets; and about the same number, or perhaps one more, will include the remaining Apocryphal books. So that the editor may at length flatter himself, that, should it please the Almighty to preserve his life and health for a year or two longer, he may bring his laborious task to an end.*

[* In the year 1815, Dr. Amersfoordt of Leyden published a *Dissertatio Philologica de Variis Lectionibus Holmesianis Locorum Quorundam Pentateuchi Mosaici*—in which, after a summary review of previous bib-

Oxon. 8vo. 1805. Gr. 5 vol.

Including the Apocrypha. This is a very elegant and commodious edition, printed, in double columns, with the same types as is the *Diatessaron* of Professor White, and formed according to the text of Bos in the Septuagint, and of Mill in the New Testament. It has also the character of being an accurate edition.

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lical Editors, he enters (at p. 43) upon the progress, character, and merits of the labours of Dr. Holmes. It is a thin quarto of 230 pages.]

The *Standard-text editions* of the GREEK TESTAMENT, with the principal Editions that are founded upon them.

THE COMPLUTENSIAN. 1514.

Plantin. 8vo. Gr. 1564-73-74-90-91-1601-12. Fol. Gr. et Lat. 1572. 8vo. 1574-83. Fol. 1584.

ERASMUS's. 1516-19-22-27-35.

Aldus. Fol. Gr. 1518.—*Gerbelii.* 4to. Gr. 1521.—*Cephalæus.* 8vo. Gr. 1524.—*Bebelius.* 8vo. 1524. Gr. 1531-35.—*Colinæus.* 8vo. Gr. 1534.—*Platteri.* 8vo. Gr. 1538-40-43.

ROBERT STEPHENS's. 1546-49-50.

Oporinus. 12mo. Gr. 1552—*Wechel.* Fol. Gr. 1597. 12mo. 1600. Fol. 1601. 12mo. 1629.—*Imp. Nicolai Dulcis.* Fol. Gr. 1687.—*Edit. Regia.* Fol. Gr. 1642.—*Crispin.* 12mo. Gr. 1553-63-1604. 12mo. Gr. et Lat. 1612-22. *Froschoveri.* 8vo. Gr. 1559-66.—*Brylinger.* 8vo. Gr. 1563.—*Voegelli.* 8vo. Gr. 1564. *Vignonii.* 12mo. Gr. 1584-87-1613-15.—*Bezæ.* Fol. Gr. et Lat. 1565-82-89-98-1642.—*Millii.* Fol. Gr. 1707.—*Kusteri.* Fol. Gr. 1710-23.

THE ELZEVIRS'. 1624-33, &c.

Boecleri. 8vo. Gr. 1645.—*Curcellæi.* 8vo. Gr. 1658-75-85-99.—*Felli.* 8vo. Gr. 1675.—*Konigius.* 8vo. Gr. 1697-1702.—*Gregorii.* Fol. Gr. 1703.—*G. D. T. M. D.* 8vo. Gr. 1711-35.—*Wetstenii.* Fol. Gr. 1751.

The editions of *Bengel, Griesbach,* and *Alter,* are not formed on the text of either of the above editions.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM.*

ERASMI. Basil. 1516-19-22-27-35-42. Gr. et Lat. Folio.

THESE are the principal editions of the New Testament edited by the celebrated ERASMUS, and printed by his friend FROBEN. The edition of 1535 was the last which was superintended by Erasmus himself; he being at that time about seventy years of age. In the following year he died.

[* Mr. Horne, in his valuable *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,* vol ii. p. 133, &c. edit. 1822, has availed himself of those authors, respecting the critical merits and demerits of the several editions of the GREEK TESTAMENT, from whom, more or less, excerpts appeared in the second edition of this work, twenty years ago—and again, more copiously, in the third edition, in the year 1808—and although such pioneering efforts might not be worthy of notice, yet I claim, with a justifiable pride, the honour of having, at an early period of life, presented my countrymen with the opinion of Wetsten, Masch, Fabricius, Michaelis, Bishop Marsh, Griesbach, and Harles, respecting the comparative critical value of the most important impressions of the SACRED TEXT. Of late, on a more particular and careful survey of these materials, I am disposed to consider the prolegomena of Mill, Wetsten, and Griesbach—together with the critical notices of Michaelis, and the abundantly copious bibliographical descriptions of Masch—by far the most essential aids. Fabricius and his Commentator Harles (including his *Brev. Notit. Lit. Græc.*) are comparatively superficial: and even Ernesti and Pritius exhibit but an epitome gathered from their precursors. The outline of Mr. Charles Butler, in his *Horæ Biblicæ,* is rather elegant than complete. The Bibliographical Dictionary is of necessity limited in its notice of *Greek* Testaments.]

The reader will remember that some editions of the N. Testament are necessarily noticed in the account of *Polyglot and Greek Bibles.*

As these were the earliest critical editions of the N. Testament, and as the fame of their editor was spread throughout Europe, it necessarily followed that their merits and demerits would be minutely scrutinized by the race of biblical critics which succeeded. Some have extolled, as much as others have depreciated, these editions; but, upon the whole, we may conclude in the words of Semler, "Summam sine dubio laudem meretur Erasmus, quod N. T. Græcum primus typis publicavit, quod plurima loca illustravit, quod mirâ sagacitate et improbo labore genuinam lectionem investigavit." *Wetsten's Prolegom. Edit. Semler.* p. 320. "His editions,* notwithstanding their faults, are much esteemed, and in some respects equal to manuscripts," Michaelis, by Marsh, vol. ii. pt. i. 443-4. This first edition,† which was executed with too

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* Natural abilities, profound learning, a readiness in detecting errors, with every qualification that is requisite to produce critical sagacity, ERASMUS possessed in the highest degree; and perhaps there never existed a more able editor of the New Testament. *Marsh's Michaelis,* vol, ii. pt. i. 443.

[† As the first EDITION of 1516 is of considerable importance in a theological collection, the reader may not object to being made acquainted with the following minute arrangement of its contents: taken from the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. i. p. 104-6. The entire title is as follows: 'Novum Instrumentū omne, diligenter ab Erasmo Roterodamo recognitum et emendatum, nō solum ad græcam ueritatem, uerum etiam ad multorum vtriusq; linguæ codicum, eorumq; ueterum simul et emendatorum fidem, postremo ad probatissimorum autorum citationem, emendationem, et interpretationem, præcipue, Origenis, Chrysostomi, Cyrilli, Vulgarij, Hieronymi, Cypriani, Ambrosij, Hilarij, Augustini, una cū Annotationibus, quæ lectorem doceant, quid qua ratione mutatum sit. Quisquis igitur amas ueram Theologiam, lege, cognosce, ac deinde iudica. Neq; statim offendere, si quid mutatum offenderis, sed expende, num in melius mutatum sit. *Apud inclytam Germaniae Basilaeam.* Below, is Froben's smallest device, and a privilege from the Emperor Maximilian for four years exclusive sale.

An address from Froben to the reader, dated March 1516, is on the

much haste, and, consequently, inaccuracy, is said to have been finished within five months. This precipitancy has been censured by Wetsten, Prolegom. edit. Semler. 321-25-27); "but on this account," says Michaelis, "Erasmus is much more to be pitied than censured." In this edition, Mill says he has discovered about 500 vitiated passages, and about

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reverse; in which the printer observes, that he is 'as anxious for a good reputation as for money; that he has spared neither labour nor expense in this impression; and has availed himself of the assistance of Oecolampadius, among that of other learned men. He anticipates a reprint of this book by other printers; but 'he shall not be disposed to consider this in a harsh point of view, provided any one exceed or equal his own fidelity.' Next follows the address of Erasmus to Pope Leo X. occupying three pages; the first of which is encircled by a magnificent wood-cut border, having some ornaments not remarkable for their delicacy.*

There is, in the third place, 'Erasmi Roterodami Paracelsis ad Lectorem pium, occupying seven pages and a half; then his 'Methodvs,' filling the next eight pages and a half; and afterwards, his 'Apologia,' with some short lives of the four Evangelists, written in four Greek sentences, which occupy the remaining six pages and a half. On p. 1. the sacred text commences, within a splendid wood-cut border, having Froben's name upon a blank shield, beneath. At p. 322 the Acts of the Apostles conclude; then the Hypothesis of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans on p. 324-5. The first Epistle commences on a page separately numbered, having some rectangular ornaments, printed in red ink, in the style of Aldus's books; but it is a very unequal imitation. On p. 224 the Revelation of St. John concludes.

The Annotations, in Latin, commencing at p. 225, generally form the second volume. At p. 672 there is an interesting address from the corrector, Oecolampadius, concerning the impression and the learned editor; the latter being termed 'literarum omnium decus ac delitiæ.' Then follow two pages of Errata; and on the recto of the ensuing leaf 'Canon-Ternionvm,' having the colophon and device beneath:]

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* Dr. Knight, in his *Life of Dean Colet*, has published an interesting epistle upon the subject of this impression of the sacred text. The reader may consult the *Bibliomania*; p. 288, 293.

100 genuine ones. See *Prolegom.* sec. 1116-21; consult also Chevillier, p. 121-2. Wetsten has been unusually severe on Erasmus: his objections sometimes bordering on captiousness, and betraying extraordinary irritability. Semler very humanely and properly remarks, "Quis postulet, ut homo, non hominum more aliquando aberret?" See Proleg. p. 328.

How very acceptable Erasmus's Gk. Test. was to the literary world, appears from an epistle which the author wrote (in England) to REUCHLIN." "My edition," says he, "has procured me friends every where: although some at a distance strenuously oppose it; but such in general are not able to *read* the work; or, if they are, they cannot *understand* it." Hod. *De Bibl. Text. Orig.* 455-6.

The first edition* was no sooner published than Erasmus saw all the errors of it; and, consequently, in his *second* of 1519, he has presented us with a purer text, and more valuable readings. Joseph Scaliger, who was never a very favourable critic towards the works of the learned, had the highest veneration for this second edition of Erasmus (see (Scaligeriana, p. 102.) "Erasmus certe hic ubique," says he, "est vere Ερασμιος." Schelhornii *Amœnitat. literar.* t. i. 242. Both the second and *third* editions are improvements on the first, the text of which is amended in about 400 places, and the various readings in about 100, from the authority of the

* The inaccuracies of the first edition procured Erasmus the enmity of STUNICA. It is mentioned in one of the letters of Erasmus (t. ix. 228, and see Hist. lit. Reformationis, pars i. 60-1,) that Stunica having found Cardinal Ximenes reading Erasmus's edition of the New Testament, expressed his surprise that his Eminence should vouchsafe even to cast a look upon a work so full, as he termed it, of faults and monstrous errors. The Cardinal, with great gravity, reproved Stunica for his insolence; and desired him, if he could, to produce a more valuable work, and in the mean time not to defame the labours of others. See Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 125. ed. 1799.

Aldine Greek Bible of 1518 (noticed at page 82.) In this second edition the celebrated verse of the "three witnesses in Heaven" (St. John's Epist. ch. v. ver. 7.) first occurs, which was inserted in a Latin version of the N. Testament, published separately by Froben the preceding year: "Reposuit," says Mill, "jam Erasmus in Græcis ex codice quem vocat Britannico, ne cui foret ansa calumniandi." Proleg. sec. 1134-38. The *fourth* edition contains, besides the Greek text and Latin version of Erasmus, the *Latin Vulgate*,* which is placed as a third column in each page: the Greek text is taken partly from the Complutensian edition, and partly from the *third* of 1522; it also contains various readings from the Complutensian edition. But it is in the *Revelations* that the chief alterations have been made: out of an hundred, not less than ninety relate to this part of the N. Test. The printer tells us, in the front of the book, "fatebris hic Frobenium a Frobenio superatum esse." The *fifth* edition is the last published by Erasmus himself, and is allowed to be more correct than either of the preceding. Mill has observed that it follows the fourth so closely, as to deviate only in four places from it, in which it has substituted better readings. See Prolegom. sec. 1152.

On the death of Erasmus, his edition was published at Basil in 1540, or 1541;† 1553, and 1558; at Leipsic in 1582; at Frankfort, with various readings, in 1673, 1674, 1693, and in 1700, with a preface by Schmid. These editions have not,

* Hody informs us that there is a very beautiful work in the Bodleian library, written in two large folio volumes, ON VELLUM, of the version of Erasmus and the Vulgate—each line alternately beneath the other. The Vulgate is written in black, Erasmus's in red, ink." *De Bibl. Text. Orig.* p. 458.

† Of this edition neither Michaelis, nor his learned annotator, Bishop Marsh, make mention. It is erroneously dated 1639 in Reimanni *Bibl. Cat. Theolog.*—which is noticed and corrected by Masch, t. i. 292. note *g*.

however, scrupulously followed the *fifth* of Erasmus. The edition of 1541 has deviated from it in upwards of 330 places, according to Mill, sec. 1152. "Several other editions," says Michaelis, "which have been celebrated for their excellence or scarcity, are nothing more than reimpressions of that of Erasmus." See Michaelis's *Introd. to the New Test. by Bp. Marsh*, vol. ii. pt. v. 443-5; and the excellent notes of the latter in pt. ii. 853, &c.; Mill's *Prolegom.* sec. 1116; Wetsten's *Proleg.* p. 120; Vogt, p. 262; Reimanni *Cat. Theolog*, &c. t. i. 201-2; Maittaire, t. ii. 2, 3, and the various notes beneath; *Bibl. Krohn.* p. 10, 11; Ernesti, *Instit. Interpret. Nov. Test.* (edit. 1792), p. 183; Harles, *Introd. Ling Græc.* t. iii. 88; and *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 850-1; and particularly Masch, t. ii. 281-92.

Of all the preceding editions, those of 1516 and 1519 are the scarcest and most valuable. As well as the third, of 1522, they are elegantly printed, and are noble volumes when found in their original condition. Of the second, the library of the Cathedral of York possesses an extraordinary treasure in having a magnificent copy of both volumes printed UPON VELLUM. See the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. 174. At the sale of the library of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. in 1824, a copy of the first volume only, upon vellum, in most beautiful condition, was sold for £120. I just learn for the first time (from my friend Mr. C. H. Hartshorne of St. John's College,) that ther is a copy of the fifth edition of 1535, UPON VELLUM, in the library of the same College.

GERBELII. Hagenoæ. 4to. 1521. Gr.

The preface only is by Gerbelius. The editor of the work, whoever he was, has, in general, adopted the text of Erasmus's *second* edition; but, by a strange fatality, has incorporated many of the errors of the *first*, which were corrected in the second; he has also admitted many doubtful readings, which

were amended in the second edition—and about 300 readings from the Aldine Bible of 1518. Upon the whole, it exhibits an injudicious compilation from the editions of Erasmus and that of Aldus. Mill's Proleg. § 1137. Eckhardus (Conject. de Cod. Græc.) has supposed that this edition was followed by Luther; but Boysner thought that Luther had followed the second of Erasmus. See Schelhornii *Amœnitat. literar.* t. i. 241; and Vogt, 661; who states the controversy on this head. Wetsten has not noticed it. There is a fine copy, bound in morocco, in the Cracherode collection, full of manuscript notes; and the Althorp library possesses a very fine copy.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 8vo. 1524.* Gr.

This edition, the first Greek publication of Cephalæus's press, is equally rare with the preceding; which it follows "ad amussim," except in about eleven places, ten of which are from the first of Erasmus, and from the Aldine—the eleventh seems a rash conjectural emendation of the editor. It is divided into chapters, which is not the case with the edition of Gerbelius. I have before observed (p. 85) that it forms a fourth volume to the Septuagint, published by the same printer in 1526. It is so scarce, that Gerardus a Maestricht, and many other editors were not able to obtain a sight of it. See Mill's *Proleg.* sec. 1139; Reimanni *Bibl. Cat. Accessiones*† (1747), p. 145-6; Masch, t. i. 198; and *Bibl. Krohn.* no. 74.

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* Bishop Marsh has corrected a mistake of Michaelis, who supposed that *another* edition was published at Strasburg in 1524: this date he thinks erroneously printed for 1534. Consult Marsh's notes, vol. ii. pt. ii. 855, and the authorities there referred to: for the Strasburg edit. 1534, vide post, p. 64.

† "Auctor hujus editionis WOLFIUS CEPHALÆUS Argentinensis fuit typographus, vir industrius, pius, linguarum, quæ eruditis in usu esse volent, Latinæ, puta, Græcæ et Ebraicæ, peritus; FABRICII CAPTIONIS consanguineus, cujus consilio et nutu etiam hanc editionem N. T. adornavit." p. 145.

This edition is not noticed by Wetsten. There is a fine copy of it in the Cracherode collection. According to Mr. Beloe, the celebrated passage 1 John, v. 7, is altogether omitted; as is also the 26th verse of the 11th chap. of St. Mark. See "*Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*," vol. i. 103.

BEBELIUS. Basil. 1524-31-35-40. 8vo. Gr.

The preface is by Œcolampadius.* The edition was compiled by CEPORINUS, a man singularly skilled in Greek literature, and who died in the 26th year of his age. The text of the edition of 1524 is taken chiefly from the third edition of Erasmus; though sometimes from the two first, and from the editions of Aldus and Gerbelius. It is so rare, that Mill was ignorant of it; and it has not been noticed either by Michaelis or his learned annotator, Bp. Marsh. A copy is in the library at Althorp. Of the edition of 1531, Mill observes that it has copied the imperfections of the *three first* of Erasmus—

* ŒCOLAMPADIUS was minister of the church of Basil, in Germany, and a promoter of the Protestant religion. He was the bosom friend and companion of Zuinglius, and died about two months after him, in December 1531, in the 49th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the plague, which was general in Basil, and which he is supposed to have caught while exhorting his congregation to bear up against the evils of that disorder. *Vrais Portraits des Hommes illustres*, ed. 1581, 84-5. Bayle says this work [*Vr. Portr.*] was not written by Beza; but the manner in which Melchior Wolmar (Beza's preceptor) is mentioned, renders it very probable that it *was* the production of Beza. It is dedicated to James VI. of Scotland [1st of England]: the dedication (which bears date 1580) is preceded by a curious and apparently authentic portrait of James I. of England, when a young man. I have no doubt of this being a valuable early portrait of the monarch. [The preceding is from the LAST EDITION of this work: to which I only add that a facsimile of this portrait, together with a particular account of the work itself, will be found in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 279.]

although it came out four years after the publication of the *fourth*, and might have profited by many improvements in this latter edition; especially in the "Revelations." The edition of 1535 has no printer's name affixed, but it is generally attributed to Bebelius: it differs from the two preceding ones. Of the edition of 1540, stated by Le Long and Knochius, Masch entertains doubts whether it is not more properly Platter's edition. Neither Wetsten nor Harwood have noticed these publications of Bebelius. Consult Mill's Proleg. sec. 1142; Vogt, 661; Masch, t. i. 199-200.

BRYLINGERUS. Basil. 1533-43-46-48-49-53-56-58-63-64-86. 8vo. Gr.

These editions, printed by Brylinger, and not noticed by Mill, Wetsten, Michaelis, or Bp. Marsh, are stated by Masch chiefly on the authority of Le Long, p. 205; although the edition of 1543 was unknown to this last bibliographer. I am not able to present the reader with a minute account of them, for Le Long has barely given their titles, and Masch has not much enlarged upon the details of his predecessor. The editions of 1563-64 represent the text of Stephen amended by Crispin: various readings and parallel passages are inserted in the margin. The edition of 1586 came out under the name of "Aristarchus;" which, by Le Long and Walchius, is supposed to mean "Isaac Casaubon." Masch, however, thinks this very doubtful. An edition was published at *Geneva* in 1587 with the notes of this critic. See Le Long, p. 214; Masch, t. i. 201-2-20; and the authorities there cited. See too *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. no. 341.

Besides the preceding editions, which are in the Greek tongue, Brylinger published the following in *Greek* and *Latin*, A. D. 1541-42-49-50 (with the Septuagint, see p. 38 ante,) 53-56-58-62-64-66-71-77, and 88. Consult Masch, t. i. 294-6.

Colinæus. Paris. 1534. 8vo. Gr.

A very valuable and celebrated edition, and justly classed by Masch among rare books. Mill has entered into an elaborate detail concerning its critical merits. The printer has been accused of partiality in having followed some unknown MSS. and in having adhered too closely to the Latin Vulgate, as well as using occasional conjectural emendations. From the first charge Wetsten has justly defended him; and in respect to the third (by Beza,) Michaelis observes, that "Beza has taken the very same liberty himself." Harwood says "Having had occasion to peruse carefully various editions of the New Testament, to assist me in completing my '*Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament*,'* I have found this second edition of the Greek Testament, by Colinæus, by far the best and most correct. It is very valuable in many respects, as exhibiting, in my opinion, the truest text of the sacred writers that has ever been published. Colinæus was a very careful printer." What will add to the value of this work, in the estimation of the curious bibliographer, is, that it forms one of the only *six Greek works* which Colinæus†

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* In three volumes: the two first being generally found without the third, which was subsequently published. It is now very scarce, and a new edition of it might be desirable, as it is a performance of ability, and held in respect on the continent and at home. "No work," says Mr. Butler "gives a better account of the customs and usages of the Greeks and Latins, as they are alluded to in the New Testament." *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 257.

† "Quæ apud eum (sc. Colinæum) Græce excusa sunt, per pauca quidem reperiuntur; sed adeo nitida, ut nemo non doleat plura ab eo illâ linguâ non fuisse emissa. Nil hactenus vidi præter Græcas Caroli Giraldi Institutiones—Arati Phenomena—Sophoclem—et Novum Testamentum." Maittaire, *Vit. Colinæi*, p. 12. The late Mr. Woodhull, a very eminent bibliographer, informed me that Colinæus also printed the two following works in Greek, of which Maittaire seems to

ever printed. Consult Mill's Proleg. sec. 1143; Michaelis, by Marsh, vol. ii. 446; Masch, t. i. 207; Vogt, p. 662; Wetsten's Proleg. (edit. Semler.), p. 366;* Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 840, note *ss*; and Bibl. Krohn. no. 75. A very fine copy of this edition is in the Cracherode collection: and I possess one in no ordinary condition.

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have been ignorant: viz. "*Alphabeticum Græcum*," 12mo. 1531, eight leaves; and a small tract, entitled "*Galen* ad *Protrophilum*," sine anno.

It is to be regretted that we do not know more of COLINÆUS. Maittaire has given but a scanty account of his life and typographical labours; and Chevillier (p. 141), Baillet (Jugemens des Savans, t. i. 364), and Mallinkrot (p. 96), have afforded very slight materials for a more extended biography. The *first* book which bears his name is "Clichtovei Tractatus de Regis Officio," 4to. 1519. The *last* is an anatomical work, in French, fol. 1546: he died between that period and the year 1550. Palmer (p. 176) has erroneously observed, that the first book which he printed bears date 1498. He never published a work in the Hebrew tongue. Colinæus is extolled for being a beautiful and accurate printer; his *Italic type* is preferred by Maittaire (but I think unjustly) even to that of Aldus. In the above edition of the Greek Testament he probably received some assistance from Robert Stephen, who was then a young man in his office, and to whose father's business Colinæus had succeeded by having married his widow. Stephen was taken into Colinæus's office about the year 1522, and had the chief direction of it when the Latin Testament of that date was published. See Maittaire, *Vit. Colin.* p. 13; *Hen. Steph. primi*, p. 14. According to the same authority, Colinæus printed about 364 works in the period of 26 years. [The reader may be pleased to consult the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 76, &c. for an account of his typographical labours, and fac-similes of his devices.]

[* "Such (says Wetsten) was the modesty of Colinæus, that the "three heavenly witnesses," from 1 John, v. 7-8, which Erasmus inserted in two of his editions, were not inserted in his own: because the MSS. did not seem to authorise it: and although Bengelius (in his *Introd. in Crisin Recens. Edit.*) says that Colinæus was not followed by others, yet Bogardus adopts the same plan, in his own edition of 1543: vide post.]

———. Argent. 1534. 8vo. Gr.

The printer of this work is supposed by Masch to have been CEPHALÆUS, as he was alive in 1542—which appears from his edition of Homer of that date. It is founded on the edition of Gerbelius.

PLATTERUS. Basil. 1538-40-43. 8vo. Gr.

These editions, published by Platter, are formed on those of Bebelius, and retain the preface of Œcolampadius. The first and second editions differ from each other only in the number of pages—the first containing 325, the latter 382. Le Long erroneously mentions a Greek and Latin edition of 1540. The third edition (which is incorrectly dated 1544 by Michaelis, and to which a fourth edition of the *same date* has been erroneously added by Le Long and Maittaire) contains a singular reading — "εν τη καθεξης," for "εν τω καθεξης," which, according to Bp. Marsh, is found in no MS., and in no other edition; and which, as it not only alters the sense, but destroys it, is undoubtedly an error of the press. Consult Masch, t. i. 200; Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 447; pt. ii. 855-56.

I. A. DE NICOLINIS DE SABIO. Venet. 1538. 12mo. Gr. 2 vol.

This edition, printed at the expense of Melchior Sessa, has been said by Le Long to contain the *Latin version* of Erasmus; but the authorities cited by Masch (t. i. 204) prove it to be entirely Greek. It should seem never to have been inspected by either Le Long or Masch. The latter relies on Maittaire, A. T. vol. iii. pt. i. p. 227, and the *Bibl. Solger.* vol. iii. p. 385.

BOGARDUS. Paris. 8vo. 1543. Gr. et Lat.

The Editor of this excellent work is not known; some have

supposed him to be TUSANUS, Royal professor of Greek at Paris. The impression follows the Greek and Latin edition of 1541, by Brylinger, and that of Colinæus—the various readings of which are inserted, as well as those of the first four editions of Erasmus, at the end of the volume. In the "*Epistles*" it differs from the fifth edition of Erasmus in about fifteen passages. Le Long supposes it to be formed chiefly on the first three editions of Erasmus, in the "*Revelations:*" but Michaelis says there is a material difference between them. Wetsten is of opinion, that the editor made use of the Codex Stephani ιδ.

Bogardus* appears to have been only the *Publisher* of the work, and GUILLARD the printer. Some copies have the inscription "*Parisiis, veneunt apud Joannem Bogardum, sub insigni divi Christophori e regione gymnasii Cameracensis:*" others, "*Veneunt apud Joannem Roigny sub Basilico, aut quatuor elementis in vio Jacobæo;* and others, "*Veneunt apud Joannem Neigny.*" See Mill's Proleg. p. 116; Wetsten's ibid. edit. Semler. p. 367; Masch, t. i. 302; Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 447; pt. ii. 855.

FROBEN. Basil. 1545. 4to. Gr.

Very beautifully printed with a large type, and formed on the fifth edition of Erasmus. It is of uncommon occurrence.

[* I subjoin a Note on this edition furnished by the MSS. of the late Bishop of Ely. "Hujus editionis exemplaria Jacobi Bogardi nomen plerumque præ se ferunt. Nihil aliud promitti videtur quam editio postrema Erasmi repetita. Reverà tamen in hâc ab Erasmi quintâ in solâ Apocalypsi circiter centies, in reliquis vero libris plus centies, discessum est; plerumque auctoritate Editionis Colinæi, aliquando tamen priorum Erasmianorum, rarius Complutensis. Denique ex variis lectionibus constat, Editorem nostrum, quisquis ille fuerit, usum etiam fuisse pos. Colinæum Codice, qui Stephani postea dictus est 18. Inter Parisienses N. T. Editiones hæc longè est rarissima."]

Masch, t. i. 203. See Bibl. Krohn. no. 76; Bibl. Mason. pt. i. no. 456. In the same year a Greek edition was published by CURIO, in duodecimo, formed on those of Erasmus: at the end is "the Journey and Martyrdom of St. Paul."

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1546-49. 12mo. Gr.

These are the first celebrated editions of ROBERT STEPHEN. They are called the "*O mirificam*" editions, from the following words at the commencement of the preface—*O mirificam Regis [Francisci I.] nostri optimi et præstantissimi principis liberalitatem*"*—and are compiled (especially the first) from the Complutensian edition, and from MSS. collated by Stephen and his son Henry; of which the one marked ζ is supposed to be the most ancient and valuable. The edition of 1549† differs from the first in sixty-seven places; of which four are doubtful readings, thirty-seven not genuine, and twenty-six genuine: so that, says Mill, this latter edition has eleven readings of less authority than the former: yet, accord-

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[* A further peculiarity is noticed by Debure. The word "*Pulres*," for "*Plures*," stands at the end of the first page of this preface. *Bibl. Instruct.* vol. i. no. 20.]

† In this same year another edition was printed at Paris precisely of the same size, and with types so nearly resembling those of the two first editions of R. Stephen, that without due attention the one might be mistaken for the other. The title is "Της καινης διαθηκης απαντα." It is printed by BENEDICT PRÆVOST, at the expense of the widow of *Arnold Birkmann*, and is in 2 vol., with no Greek letters in the margin expressive of the ancient Greek chapters, as in the editions of Stephen. A very elegant copy of this edition by Prævost is in the Cracherode collection. A similar copy is in the library at Althorp. Masch, t. i. 215, mentions *another* Parisian edition of the same year, exactly like the preceding, with the same subscription, except that the name of *Haultin* is substituted for Birkmann. Bp. Marsh thinks it the same edition with a different title-page. See his note in Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. ii. 857-8.

ing to Masch, it is preferred to the former, as being more correct and rare. Olearius (Observat. ad Matth. p. 4, cited by Le Long, p. 207, and Vogt. p. 662) has, however, discovered no less than fourteen errors* in this edition of 1549; whereas the preceding one is said by Le Long to contain not more than twelve. Probably no one has yet accurately collated the two. They are undoubtedly beautiful specimens of typography;†

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* It is singular that Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* p. 118) says he has observed *two errors* in this edition, which, upon comparing them with the copy in my own possession, I do not discover. In St. John, chap. xvii. ver. 5, he says, "Πρός τῶ τον κόσμον εἶναι" is printed for "προ," &c.; and in 1 Pet. ch. ii. ver. 5, "ευπροδεκτες" is printed for "ευπροσδεκτες," which, in fact, is not the case—"προ" is accurately printed in St. John's Gospel; in the first Epistle of St. Peter the word "ευπροδικτοις" is substituted; which words have been exactly copied by the edition of R. Stephen the younger, in 1569. However, some copies vary even in these particulars. I find that the observation of Maittaire has been introduced by M. de la Monnoye as a note in the *Bibl. Choisie of Colomies*, p. 277—which shews that the Greek Testament of Stephen was not examined. The Elzevir edition of 1624 has *both* words correctly—προ and ευπροσδικλες. Consult also Peignot's *Dict. de Bibliologie*, vol. ii. p. 17, note.

† Till lately, an opinion generally prevailed that these types were absolutely lost; but in the "*Essai historique sur l'Origine des Characteres orientaux de l'Imprimerie royale, et sur les Characteres Grecs de François I. appellés communement 'Grecs du Roi'*," published by M. Guignes in the first volume of the "*Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*," it appears that the puncheons and matrices, used by Robert Stephen in these celebrated editions, are still preserved in the Imprimerie Royale at Paris. From the same work we learn, that in 1700 the University of Cambridge applied to the King of France to have a cast of the types; that a proposal was made them on the part of the King, that in the title-pages of the works printed by them, after the words "*typis academicis*" there should be added "*caracteribus Græcis e typographeio regio Parisiensi*"—that the University refused to accede to the proposal; and that, in consequence of the refusal, the negotiation went off. Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 136, ed. 1799.

but, although in the time of Masch, they might have been numbered among rare books, they are now of comparatively common occurrence. A late catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. contained not fewer than *three* copies of the first, and *seven* of the second impression, in all conditions, and at all prices, from 10*s*. to 2*l*. 10*s*. See Masch, t. i. 208-9; Wetsten's Proleg. p. 367, edit. Semler.; *Vogt*, p. 662; *Bibl. Krohn.* no. 79; Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 448; vol. ii. pt. ii. 856.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1550. Fol. Gr.

This is the splendid and critical edition of R. Stephen, which has so justly excited the admiration of the curious and the learned. It contains various readings in the margin from the sixteen MSS. (including the Complutensian edition,* which is called Cod. *a*) which were consulted in the formation of the preceding ones; and the text is allowed to be not only more correct than that of the foregoing editions, but to be the parent of almost all the subsequent ones. It is so well known, and has been so frequently described, that I must content myself with referring the reader to the authorities before mentioned, for an enlarged and critical account of it. Suffice it to say, that its exterior splendour ("typis longe elegantissimis et *vere regiis*," says Mill) and intrinsic excellence have not only been acknowledged by every bibliographer, but its celebrity has placed Stephen, the editor as well as printer, on a footing with the most distinguished literary characters in Europe. This edition, however, has not escaped the censure of Bentley. He says, "although the text stands as if an apostle had been the compositor, its errors are numerous." Vide post. in the note to Bengelius's edition of the Gr. T. One of the finest copies of this handsome volume with which I am ac-

* On the whole, Stephen has differed from the Complutensian edition in about 1300 places; 598 of which were noticed by Stephen himself—the remainder were discovered by Mill. Proleg. *sec.* 1226.

quainted, is that in the library at Althorp. It is in old calf binding with gilt on the leaves. Another copy, of great beauty, especially in the binding, is in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. The late Bishop of London, Dr. Randolph, possessed an exceedingly fine copy of it.

R. STEPHANUS. Genevæ. 1551.* 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which by Masch is called the scarcest of all those printed by R. Stephen, is remarkable for being *the first edition of the New Testament in the Greek language divided into verses.* H. Stephen, in the preface to his Greek Concordance of the N. T. (see Wetsten's Proleg. p. 369, edit. Semler.), tells us, that this innovation was made by his father, as he travelled from Paris to Lyons on horseback; or rather, says Michaelis, at the different inns where he stopped on his journey. The more probable conjecture seems to be, according to Chevillier (p. 145), that R. Stephen adopted the plan from two editions of the "Psalterium quincuplex," printed by old Henry Stephen in 1509-13,† and divided into verses by

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* In all the copies of this work which Le Long saw, the date ended with XLI, instead of LI. The numeral X should undoubtedly have been erased; for it is well known that this edition was printed at Geneva in in the year 1551, when R. Stephen first took up his abode there, and where he says there was "plus humanitatis, simplicitatis, ac pietatis, quam inter theologos Parisienses." See Præf. ad Gloss. 1555; cited by Maittaire *in Vit. Steph.* p. 78. It is evident, from the preface, that this edition was published in 1551.

† "Vehementer optarem," says Beyschlagius, "ut quis πολυγλώττατος vir accuratum et severum in id Psalterium institueret examen, quod jam olim Card. XIMENIO tantopere se probavit, ut ejus mentionem in *Bibliis Complut.* facere se velle honorificam, promiserit, quod num ibi exstet, ignoro." Vide *Thesaur. Epistol. Lacroziani,* t. i. 65. According to the same authority, the *last* is the more enlarged edition. In Osborne's Catalogue of 1759, No. 1881, there is a copy of the second edition of 1513, printed ON VELLUM, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* See p. 41 ante.

Arabic numbers; also from the book of Psalms composed by Richard du Mans, and printed by Poncet le Preux in 1541—divided in like manner into verses. Of these publications the son could not have been ignorant. The present edition is formed on the preceding one of 1550; it contains the Latin Vulgate, and the version of Erasmus with parallel passages inserted in the margin: the punctuation is accused of being sometimes incorrect. See the authorities cited in Masch, t. i. 305; and Mill's Proleg. p. 127. Bibl. Askev. no. 3083. A copy of this edition, handsomely bound, in 6 vols. is marked at *4l. 4s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co.

Oporinus. Basil. 1552. 12mo. Gr.

An edition unknown to Mill and Le Long, and not noticed by Wetsten, Harwood, Michaelis, and Marsh. It is a very rare work; and as Oporinus was a learned scholar and printer, the reader will probably have no objection to read its title, as cited by Masch, t. i. 215. "Της καινης διαθηκης ἁπαντα. Novum Jesu Christi Testamentum, Græce, antiquorum aliquot exemplarium collatione multo quam hactenus est editum emendatius. Accessit locorum ex Veteri Testamento a Christo et Apostolis in novo citatorum Index longe utilissimus. Basilea per Ioannem Oporinum." It is formed on Stephen's folio edition of 1550. A copy, in 2 vol. was sold at De Missy's sale, no. 412, for *11s.* Its present value is much greater.

Crispinus. Genev. 1553-64-1604-12-22. 12mo. Gr.

Idem. Ibid. 1622. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

"L'édition de Genève de 1553 est recommandable par la beauté de son caractère, qui égale celui de Robert Etienne, et pour avoir été faite par Jean Crispin, sçavant homme, qui d'avocat se fit imprimeur." Colomiés, *Bibl. Choisie,* p. 277. "Est hæc (1553) Crispini, qui circa annum 1548 religionis

causa Parisiis Genevam* abiit, ibique typographicam exstruxit, perquam elegans editio," says Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 842. Some have supposed the first edition was twice printed in the same year; but this seems rather doubtful. The edition of 1564 is affirmed to be very correct. These editions of Crispin, which exhibit chiefly Stephen's text, have been followed by a variety of subsequent ones: those of 1612-22 are printed in very small characters. Consult Le Long, p. 210; Masch, t. i. 217-18-75.

FROSCHOVERUS. Tiguri. 1559. 8vo. Gr.

The only variation in this edition, from Crispin's, is in the preface. Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 186) says, it is not a despicable work. It was republished verbatim in 1566, with the parallel passages cited in *Latin* numerals instead of *Greek* ones, as in the first edition. Masch, t. i. 219. I have not discovered above two copies of this in my researches among biblical collections.

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* It is curious that both R. Stephen and Crispin should have been driven from Paris for similar causes—namely, for disputations with the formidable *Doctors of the Sorbonne.* In the quiet retreats of Geneva, these excellent and able printers sought security from the turbulence of their own country, which knew not how to appreciate their worth. One of CRISPIN'S principal publications was "*L'État de l'Eglise, avec le Discours des Temps, depuis les Apostres jusques au présent:*" this work procured him the enmity of Baudouin, between whom and Crispin there had once been a close intimacy. The dissension arose from the former having espoused Calvinistic principles; a too common source of animosity at that day. Conrad Badius sometimes printed for him: for Bayle says he saw, at the end of a little octavo volume, the following subscription, "*A Genève, de l'imprimerie de Jean Crispin, par Conrad Badius.*" Crispin was born in the province of Artois, and died at Geneva in the year 1572. He appears to have been a very diligent and respectable printer, and a scholar of no mean attainments. See Bayle, and La Caillé. His edition of Homer is noticed in the art. "Homerus."

VOEGELIUS. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1564. Gr.

A neat and accurate edition, said, by Pritius, to have been compiled by CAMERARIUS, who collated the Greek text of Erasmus with the Latin Vulgate, and Beza's annotations. It is formed on Crispin's edition; and consequently on those of R. Stephens. Masch, t. i. 220.

BEZÆ. Genevæ. 1565-82-89-98. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSDEM. Cantab. 1642. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

These are the editions of the celebrated THEODORE BEZA, in the accounts of which, I perfectly agree with Masch, there is no small confusion and perplexity. The Latin version of Beza was first published at Geneva, in fol. 1556; and the Greek text of R. Stephen's edit. of 1551, was afterwards published with this Latin version at Basil in 1559; so that the first complete Greek and Latin edition of the N. T. by Beza, cannot be said to have been published before the year 1565. The edition of 1598 was the last superintended by Beza himself, who was then in his 80th year. He died on the 13th of February 1605. The Cambridge edition of 1642 is the *editio optima*, and contains the notes of Camerarius, which were first published at Leipsic in 4to. 1572, and had become extremely rare, says Colomiés (*Bibl. Choisie*, p. 285): see, too, *Bibl. Krohn.* no. 93. To enumerate various places in which Beza differs from the text of Stephen, or the textus receptus of the Elzevirs; or to specify the merits and demerits of his various editions—would extend this article to a considerable length: and, as well as being too voluminous for the limits of my work, would probably only fatigue the reader with an uninteresting detail. Neither Mill nor Wetsten speak favourably of Beza's candour or ability. By some, however, he has been defended;* and Semler confesses (Wetsten's Proleg.

* Our venerable countryman Bishop HALL thus speaks of Beza: "Soon after Junius and Treclatius, fell old reverend BEZA, a long fixed

p. 381, note 284) that he has erred through negligence and levity, rather than from what is called "*mala fides.*"* H. Stephen,† son of Robert, supplied him with some valuable matter,

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star in this firmament of the church; who, after many excellent monuments of learning and fidelity, lived to prove upon his adversaries that he was not dead at their day." Fol. edit. 1617. p. 334.

* Beza (who was a Calvinist) *has* erred intentionally—and in many places. See Dr. Campbell, ut infra.

† Dr. Campbell (vol. i. 638) says, that, in selecting matter from the MSS. which H. Stephen supplied him with, his choice was directed by no principle of criticism. His great rule of preference was conformity to his own theological system. This led him to introduce variations, sometimes on the authority of a single MS. of little or no account; sometimes even without that—insomuch that several of his alterations must be considered as conjectural.

"BEZA, with natural talents considerably above the middle rate, had a good deal of learning, and understood well both Greek and Latin; but he neither knew Hebrew (though he had the assistance of some who knew it,) nor does he seem to have been much conversant in the translation of the Seventy. Hence it has happened, that his critical acuteness is not always so well directed as it might have been. The significations of words and idioms are often determined by him from classical authority, which might, with greater ease and more precision, have been ascertained by the usage of the sacred writers, and their ancient interpreters. As to words that do not occur in other Greek writers, or but rarely, or in a sense manifestly different from what they bear in Scripture, Beza's chief aid was etymology. This has occasioned his frequent recourse, without necessity, to circumlocution; to the prejudice always of the diction, and sometimes of the sense." Dr. Campbell's Prelim. Dissert. to his Gospels, vol. i. 497, 4to. edit.

Whatever may be said of the defects and demerits of Beza, he was, unquestionably, a man of extensive learning, of great readiness of wit and ingenuity, and of a temperament and judgment, which not only gained him the esteem of many good and illustrious characters, but which procured him an ascendancy over the numerous and malignant enemies that continually assailed him. Bayle says, with excellent point, "Il fit voir et aux Catholiques et aux Luthériens, qu'il s'entendoit l'art de se defendre, et *qu'il avoit bec et ongles.*" See art. Beze. One of

though not with a copy of his father's edit. of 1550, and his manuscript notes in the margin, as Mill supposed. See Bp. Marsh's able note in the 2d vol. of his Michaelis, pt. ii. p. 858-60; Mill's Proleg. p. 131; Wetsten's Ibid. p. 378-9, edit. Semler.; and Masch, t. i. 309, &c.* A fine LARGE PAPER copy of the edit. of 1565 was sold at De Missy's sale; see no. 380. All these editions may be obtained at small prices.

H. STEPHANUS. ——. 1565-67. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

IDEM. Genev. 1576-87. 12mo. Gr.

Neither Le Long, Maittaire, (*Annal. Typog.*), nor Masch, state where the two first editions were printed; though there is sufficient evidence to conclude that *they* were printed at Ge-

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the earliest productions of Beza's pen, which made a great noise at the time, was his "*Juvenilia*," a Latin poem. It was printed at Paris in 1548, in the press of Ascensius, as well for this printer, as for Robert Stephen, with privilege of Parliament for three years exclusive sale. At the second page there is an engraved portrait of Beza, in his 29th year. The levities and frequent indecencies with which these sprightly juvenile effusions abound, were subjects of serious repentance to Beza in his latter years. He then laboured to suppress, as much as his enemies did to circulate, them. Having asked pardon of God and man, and considering the work as among the indiscretions of youth, he caused a sumptuous and corrected edition (in which the offensive parts were expunged) to be published in Stephen's office, A. D. 1597. See Bayle's entertaining article "Beze."

* The following *Greek and Latin* editions were formed on Beza's: VILLERUS, &c. 8vo. 1580.—VIGNONIUS. 8vo. 1590, 1604, 1611: the two latter follow the edition of Villerus, and the first of Vignon (some *Greek* editions of Vignon, on the basis of Crispin's, are noticed at page 80, vid post.).—H. LAURENTIUS. Amst. 8vo. 1626-43-47: this last edit. from the "Admonition to the Reader," must be rather valuable. Laurentius was the bookseller, Wowdan the printer.—BODMERUS. Tiguri. 8vo. 1663 (preceded by a Greek one in 1661), 1671, 1702-08. See Masch, t. i. 316-17-18. At page 225, Masch specifies four *Greek* editions, viz. 1601-77-1702-08, as being founded on Beza's.

neva, as well as the two following ones—for the dedications are dated from Geneva. The edition of 1576 is celebrated for a very elegant Latin "Dissertation on the Style, Punctuation, and various Readings of the New Testament;" which is preceded by a dedicatory epistle to (Sir) PHILIP SYDNEY, and an exhortation, in Greek verse, to the reading of the Scriptures. The lover of rare books and of biblical literature will, therefore, search with avidity for this excellent but uncommon production. According to Masch, Walæus reprinted this dissertation "in limine libror. N. T. historicor. 4to. 1653, et Amst. 4to. 1662, perpet. comment. illustratorum;" and Joh. Van der Honert also reprinted it, on account of its excellence, in his "Syntag. Dissertationum de Stylo N. T. Græci." See Masch, t. i. 222-3.

The edition of 1587, which is not so scarce as that of 1576, contains a short preface instead of the Dissertation, and the marginal annotations are somewhat fuller. See Masch, ibid; Mill, Proleg. p. 131; Walchius, p. 33; and Bibl. Krohn. no. 88. These editions were republished, with a few alterations, by PAUL STEPHEN, 12mo. 1604-17 (sumt. Sam. Crispini), 1632, Gr.; and by some London booksellers in 1587, 12mo, Gr. and 1592, Gr. et Lat.

R. STEPHANUS (Jun.). Lutet. 1568. 12mo. Gr.

This elegant little edition is formed on the duodecimo editions of 1546-49, by old Robert Stephen, with the types of which (though somewhat worn) it is printed; in seven places, however, it copies the folio edition of 1550: at the end are thirty-eight pages of various readings. The title-page of the *second* part bears date 1568, though the conclusion has the date of 1569: it is not divided into verses, and contains twenty-five lines in each page; whereas the edit. of 1549 has twenty-three lines, which gives it a more elegant appearance. The printer's device, or vignette (at the end), is more beautifully exe-

cuted in this edit. of 1568; the human figure is taller, and the motto, in addition to the words "noli altum sapere," has "sed time." It is called by Masch "editio nitidissima et emendatissima." See tom. i. 214-15; Bibl. Krohn. no. 82. This work, in fine preservation, is much esteemed. Some copies have the date of 1569 in the *first* title-page; these were probably struck off after the "Various Readings" were finished printing. An elegant copy, of this latter kind, is in the Cracherode collection.

PLANTINUS. Antverp. 1573-74-90. 8vo. Gr.

IDEM. Ibid. 1574-83. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

IDEM Ibid. 1584. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

These editions were printed by the celebrated Plantin, under the direction, and with the Latin version, of Arias Montanus, who superintended the Antwerp Polyglot Bible before noticed. The first edition,* which is very rare, is described by Masch from a copy in his own possession; the text is printed, chiefly from the Complutensian, with small characters in two columns; the chapters are distinguished by Greek letters, and the verses are noticed in the margin. The Greek edition of 1574 sometimes differs from the Complutensian text, and in 145 places from the "textus receptus." The folio edition of 1584 is called by Le Long (p. 214) "editio præstantissima;" it differs from the first of 1573 in 100 places at least, according to Wetsten—adopting the text of Erasmus and Stephen in the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles. The edition of 1590 was published by John Moretus, Plantin's son-in-law; Plantin

* Le Long makes mention of a Greek edition of 1564, which Masch thinks spurious. Walchius (Biblioth. exeget. p. 18) mentions one of the date of 1569, which Masch does not contradict; the first Greek edition regularly described as Plantin's, is the above of 1573.

himself dying in the early part of that year. All the Greek and Latin editions have, I believe, the interlined version of Montanus. Dr. Harwood, who has given a superficial account of Plantin's editions, calls the edit. of 1574 "the most correct and best printed;" but whether the Greek, or Greek and Latin one of that date, does not sufficiently appear. He only notices this edit. of 1574, and two of 1601 and 1612, which latter were, in fact, printed by Plantin's son-in-law, C. RAPHELENGIUS, who also printed a Greek and Latin one in 8vo. 1613. F. Raphelengius, another son-in-law of Plantin published a Greek edition in 12mo. 1591. See Masch, t. i. 191-2, 271, &c.

The Greek and Latin editions, "ex Officina COMMELLIANA," fol. 1599, 1616, and 8vo.* 1599, which are formed on Plantin's, are chiefly stated by Masch, t. i. 273.

CASTALIONIS. Venet. 1583. 8vo. Antverp. 1584. 8vo. Lipsiæ. 1591. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The version of Castalio† is remarkable for elegance rather than fidelity. His Latin translation of the Bible first appeared

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* The octavo edition of 1602, Gr. in 2 vol. is supposed to be fictious by Masch. Le Long, notwithstanding all his enquiries, was unable to discover a copy of it. See Masch, t. i. 194.

† See an excellent critique on the translation of Castalio, in Dr. Campbell's Preliminary Dissertations to his version of the Gospels, vol. i. 473 to 493. 4to. edit.

The name of SEBASTIAN CASTALIO can never be pronounced by the biblical student without emotions of admiration and sorrow: admiration at his various and exquisite erudition—sorrow at his poverty and misfortunes! He was born in 1515, and died in 1563, at Basil, where he was Greek professor—cut off in the vigour of manhood, and in the maturity of reputation! He once associated with Calvin and Beza, the two redoubted champions of theology, in the times in which he lived: but his notions of *predestination* not being quite to rigid as those of his

in 1551, at Basil, *ex Officina Oporini*; the sentences of which are formed in long and intricate periods, and many separate

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friends—and differing from them on some other, immaterial, points of scriptural doctrine, he was treated by them with all the fierceness and scurrility of that controversial age. Calvin once procured for him a situation in the college of Geneva, but compelled him to abandon it (after three years honourable residence) in 1544: from thence he went to Basil, and became Greek professor. In this latter place he was reduced to extreme indigence; his family being numerous and entirely dependant upon his literary exertions for support. Among the occasional expedients to which his wretched situation drove him for procuring temporary relief, he once collected a quantity of wood, that was floating in loose pieces down the Rhine, from previous inundation; some of his companions were also busied in the same task—for which they received, from the magistrates, four *sous* apiece, and the wood into the bargain—as these fragments of timber were particularly prejudicial to the town. Calvin had the meanness and malice to accuse him of *absolute theft*, and propagated a report that he "went and cut down wood with his hatchet to make a fire." Castalio repelled the accusation with the dignity of conscious innocence: "Never," said he, "have I been guilty of theft or falsehood." He did not deny the taking of the wood in the manner before described: and for this, I should hope every reader feels compassion, rather than indignation, towards him.

He left behind him four sons and four daughters. Bayle observes, that he was imprudent in not confining himself to his profession, and in indulging in theological opinions and writings, rather than adhering closely to his classical studies; but in that age, it was not easy for a literary man in Germany to avoid theological controversy; the example of almost every critic and scholar corroborates this—professorships, and public situations of instruction, were filled by those who were expected to bring with them a competent knowledge of *divinity*: so that perhaps the reader may not think Castalio quite so imprudent as Bayle imagines, in not having solely confined himself to classical studies. But whatever were his errors or imprudences, *they* could never have brought him to his miserable end: it is generally believed that *he died of sheer poverty*. His body was interred in the family vault of the Grynæus's; but that diabolical spirit of persecution, which is sometimes carried beyond the grave, compelled it to be taken up and committed to the pious care of

members are artfully combined; there is also observable a constant endeavour at classical phraseology and ornamented diction, instead of the beautiful simplicity of the original. According to Simon, the best edition of Castalio's translation is that of 1573. Of the above versions of the N. Testament, it is to be remarked that Castalio had not the superintendence of the publication, as he died in 1563. See Masch, t. i. 318.

VIGNONIUS. Genevæ. 1584-87-1613-15. 12mo. Gr.

EUSTACE VIGNON, was the son-in-law and partner of Crispin, and these editions are formed on the *second* of his father-in-law. After Vignon's death, his son John published three editions, the first of which was the one dated 1613; they all correspond exactly with those of 1584-87. I might add, that the London edition of 1648, 12mo. "Apud Daniel Frere," 8vo. 1652; 4to. 1653, "Apud Rogerum Daniel," follow those of Vignon. Masch, t. i. 221.

VAUTROLLIER. Londini. 1587. 12mo. Gr.

A very scarce publication, printed by Thomas Vautrollier, a Frenchman of some scholastic attainments, who came over to England about the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and who resided in London, as a printer, from the year 1569 till his death. This edition is formed on H. Stephen's and Beza's—the address of the former "to the reader" imme-

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three Polish gentlemen, his pupils; who caused it to be conveyed to the great church at Basil, and who placed an honourable eptitaph upon his tomb.

CASTALIO was deeply versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; and, besides his celebrated Latin translation of the Bible, he made a French one of the New Testament, and translated Homer and Xenophon. Among his numerous works was a Greek poem on the life of St. John the Baptist, and a paraphrastic Latin one of the prophet Jonah.

diately following the preface. There are Latin remarks and parallel passages in the margin. A copy is in the Cracherode collection. See Herbert's edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, vol. ii. 1065. 1074. What renders it an interesting book with the curious is, its being *the first Greek Testament printed in this country*. I have doubts, however, whether it be not, in fact, the production of a foreign press, with a title page as if executed here.

DE LA ROVIERE. Genev. 1609. 4to. 1619-20. 12mo. Gr.

IDEM. Aur. Allob. 1609. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

IDEM. Ibid. 8vo. 1609-10-11-19-27. Gr. et Lat.

These editions (printed by De la Roviere), which are much inferior to Plantin's in beauty, follow the Antwerp Polyglot of Montanus; and those which have a version, contain an interlined one by the same editor, with a few notes by Jos. Scaliger, hardly worthy of his name. The 4to. edition of 1620 is said to be the chief impression of the N. Testament read by the modern Greeks: it is compiled from Plantin's folio edit. of 1584, and differs from it in about forty places, preferring the second and subsequent editions of Erasmus. The *two last* are by far the best productions of De la Roviere, and do not frequently occur for purchase in elegant condition. Le Long was ignorant of the octavo one of 1619, of which I possess a copy. Some one has nearly defaced the inscription "Aureliæ Allobrogum," and with printing ink stamped the word "Genevæ" above it. At the end is the formal declaration of Montanus, that he was the author of the version dated cIↃIↃLXXI. The type is bold and free, but the paper is wretched. Consult Masch, t. i. 193, 273-4.

WHITTAKERI. Lond. 8vo. 1622-33. Gr.

The first edition (which is formed on the second of Paul Stephen's) is replete with errors, according to Mill and Le Long; and is confessed so to be by the editor himself in his "Admonition to the Reader," prefixed to the edit. of 1633. This last edition, like the former, contains some notes of R. Stephen, Joseph Scaliger, and Isaac Casaubon, and various readings placed at the end of the volume. The title-page is printed with the Elzevir type, and bears the Elzevir device: the Greek text is arranged in two columns, in a small but distinct character. Copies of the edit. of 1633, in fine condition, are somewhat rare.*

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1624-33-41. 12mo. Gr.

IDEM. Amst. 1656-62-70-78. 12mo. Gr.

These are the celebrated editions of the Greek Testament published by the Elzevirs. The editors are not known; and perhaps, after the researches of Wetsten,† it will be in vain to extend our enquiries concerning them; in the first edition, it is said "Ex regiis aliisque optimis editionibus cum curâ expressum." Although the first three editions of R. Stephen are printed "typis regiis," it is the opinion of Mill and Wetsten that the edit. of 1550 was *chiefly* followed; and when

* Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 187, mentions a London edition of 1635, with similar notes and various readings placed at the end of the volume, which, he says, is formed on the London edit. of 1622, "ex officina Jo. Billii."

† "I consulted various learned men in Holland," says Wetsten, "about the authors of this edition, but my inquiries were only answered by *conjectures*. I suspected that, as it was published about the time when the version of the New Testament was settled in Holland by public authority, the authors of this version might also have been those of the Elzevir text: but on a careful comparison between the two, I found the matter different." See Wetsten's *Proleg.* p. 389, *edit. Semler.*

departed from, the text of Beza substituted in preference to any other edition. Mill discovers twelve places in which the first Elzevir edition differs from Stephen's; and Wetsten twenty-four additional ones, in which Stephen is deserted and Beza followed.

The *first* edit. of 1624, besides being beautifully printed and extremely scarce, "deserves particularly to be noticed, because the text of the Greek Testament, which had fluctuated in the preceding editions, acquired in *this* a consistency, and seemed, during upwards of a century, to be exposed to no future alterations. It has acquired the title of 'editio receptа;' and the expression 'textus ab omnibus receptus,' of which the editors boast in their preface, has been really prophetic; but that it deserves not the title of 'textus perfectus,' is evident from the critical edition of Griesbach." See Bishop Marsh's note in his edit. of Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 862.

The second edition of the Elzevirs is erroneously stated to be of the date of 1626 by Michaelis (and I do not find this error corrected by his learned annotator), who was led into the mistake by Mill. It is rightly observed by Wetsten, "Editio secunda non biennios sed integro novennio post primam fuit adornata, anno 1633." This second edition of 1633 is justly pronounced by Le Long "Editio cunctarum Elzevirianarum præstantissima." It contains a short preface, which some have ascribed to Beza (who, however, died twenty-eight years before the publication,) others to D. Heinsius, and others, with more justice, to Thysius, who lived in Leyden at the time.

Of the edition of 1641 there was a *counterfeit;* distinguishable by having *the text divided into two columns.* In the title-page the following words occur, "*Lugduni Batavorum Typis Elzevirianis.*" The most beautiful of all these Elzevir editions, in the opinion of Michaelis, is the first, second, and fifth of 1662. The type, which is neat and flowing, with contractions, is different from the former, as well as the title-page;

and the whole volume* contains 703 pages, exclusively of 13 pages of parallel passages from the Old Testament: it is an elegant little book, formed on the edit. of 1641, and of rare occurrence. For a further account of these Elzevir editions, consult Le Long, p. 216; the preface of Curcellæus's edit.; Bengel's Apparatus Criticus, p. 72, &c.; Mill's Proleg. p. 138; Wetsten's Proleg. p. 151; Masch, t. i. 226-7, and the authorities there cited; and Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 89, note*.

JANNONUS. Sedan. 1628. 12mo. Gr.

This edition has a kind of celebrity for being the smallest volume of the Greek Testament ever published: the text is an exact reimpression of the first Elzevir edit. of 1624, omitting the introductory pages of parallel passages from the Old Testament. The typography has neither the beauty nor the clearness of the little edition by Bleau, although copies sell high when in fine preservation.* In the library at Blickling, in Norfolk, is the extraordinary curiosity of a copy of this book in an UNCUT state.

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* The following is the "Admonition to the Reader:"—"Quum minoris formæ editionem Græcam Novi Testamenti codicum desiderari cernerem; consultum duxi, juxta optima exemplaria, non levibus impensis, curâ vero, quanta quidem in talibus adhiberi potest, exactissimâ, summâque fide, expressam, publico dare. Quod iis demum constare poterit, quibus et facultas et otium suppetit illam cum aliis quibusdam proletariis atque abhortivis editionibus conferendi, vel cæteroquin ad optimas quasque revocandi. Ne quid autem turbaret, versiculos seorsum ab aliis singulos posuimus. Hæc monere, lector, ex re tuâ esse, meâque, arbitratus sum. Vale." This is taken from a copy in my own possession.

† This edition of the Greek Testament, and those of Horace and Virgil, are, I believe, the only works which Jannon ever printed. I do not, however, speak with confidence on the subject.

BUCK. Cantab. 1632. 8vo. Gr.

Although this edition be neither scarce nor dear, it is a very beautiful and accurate one, and has received the commendation of learned men. Mr. Beloe informs us that the types were borrowed from the sister university of Oxford: and that there is said to be a letter in existence from Lord Pembroke, the chancellor of Cambridge, in which the curators of the Oxford university press are entreated for the loan of their Greek types, "as they made no use of them themselves." *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 119. There are copies upon what may be called LARGE PAPER. A most beautiful one of this kind is in the library at Althorp.

BLEAU. Amst. 1633. 12mo. Gr.

One of the most beautiful specimens of Greek typography ever exhibited: the text is in a very small but distinct characters. It is formed on the first Elzevir edit. of 1624, but called by Le Long (p. 218) "Editio non absque mendis." It is rarely met with in good condition: and fine copies bring a good price.

———. Paris. 1642. Fol. Gr.

"Ex. *βασιλικης τυπογραφιας*." This magnificent edition, which was compiled at the solicitation of Cardinal Mazarin, is formed on those of R. Stephens, but more particularly on the third of 1550: it has, however, omitted the introductory part of this edition, and the various readings there placed in the margin are here collected into one body, and placed at the end of the volume. It is a work which, along with the Juvenal, Horace, and Virgil from the same press, ranks among splendid rather than critical productions.

BOECLERI. Argent. 1645-60. 12mo. Gr.

The editor has formed his text chiefly on the second Elzevir

edition of 1633: in the margin parallel passages are inserted. At the end there is a "Prologus in Epistolas Pauli XIV." comprehending the life of St. Paul and the arguments of the Epistles, from a MS. which Stephen Gerlachius brought with him from the East. Le Long had erroneously supposed the *whole work* was taken from this MS. The edit. of 1638 is exactly similar to the first, except in some places from Chrysostome*.

CURCELLÆI. Amst. 1658-75-85-99. 12mo. Gr.

Ex Officina Elzeviriana. "A very beautiful and correct edition," says Harwood. The text faithfully follows that of the Elzevirs; but the punctuation, parallel passages, and various readings, have been suspected and censured by some biblical critics. "We owe much to Curcellæus," says Wetsten, "for having been the first who excited a spirit of critical inquiry concerning the New Testament; which kind of pursuit was afterwards improved upon by Fell, and brought to perfection by Mill." To Curcellæus is undoubtedly due the praise of having formed the greatest collection of various readings that had ever before been seen, except in the sixth vol. of Walton's Polyglot—"Pleniorem quàm ullæ aliæ variantium lectionum συλλογην exhibit." Vid. præfat.

The second edition contains the "Prologus in Epist. Paul. &c." from Boecler's edit., and is exactly similar to the first, except in having *all* the various readings placed at the bottom of the text; whereas in the former there are some various readings placed at the end of the Acts and St. Paul's Epistles. Curcellæus died the very year this second edition was published.* Le Long was ignorant of the two last editions of 1685-89. Consult Wetsten's Proleg. p. 436, edit.

* Curcellæus meditated a folio or quarto edition of the Greek Testament.

Semler; Masch, t. i. 229, &c.; and *Hist. Fabr. Bibl.* t. vi. 372-3. The excellent plan adopted by Curcellæus formed the basis of the edition of Fell, and of the Amsterdam ones of 1711 and 1735, presently to be noticed.

Schmidii. Norimb. 1658. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The testimony of Weller, prefixed to this edition,* describes the motives and views of the editor in compiling it—such motives and such views as should not be lost sight of by the profoundest biblical critic: "Schmid yielded to none in the professional duties of a divine; and so great was his piety, that he never applied his profound knowledge of Greek literature in inveighing against schisms, or exciting a prejudice against theological studies (the too common practice of some ingenious writers,) but in applying the talent, with which God had gifted him, solely and sincerely to the praise of his Maker—so that he might be the means of making still further discoveries of the sense of various passages of Scripture." Wetsten's Proleg. p. 391, edit. Semler. The Latin version is Beza's; but so altered, corrected, and improved, that it may be termed a new one.† The annotations are philological, critical, and sometimes polemical, when relating to Beza. See Masch, t. i. 318. Professor Schmid died one-and-twenty years before the publication of his Greek Testament.

Felli. Oxon. 1675. 8vo. Gr.

This excellent edition, by the celebrated John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of that see,

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* A very rare edition of the Greek Testament was published at Wittemberg, in 8vo. 1622. Gr. under the direction of Schmid: "Auspiciis et sumptibus Nicephori Thessalonicensis Episcopi et Demetrii Sacerdotis, cura Zachariæ Gergani Nobilis." It is noticed by Masch, t. i. 205.

† "Versio Schmidii inter meliores numeratur a Bossio in Introd. in Notit. Script. eccles. c. vi. s. 3." See *Hist. Fabr. Biblioth.* t. i. 39.

was once the most popular edition of the Greek Testament extant; and notwithstanding the improved and celebrated one of John Mill, it is yet "an indispensable work to every man engaged in sacred criticism." Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. 454. In the opinion of Simon (Hist. critiq. Texte N. T. c. 19) it is to be preferred to every preceding edition, and contains a far greater number of various readings.* The preface, which is modest and sensible, is followed by the body of the work, comprehending 648 pages, and an appendix of 11 pages. Below the text, which is printed with a small type, in two columns, are various readings taken from the editions of Stephen, Velesius, Curcellæus, &c. and a great number of English, French, and Italian MSS. See H. Wetsten's edit. of 1711, Proleg. p. 23. These MSS. are partly enumerated by Michaelis. The text is formed according to that of R. Stephen and the Elzevirs; although Wetsten has accused it of retaining the errors of the former as well as some of those of Walton's Polyglot.

The character of Bishop Fell† for virtue, learning, and li-

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* It appears from the preface of Fell's edition, that the great number of various readings which are printed in the sixth volume of the London Polyglot, apart from the text, had given alarm to many persons ignorant of criticism, and had induced them to suspect that the N. Testament was attended with so much uncertainty, as to be a very imperfect standard of faith and manners. In order to convince such persons of their error, and to shew how little the sense of the New Testament was altered by them, Fell printed them under the text, that the reader might the more easily compare them. Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. 452. I recommend the reader to peruse some solid and judicious reflections by Fabricius, on the Importance of various Readings. See his *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 179, sec. xvi.

† JOHN FELL was born in the year 1625; and at eleven years of age was made student of Christ Church, Oxford. In the year 1643 he took his master's degree, "about which time," says Wood, "he was in arms for His Majesty within the garrison of Oxon, and afterwards was an

berality, will not readily be forgotten in this country; it is to *him* that we owe the prosecution and completion of Mill's

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ensign" In 1648 he was in orders, and appears to have been removed by the "Parliamentary visitors:"—from this year to the Restoration, he is supposed to have lived in a private and studious manner, in the house of his brother-in-law, in the vicinity of Christ Church. In 1660, on the Restoration, he was made Canon, and afterwards DEAN, of the same college; but by what interest, or through whose solicitations, is not known. He now obtained a situation of all others the most consonant with his views and feelings, and the most likely to carry into complete effect his various and salutary plans of reform—which related as well to exterior, as to interior, regulations. Wood tells us, after specifying many repairs and alterations in the buildings of his college, that he built "the stately tower over the great and principal gate next to Fish street (on the old foundation laid by Wolsey), mostly with the moneys of benefactors, whose arms are with great curiosity engraven in stone, on the roof that parts the gatehouse and belfrey." In 1666, Dr. Fell was invested with the office of VICE CHANCELLOR, in which his first care was to make all degrees go in caps, and in public assemblies to appear in hoods." We are afterwards told, that he annulled the custom of "*coursing* in *Lent*"—that is, the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another *in disputation*, which "did commonly end in blows."—"He did also repair to the *wall lectures* (so called from the paucity of auditors,) and was frequently present at those exercises called *disputations in Austins*, where he would make the disputants begin precisely at *one*, and continue till *three* of the clock in the afternoon."

On the 8th of January 1675, the year in which his Greek Testament was published, he was made BISHOP of Oxford; but did not enjoy this honour long, for he died in 1686. "He was a bold and resolute man," says Wood, "and did not value what the generality said or thought of him, so that he could accomplish his just and generous designs. His charity was so great, that he was a husband to the afflicted widow, a father to the orphan, and a tender parent to poor children. He was a person of great morals and virtues, spent his time in celibacy, and was never known to be an admirer of women, unless it were for their *virtues*." Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. 795, &c.

"Some of Bishop Fell's writings," says Granger, "are a proof of the depth, others of the elegance, of his learning. He and Dr. Allestrey are supposed to have written almost all the books attributed to the

Testament—this latter editor being constantly supported by the literary assistance and pecuniary bounty of the former. Michaelis has spoken of the Bishop in a manner which redounds highly to his honour. Vol. ii. 452. Consult also Mill's Proleg. p. 221; Wetsten's ibid. 440, &c. (edit. Semler.); Masch, t. i. 232; and *Hist. Fabr. Biblioth.* t. i. 45, 55, 63, 164, where the various literary labours of Fell are enumerated. His edition was reprinted at Leipsic, in 8vo. 1697 and 1702, which last is extolled by Reimannus (Bibl. Theol. Reiman. t. i, 238) as superior to every preceding one.

LEUSDENI. Ultraj. 1675. 12mo. Gr.

EJUSD. Amst. 1688-98-1701-17-40. 12mo. Gr.

Masch is wrong in saying the first edition of Leusden, published at Utrecht, and printed by Smytegelt, has no editor's name nor preface. An admonition from Leusden to the reader, by way of preface,* immediately follows the title-page. The first edition is very neatly printed, but it is rather a scarce book: both that and the second are formed on the text of the Elzevirs. There was a second impression of the Amsterdam edition, in the same year, differing only in the title-page. See Masch, tom. i. 251, 262, &c.

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author of the Whole Duty of Man. In his life of Dr. Hammond, Fell has shewn how future biographers might do justice to merit in writing his own." Biogr. Hist. of England, vol. iii. 252, edit. 1804.

The *portrait* of Bishop Fell, which was published in the *large paper copies only* of the second edition of this "Introduction," is the only single portrait of him extant; and of this there were *not seventy* impressions taken before the plate was destroyed. There is a mezzotinto print, but a very rare one, of him sitting between Dolben and Allestrey —from the original picture, in the possession of Sir Wm. Dolben, one of the late members for the university of Oxford.

* At the end "Dabam ex Museo meo ipsis Kal. Nov. A. CIↃIↃCLXXIV"

GREGORII. Oxon. 1703. Fol. Gr.

Formed on the edition of Fell, and containing a preface, supposed to have been written by the Bishop. The Scholia at the bottom of the page, are placed more from ostentation than for use; and the whole work is rather a pompous than critical publication. "It would have been no loss," says Michaelis, "if this edition had never appeared." See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 453; Masch, t. i. 234, and the various authorities there cited; H. Wetsten's edit. 1711; Proleg. p. 23.

MILLII. Oxon. 1707. Fol. Gr.

"The infancy of criticism," says Michaelis, "ends with the edition of Gregory, and the age of *manhood* commences with that of MILL."* It is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent publications of the sacred text that ever appeared;

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* Dr. JOHN MILL was born about the year 1645. In 1661 he was entered a servitor of Queen's College, Oxford; of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. He then entered into holy orders, became an eminent teacher and tutor, and was made a prebendary of Exeter by the bishop of that see, Dr. Lamplugh, to whom he was chaplain. In 1681 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and, in 1685, became principal of St. Edmund's Hall. His edition of the Greek Testament is the only performance that will familiarize his name to posterity. His great and pious patron Bishop Fell took on *himself* the charge of the impression, which was begun at the Bishop's printing-house near the Theatre. But on his Lordship's death, which happened when only fifteen sheets were printed, his executors were unwilling to carry on the undertaking; Mill therefore not only refunded the sums he had received from the Bishop, but finished the impression *at his own expense*. When this great work was published, it was attacked by Whitby, the commentator on the N. T.; but Whitby's tract is forgotten or disregarded, while the labours of Mill will be remembered with gratitude by the latest posterity. Wood says, "Mill was a florid preacher and a noted tutor." Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. 977.

and if we accept the edition of Wetsten, probably the most critical and important. Mill finished it only fourteen days before his death, after having bestowed on it the labour of thirty years.

In the Prolegomena of 168 double-columned pages, he has given a masterly detail of the various editions and versions of the New Testament, and an accurate account of the relative excellence of the MSS. which he has quoted or referred to. These Prolegomena are pronounced by Harwood to be "a treasure of sacred criticism;" and Michaelis observes, that, notwithstanding those of Wetsten, "they still retain their original value, for they contain a great deal of matter which is not in Wetsten; and of the matter which is common to both, some things are explained more clearly by Mill." The Prolegomena* are followed by an index of the various MSS. editions, and versions therein mentioned; and an index of the more remarkable passages of Scripture explained. The body of the work comprehends about 809 pages; the text is taken from the third edition of R. Stephen; this is followed by an appendix of 64 pages to the former notes. The type is large, clear, and beautiful, impressed on excellent paper: the various readings and parallel passages, amounting to about 30,000 in number, are placed below the text in smaller characters.

The principal objections to Mill are as follow: 1. He has been "painfully accurate in regard to trifles, and readings that are evident errata." 2. He has paid too much regard to the Vulgate version. 3. His opinions in the Prolegomena, and in the various readings under the text, on particular MSS., are

* At the end—he thus remarks: "On every side such darkness prevailed, such doubts and difficulties presented themselves, that, after many years of unremitting application, I have completed my undertaking with a mind harassed and exhausted." His friend and patron, Bp. FELL, died before the Gospel of St. Matthew was finished printing.

sometimes contradictory. 4. His extracts from MSS. are often incomplete and erroneous. 5. In his extracts from the Oriental versions, he has had recourse to the Latin translations of them in Walton's Polyglot. 6. He frequently gives an opinion where it is superfluous; and decides positively in cases where neither of the readings has a manifest superiority of evidence. To the 1st objection it may be answered, that he is not to be censured on that account; for, in an important work like Mill's Greek Testament, is is better to say too much than too little. To the 2d: he cannot be accused of partiality in introducing the evidence of the Latin Vulgate, as it is the duty of a critic to examine the witnesses on both sides of the question; though Mill was probably too much attached to the Vulgate and Wetsten too much averse to it. To the 3d: this was the effect of his having acquired (as he confesses,) in the progress of the work, a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject; and it is surely honourable to his memory that he not only acquired a more extensive knowledge of the subject, but had candour enough to confess his former mistakes. To the 4th: this arose from Mill not having travelled, like Wetsten, to collate MSS. himself; but from his being obliged to trust to the diligence and correctness of others: if Mill had had the same general support in his edition of the New Testament, as Kennicott received in his edition of the Old, these imperfections would probably have been avoided. "It redounds greatly to his merit," says Michaelis, "that the editor ventured, in spite of such numerous obstacles, on so great and extensive an undertaking. "The 5th objection cannot be defended, except in the confession of Mill's ignorance of Oriental languages, and of the consequent necessity of having recourse to their meaning in the versions of the London Polyglot: the mistakes on this head amount not to hundreds, but to thousands. The 6th objection is also indefensible; it seems as if Mill had made *the ear* a criterion for determining the genuine-

ness of a reading—a mode palpably erroneous. For a more extended account of these objections and answers to them, the reader will consult Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 455-62; Semler's Observations in Wetsten's Prolegom. p. 445, n. (214); Masch, t. i. 235; and Bode's Pseudocritica Millio-Bengeliana —"a work," says Michaelis, "with which no man can dispense who would make a critical use of Mill's Gr. Test., if he is unacquainted with Syriac and Arabic."

In the Bodleian library, according to the same authority, there is a copy of this edition, with corrections in Mill's own hand, and some additions by Hearne.

In the library of Jesus College, Cambridge, there is a copy of Mill's Testament, containing, in the margin (written with red ink), extracts from the "Codex Leicestrensis," by Dr. Jackson; who spent a great part of his life in making extracts from the MS. "This copy of Mill's Greek Testament, with Jackson's marginal readings, is a treasure of sacred criticism which deserves to be communicated to the public. It contains the result of all his labours in that branch of literature, it supplies many of the defects of Mill, and corrects many of his errors: and besides quotations from MSS. and ancient versions, it contains a copious collection of readings from many of the fathers, which had been hitherto very imperfectly collated, or wholly neglected." Marsh's notes to Mich. vol. ii. pt. ii. 749-50.

In the British Muesum there is a copy of Mill's edition "enriched with innumerable notes from his pen." See Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, &c. vol. i. 113, where some specimens of these notes are given.

In the library of the Orphan House at Halle there is a very valuable copy, "with marginal notes from one end of it to the other," by Michaelis's father. There are copies of Mill's edition magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER; which are now neither uncommon nor high priced.

KUSTERI. Amst. 1710. Lips. 1723. Folio. Gr.

This edition, by Ludolph Kuster, is a reimpression of Mill's, enriched with the various readings of twelve additional MSS.; nine of which were Parisian MSS.: the three remainder belonged to Carpzovius, Seidel, and Boerner. The principal advantage of this work is, the having incorporated in their proper places those readings which Mill was obliged to insert in an appendix. It is neither so beautiful nor so correct an edition as Mill's: "Non solum," says Wetsten, "omnia Millii errata retinuit, sed negligentiâ typothetarum complura alia, eaque fœdiora, accedere passus est." Proleg. edit. Semler. p. 447. The Prolegomena of Mill are divided into sections, and the Greek text into two columns and separate verses. The edit. of 1723 differs from the former one only in the title-page: some copies are dated 1746. See Bibl. Pinell. no. 5024. At the sale of Cæsar de Missy, no. 191, a copy of the Leipsic edition, with many manuscript notes of that learned bibliographer, and a manuscript collation of the Four Gospels, was purchased for the British Museum for 3*l.* 10*s.**

G. D. T. M. D. Amst. 1711-35. 8vo. Gr.

These are very excellent editions, formed on the second of the Elzevirs and on that of Curcellæus, carefully collated with a valuable MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna. They are printed by Henry Wetsten, and edited by GERARDUS DE TRAJECTO MOSÆ DOCTOR, who signs only the above initials in the title-page. They contain excellent Prolegomena ("lectu omnino digna, et multa eruditione referta," says Masch), the preface of Curcellæus's edit. of 1658, Bishop Fell's, and part of Whitby's tract against Mill. These are

[* The Rev. Archdeacon Pott possesses a copy of this Leipsic impression, once the property of Markland, with MS. notes by that eminent scholar.]

followed by the text, very neatly printed in small but distinct characters, with various readings and parallel passages beneath; the latter, according to the printer, are more numerous than are to be found in any preceding edition, not excepting Mill's: thirty seven pages of critical notes close the volume. The *first* edit. was reprinted the same year: a great number of copies of both impressions were struck off, and had a rapid sale.

The edition of 1735 was revised by the famous J. J. Wetsten, and contains many corrections and improvements; it is also very elegantly printed. Upon the whole, it may be considered as the very best critical duodecimo edition of the Greek Testament; and the biblical student will do well to procure so valuable and commodious a publication. Consult Wetsten's Proleg. edit Semler. p. 448; Masch, t. i. 239-40: Harwood has spoken well, though slightly, of these editions.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 1714-30. 12mo. Gr.

Masch calls the second "editio præstantissima." They are both elegantly executed. Some copies of the first are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

TONSON. Lond. 1728. 8vo. Gr.

This beautiful and correct edition is taken from Buck's, printed at Cambridge in 1632. See page 137. It is now rare; and copies in fine condition sell high.

ROBERTS. Lond. 1729. 8vo. Gr. et Eng.

The editor of this work, who, according to Masch, is supposed to have been Dr. MACEY, goes upon the principle, that it is lawful for an editor to alter the text from *conjecture*, and ridicules those who think it wrong to invent new readings: an absurdity, for which he has been severely but justly attacked by Michaelis. The English version is, however, said to be "tolerably fluent." The editor was answered by Leonard Twells, in a Critical Examination of the late new Text

and Version of the Greek Testament. Lond. 8vo. 1732.; and Dr. Campbell has admirably criticised the edition in his Preliminary Dissertations to his Gospels, vol. i. 589-639. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 463-4; pt. ii. 863, note 55; and Masch, t. i. 328.

STOCKII. Jenæ. 1731. 2 vol. 8vo. Gr.

Formed on the second of Curcellæus; with numerous philological notes and parallel passages arranged below the Greek text. It is a rare and excellent edition. The editor of this useful production published a *Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Vet. et Nov. Testamenti.* Gr. et Lat. of which the best editions are by J. F. Fischer: the N. T. of 1752—the O. T. of 1753: each a thick volume in 8vo. They are, in short, lexicons to the respective Testaments.

BENGELII. Tubingæ. 1734. 4to.* Gr.
EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1753-62-76-90. 12mo. Gr.

JOHN ALBERT BENGEL, Abbot of Alpirspasch in the duchy of Wirtemberg, became a critic from motives purely conscientious. The various and anxious doubts which he entertained, from the deviations exhibited in preceding editions, induced him to examine the sacred text with great care and critical at-

* In this place it may be necessary to say something of an edition of the Greek Testament which was projected by the great BENTLEY; who, to the irreparable loss of the learned, gave up the plan in 1740; and on his death, in 1742, left his papers and MSS. to his nephew.

Wetsten, in his Prolegomena, has inserted two letters which passed between Bentley and himself on the subject; and another, sufficiently interesting, will be found in the *Thesaurus Epist. La Crozian,* tom. i. 63—from Bentley to La Croz—which Dr. Burney has inserted in his late elegant publication† of the letters of Bentley and of other learned

† The following is the title of this beautiful and instructive volume: "RICHARDI BENTLEII et doctorum Virorum Epistolæ, partim mutuæ: Accedit Richardi Dawesii ad Joannem Taylorem Epistola singularis. Londini, 4to. Typis Bulmerianis, MDCCCVII."

tention; and the result of his meditations and labours was the above edition. The text is not formed on any particular one,

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men. It is to this publication that I am indebted for the following interesting particulars relating to the projected edition of the N. T. by Bentley.

Extract from Dr. Bentley's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. P. 228.

"Since that time, I have fallen into a course of studies that led me to peruse many of the oldest manuscripts of the Gr. Test. and of the Latin too of St. Jerom, of which there are several in England a full thousand years old. The result of which has been, that I find I am able (what some thought impossible) to give an edition of the Gr. Test. exactly as it was in the best examples at the time of the Council of Nice. So that there shall not be twenty words nor even particles difference; and this shall carry its own demonstration in every verse, which I affirm cannot be so done of any other ancient book Greek or Latin. So that that book which, by the present management, is thought the most uncertain, shall have a testimony of certainty above all other books whatever, and an end put at once to all the various readings now or hereafter———————————. The N. Testament has been under a hard fate since the invention of printing.

"After the Complutenses and Erasmus, who had but very ordinary MSS. it has become *the property of booksellers.* Robert Stephen's edition, set out and regulated by himself alone, is now become the standard. The text stands as if an apostle was his compositor.

"No heathen author has had such ill fortune. Terence, Ovid, &c. for the first century after printing, went about with twenty thousand errors in them. But when learned men undertook them, and from the oldest MSS. set out corrected editions, those errors fell and vanished. But if they had kept to the *first published text*, and set the various readings only in the margin, those classic authors would be as clogged with variations as Dr. Mill's Testament is.

"Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to revise and adjust the Latin Vulgate, and then enacted their new edition authentic: but I find, though I have not discovered any thing done *dolo malo*, they were quite unequal to the affair. They were mere *theologi*, had no experience in MSS. nor made use of good Greek

but is corrected and improved according to the editor's judgment: below, are a few select readings, and the opinion on

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copies, and followed books of five hundred years before those of double that age. Nay, I believe they took these new ones for the older of the two; for it is not every body that knows the age of a MS.

"To conclude—In a word, I find that by taking two thousand errors out of the Pope's Vulgate, and as many out of the Protestant Pope Stephen's, I can set out an edition of each, in columns, without using any book under nine hundred years old, that shall so exactly agree word for word, and, what at first amazed me, order for order, that no two tallies, nor two indentures can agree better.

"I affirm that these, so placed, will prove each other to a demonstration: for I alter not a letter of my own head without the authority of these old witnesses. And the beauty of the composition (barbarous, God knows, at present) it is so improved, as makes it more worthy of a revelation, and yet no one text of consequence is injured or weakened.

"My Lord, if a casual fire should take either His Majesty's library, or the King's of France, all the world could not do this. As I have therefore great impulse, and I hope not——to set about this work immediately, and leave it as a ..... to posterity, against atheists and infidels; I thought it my duty and my honour to first acquaint your Grace with it, and to know if the intrinsic expense to do such a work completely (for my labour I reckon nothing) may obtain any encouragement either from the Crown or public.

"I am, with all duty and obedience,

Trin. Coll. "Your Grace's most humble servant,

April 15, 1716. "Ri. Bentley."

And again, in a subsequent letter, at p. 238, he thus observes upon it:

"In this work I indulge nothing to any conjecture, not even in a letter, but proceed solely upon authority of copies, and fathers of that age. And what will be the event about the said verse of John (1 Epist. c. v. 7), I myself know not yet; having not used all the old copies I have information of.

"But by this you see, that in my proposed work, the fate of that verse will be a *mere question of fact.* You endeavour to prove (and that is all you aspire to), that it may have been writ by the Apostle, being consonant to his doctrine. This I concede to you: and if the fourth century knew that text, let it come in, in God's name: but if that age

their credit and authenticity will be found in the "*Apparatus criticus**" inserted at the end of the volume, commencing at p. 371. This "Apparatus" comprehends 1. *Introductio ad Univ. Lect. Variet. dilucid.* (first published in 1725, and which gave very general satisfaction to the critics of the time.) 2. *Tractatio potiora loca variantia singulatim discernens.* 3. *Epilogus dubia generalia resolvens, &c.* A leaf of "Corrigenda" closes the volume at the 886th page. Bengel had many enemies; but the most formidable was Wetsten,† who has reviewed his edition in 14 folio pages of his Prelegomena: but who, says Masch, inveighed "minis acerbe in virum pium et modestum." Consult Wetsten's Proleg. p. 398, edit. Semler. and Masch, t. i. 241.

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did not know it, then Arianism in its height was beat down, without the help of that verse; and let the *fact* prove as it will, the *doctrine* is unshaken."

Such strong good sense and able criticism, compressed in such few words, are perhaps no where to be met with on the same subject.

* The best edition of this work was published by Burk, Tubing. 4to. 1763, after the death of Bengel. To the readings which Bengel borrowed from Mill, he made very considerable additions; these additions being inserted in his Apparatus, make it an indispensible work to a critic—not only because Wetsten has neglected to use a great part of Bengel's materials, but also, because in those extracts which Wetsten has copied from Bengel, errata may have taken place, which can only be corrected by referring to the original edition. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 468.

The third and best edition of Bengel's *Gnomon Novi Testamenti, in quo, ex nativa Verborum vi, simplicitas, profunditas, concinnitas, salubritas sensuum cœlestium indicatur,*" &c. was published by his son Ernesti, Tubingæ, 4to. 1773: 2 vols. The first edition was in 1742, which was improved in the second of 1768: but the third is the preferable impression. It is worth about 2*l.* 2*s.*

† The acrimony of Wetsten was probably sharpened by Bengel's depreciation of the Amst. edition of 1711, printed and published by Henry Wetsten, a relation of the critic. See Bengel's *Introd. in Crisin,* &c. p. 76, edit. sec.

The three last editions were published by Bengel's son Ernesti: in the second of 1776, there is a critical table of the various readings which Bengel adopted in his 4to. edit. of 1734, in his Gnomon of 1742, and in his smaller Testament of 1753. This is also contained in the latter edit. of 1790.

GEORGII. Witteb. 1737. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"There are very few editions," says Mr. Clark, "of the Gr. Test. more useful than this. The Latin version is Montanus's. It has a good, though not numerous, selection of parallel passages; and a number of short excellent philological and theological notes. The text is taken from the first of Stephens's, but it has several typographical errors." Bibliogr. Dict. vol. vi. 185-6.

REINECCII. Lips. 1742. 8vo. Gr.

This edition, published by the learned Reineccius, is entirely without critical pretensions; but the various readings, notes, and harmonies of the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, are deserving of the student's attention. In the following year (1743) Reineccius published a kind of *Syllabus of Greek Words* in the N. T. and of the more difficult names and phrases to be found therein. Both this grammatical treatise and the Testament have escaped Masch.

RUDDIMAN. Edinb. 1740. 8vo. Gr.

URIE. Glasg. 1750. 8vo. Gr.

These are very elegant little editions of the Greek Testament; though of the *first* I ought not to speak with confidence (notwithstanding I have a strong inclination to believe I have seen it more than once), since it has escaped the researches of Mr. G. Chalmers in his valuable Life of Ruddiman. Of the second, the copies on *large paper* used to be scarce and sell high.

WETSTENII. Amst. 1751. 2vol. Fol. Gr.

"All former editions of the Greek Testament," says Mr. Butler, "were surpassed by that of JOHN JAMES WETSTEN:* of which it is sufficient to mention, that Michaelis, his professed enemy, and who loses no opportunity of speaking harshly of him, says, that it is of all editions of the Greek Testament the most important, and the most necessary to those who are engaged in sacred criticism; and that the Rev.

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* This extraordinary critic was born in 1693. At sixteen years of age, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and four years after, being admitted into the ministry, he composed a celebrated thesis "on the various readings of the N. T." which he shewed did not operate against the genuineness and authenticity of the text. About this time he appears to have resolutely turned his mind towards a collection of all the various readings he could amass; and with this view, waded through a vast number of ancient Greek authors, sacred and profane; perhaps his future grand work now began to dawn upon his imagination —for he was uncommonly diligent in investigating every MS. and expressed a sort of transport in the occupation. Enthusiasm in every undertaking is the grand supporter and comforter—and this appears eminently conspicuous in Wetsten: without which, perhaps, his great design had never been completed. He travelled abroad, was twice in England, and frequently visited Holland. He corresponded with Bentley, who was at the same time busied in the like employment—but whose labours were, unfortunately, never perfected. Wetsten's Prolegomena, published in 4to. 1730, procured him the professorship of philosophy and history at Amsterdam, whither he was called by the Remonstrants to succeed Le Clerc, now covered with years and infirmity. After prodigious labour, perseverance and expense, he published his Greek Testament; but lived only two years to see the success of it, for he died of a mortification in 1754. This extraordinary production immediately obtained him a passport into every literary society in Europe, of most of which he was elected a member. It is said, that with all his vast attainments he united a prudent and amiable conduct; so that his occasional asperity of criticism must not form the test of his domestic or social character.

Herbert Marsh, now Bishop of Peterborough, the celebrated translator of Michaelis, and, perhaps, the best judge now living of the merit of such a work, calls it by the emphatic appellation of the 'invaluable book'." See *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 141. I have attentively perused what has been written by Michaelis, and the replies to his objections to Wetsten, by Dr. Marsh; also what has been observed by Masch (t. i. 243), and his candid and perspicuous criticism on the merits and demerits of this edition. To such excellent authorities I refer the studious reader for a minute and more satisfactory detail.* It will be sufficient here to remark, that the text is copied from the Elzevir editions—the verses are numbered in the margin —the various readings and their authorities (containing a *million* of quotations) are placed beneath the text. In this de-

* The *Prolegomena* of Wetsten affixed to this edition, although very learned and valuable, are perhaps not superior to those of Mill. The first edition of them was published at Amsterdam in 4to. 1730, without his name; the second, in the above Testament, has received many judicious alterations and improvements; but the best edition (which I have perused with great pleasure and profit), is by Semler, Halæ Magdeburg; 8vo. 1764. It has notes and a valuable appendix. "The editions of Wetsten's Prolegomena, and of his *Libelli ad Crisin atque Interpretationem* Nov. Test. by Dr. Semler, are a mine of recondite and curious biblical learning," says Mr. Butler. "It were greatly to be wished," says the same writer, "that some person would collect and publish together, with such observations and illustrations as the subject occasionally requires, the various Prolegomena of Walton, Mill, Wetsten, and Griesbach; the controversy between Erasmus and the Spanish divines, and Lee, and the prefaces of Kennicott, [surely that of HOUBIGANT† is to the full as valuable as either?] Woide, and Kipling; with a succinct, but complete, account of the chief MSS. and printed editions of the sacred text." See *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 142-9. To this list of useful performances may be added Dr. Holmes's preface to his edition of the Septuagint.

† It was separately published in 1753, 4to. in two parts: the first containing 384, the second 432 pages. I possess a copy of it.

partment of biblical criticism, Wetsten has outstripped all competition; his learning, research, and diligence, are infinite. If, with his sagacity, quickness, and enthusiasm, he had united the coolness, deliberation, and candour of Mill—if he had been less irritable and dictatorial,* the world would have perhaps witnessed in him a perfect editor of the sacred text.

This invaluable work is now becoming very scarce. A copy of it, bound in 5 vol. (containing manuscript notes,) was purchased at De Missy's sale, for 4*l.* 4*s.*:† See no. 384.. Another edition was published, dated Amst. 1751; but Masch, who does not state how it differs from the preceding, observes that it was actually printed at Basil in 1775.

GOLDHAGEN. Mogunt. 1753. 8vo. Gr.

Editio Catholica novissima. This is a curious and very elegantly printed work, and of no ordinary occurrence. It contains a valuable index of Greek roots, &c. and presents us with the text of the Complutensian, and various readings in support of the authority of the Vulgate. A fine copy is in the Cracherode collection.

BOWYER. Londini. 1763-1772 2 vol. 12mo. Gr.
IDEM. Ibid. 1782. 4to. Gr.

Of the *first* edition, and likewise of its learned printer ("vir doctus, et Stephanorum tum in arte suâ, tum in Græcarum

* Dr. Marsh also objects to Wetsten on this head, and quotes Dr. Woide's opinion of him in the preface to his "Codex Alexandrinus:" —"Doctrinam ei concedo, et literas, et diligentiam, et multiplicem lectionem: sed mansuetudinem, humanitatem, candorem in Prolegomenis ejus desidero."

[† When the third edition of this work was published in 1808, a good copy of Wetsten's Gr. Testament might be procured for 3*l.* 3*s.* My own copy, but of recent acquisition, and in no very tempting condition, was not obtained under the sum of 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* A fine vellum-coated copy has been pushed to the price of 10*l.* 10*s.*]

literarum scientiâ æmulus," says Masch,) Dr. Harwood has spoken in terms of high praise. The text is from Wetsten. To some copies there is a preface concerning the various readings and their origin—other copies have, instead, a short table of the chief editions printed after MSS. The latter part of the second volume contains "*Conjectural Emendations on the New Testament:*" these emendations were afterwards published, separately, in 8vo. 1772—and again more completely and correctly in 4to. 1783, as a companion to the quarto edition of 1782,* which exhibits only the Greek text, amended in many places. The first edition of the Greek Testament, and the third edition of the Conjectures, &c. are extremely rare. The *second* 8vo. edition of the Test. is neither so rare nor so accurate as the first. See Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 344; and Masch, t. i. 246.

BASKERVILLE. Oxon. 1763. 4to. et. 8vo. Gr.

These beautiful editions are the only Greek books which Baskerville printed: they profess to follow the text of Mill, and are by no means so incorrect as some have imagined. The verses are numbered in the margin. The type, which is without contractions, is large and distinct; and in both editions has an elegant effect.

HARDY. Lond. 1768-76. 2 vols. 8vo. Gr.

The name of Hardy does not occur in the title-page. The editor is not the author of the *notes:* for in the dedication, to "Frederick Archbp. of Canterbury," it is said "Hos commentarios in Nov. Fœderis libris viri reverendi του μακαρίτου, L. M. D. D. D. Q. Editor, &c."—"The notes are a sort of short scholia taken from various passages of the N. T. and from

* Dr. Harwood has passed a very strange and censorious opinion on the quarto edition of 1782.

the commentaries of ancient and modern interpreters—the phraseology is explained, and the genuine sense restored." It is a work calculated (as the title-page announces) for the younger students in divinity. In the preface it is observed, or rather the editor says, § 5. (præf.), "Et hoc unicum mihi propositum est, breviter et compendariò textum pro virili explicare, et non tam res novas proferre quam necessarias, quod quidem curam magis quam reconditam eruditionem postulat: et ne opus aut rebus supervacaneis oneretur, aut necessariis destituatur, ea tantum huc conjeci, quæ juniorum usui maxime accomoda, &c. &c."

These are good *intentions*, affording an excellent plan for the study of divinity among junior students—but the *execution* of the work does not, in my humble apprehension, correspond with the proposed plan. All the notes need not have been in Latin: the particular Greek word illustrated should have been brought down to the notes in Greek characters—that the eye might have instantly caught it. The authors, from whom the elucidations are given, are not specified; so that all comparison with the original passage, respecting the fidelity of quotation, is prevented, and further curiosity of research is repressed. The *roots* of Greek words are not given; this, for a junior student, is injudicious; because it is not every one who likes the toil of turning over the leaves of a Lexicon. There is scarcely any reference to classical authors: many unimportant passages and words are tediously dilated upon; and many important ones superficially discussed. I will instance a very few, of the latter kind, at the beginning of St. Matthew, ch. ii. ver. 1. μαγοι ἀνατολων—ch. iii. ver. 16. ωσει περιστερὰν—ch. iv. ver. 1. ανηχθη—ib. ver. 24. δαιμονιζομενους, &c. &c.: but a full and satisfactory eludication of these passages may probably shew the impracticability of composing any thing like a *critical* or *philological* edition of the N. T. "in gratiam *juniorum*." It cannot however be denied that

many of the notes in this edition, which are chiefly from Grotius, are clear, concise and correct. The work was extravagantly dear; but it has been reprinted, very carefully, at the press of Mr. J. A. Valpy in London.

GRIESBACHII. Halæ. 1775-77. 8vo. 2 vol. Gr.

EJUSDEM. Londini. 1796-1806. 8vo. 2 vol.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ, 1803. 4to. 2 vol. Gr.

This is a very excellent work,* and in great repute abroad, being the standard book among the students of the universities. "The value of Griesbach's edition," says the Bishop of Peterborough, "is so decided, that it would be superfluous to expatiate on its merits. It was the editor's object to give only a select and choice collection from the various readings of Mill, Bengel, and Wetsten, omitting all such as were either trifling in themselves, and supported by little authority, or were evident corrections, errata, or interpolations." The editor has accurately collated all those Latin versions which were published by Sabatier and Blanchini, and corrected the mistakes which were made by Mill, Bengel, and Wetsten, in the quotations from the oriental versions, by the assistance of Bode's Pseudocritica Millio-Bengeliana.

The first volume of the edition of 1796-1806, containing the four Gospels, with extracts from 200 additional MSS., was published abroad in 1796, subscribed "*Londini*," on account of the expense of the paper having been defrayed by the Chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the DUKE OF GRAFTON. The second volume, published in 1806, contains a preface, in

* It was preceded, in 1775, by a Synopsis or Harmony of the first three Gospels, and the remainder unharmonized. This Harmony was republished at Halle in 1776; and I believe, has been *lately* improved in one volume 4to.

which the delay of publication is stated to have arisen from the necessity of examining Birch's Various Readings of the Acts and Epistles, published in 1798-9, and from the ill health of the editor. The introductory part contains an account of the MSS. collated for the second volume; which, besides comprehending 684 pages of text, has 25 of appendix on the disputed text of *the three witnesses* (1 John, v. 7, 8,) and 15 of addenda, relating to the Apocalypse. In the preface, Griesbach acknowledges his obligations particularly to Bredincamp, Dobrowsky, Paulus, and Langer. Fifty copies only of this last edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER, in quarto; and upon the death of the Duke of Grafton, several came to public sale, for about from 12*l.* 12*l.* to 14*l.* 14*s.* per copy. Consult Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 490-93; pt. ii. 878-9; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 89; and Mr. Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*,* p. 143.

In the year 1803-4-6, Griesbach published two sumptuous quarto volumes of THE GOSPELS and ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES, with the text formed chiefly on his second octavo edition, 1796, &c. and on that of Knappius (described at p. 165, post) in 1797. Of this latter work Griesbach speaks in strong commendation. The text of these magnificent volumes is printed with a large new type, prepared by Goeschinius, which the *editor* praises for its beauty more probably than the *reader* will do. Beneath are some select various readings. The care, trouble, and expense of this publication, are particularly specified in the preface.

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* Dr. Griesbach, says Mr. Butler, has likewise undertaken to publish an edition in 8vo. and 4to. (the letter of the 4to. one with Didot's types) of the New Testament, with a selection from the larger work, of such readings as are considered in that work to be better than, or at least equal to, the received text. Probably the *folio* edition, above specified, was meant by Mr. Butler.

Griesbach's "*Symbolæ Criticæ*" was published at Halle in 1785-93, 2 vol.

Each volume contains an engraved frontispiece: the *first* is of the Virgin and Child, from Carlo Dolce, engraved by Bohn; the *second* has an exceedingly fine head of St. John, engraved by Schmidt, after a painting of Guido; the peculiar tenderness and expression of the great Italian artist are successfully transfused into the copper of Schmidt; and the *third* has a grand historical figure of St. Paul, executed by Bohn in a style of peculiar excellence.

HARWOODI. Lond. 1776. Gr. 2 vol. 12mo.

This edition,* according to Mr. Marsh, is certainly entitled to a place among the critical editions of the Greek Testament, though it is not accompanied with various readings; for notwithstanding Dr. Harwood has adopted the common text as the basis of his own, he has made critical corrections wherever the received reading appeared to him to be erroneous. The MSS. which he has generally followed, when he departs from the common text, are, the Codex Cantabrigiensis in the Gospels and Acts, and the Codex Claramontanus in St. Paul's Epistles. (These MSS. are said by Harwood, in his preface (p. VII.), to approach the nearest of any now known in the world to the original text.) It is therefore not improbable, that this critical edition contains more of the ancient and

* In the preface, p. ix. Dr. Harwood thus remarks—"I solemnly appeal to the great God, who knoweth my heart, and at whose bar I must very soon appear, to give an account of my present life and actions, that I have not altered a single word, or the minutest particle, to serve any cause, or to support any favourite system."—And at p. x. "The time I have devoted to this great work has not been wholly consumed in verbal criticism, in the collation of words and phrases, and in giving precedency to the worthiest of various lections: some of my best moments have been spent in supplicating the Father of lights to illuminate my imperfect understanding, to guard me from all dangerous errors, and to direct me into all necessary truth."

genuine text of the Greek Testament than those which are in common use." See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. p. ii. 884, which states a second edition in 1784.

Under the Greek text are short, critical, English notes, relating chiefly to classical illustrations of scriptural passages. At the end of the second volume there is a "Catalogue of the principal Editions of the Greek Testament"—(not quite so long as the account of them in his "View of the Classics," &c.), and "A List of the most esteemed Commentators and Critics"*—for which latter he was greatly indebted to the late Rev. Dr. Gosset.

MATTHÆI. Wittemb. 1782, &c. 8vo. 12 vol. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1803-4. 8vo. 2 vol.

Christian Frederic Matthäi, professor formerly in Moscow, and now at Wittemberg, published this Greek Testament in the following manner: The seven Catholic Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, with those to Titus and Philemon, were published in 1782; the two Epistles to the Corinthians in 1783; those to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Hebrews, and Colossians, in 1784; the Epistles to the Thessalonians and Timothy, and the Revelations, in 1785; the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John in 1786; and those of St. Matthew and St. Mark in 1788:—the whole forming 12 volumes. To the various readings are

* A complete work of this kind, not too voluminous, would be highly useful and interesting. Of observations and commentaries on the N. T. Dr. Campbell thus admirably remarks: "I am not of opinion that the subject can be so easily exhausted as some may suppose. I do not even think it possible for the richest imagination to preclude all scope for further remark, or for the greatest acuteness to supersede all future criticism." Pref. to the Four Gospels, &c. vol. i. p. 1.

added the Latin Vulgate, from a Demidovian MS.—critical remarks—Greek scholia—and plates representing the characters of the Greek MSS. Although Michaelis declares Matthæi to be a century behind the rest of Germany in the knowledge of sacred criticism,* yet he says this edition is absolutely necessary for every man who is engaged in the study of the Greek Testament. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 493; pt. ii. 880.

The second edition is not common in this country: the first volume of it contains the four Gospels, with some critical notes at the end, and indexes of authors and editions. Consult Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 109.

ALTERI. Vindobon. 1786-7. 8vo. 2 vol. Gr.

This edition differs entirely from those of Mill, Wetsten, and Griesbach. The text is printed separately, the various readings are at the end, and these again are not arranged as in the preceding editions; but a separate place is allotted to the collection of extracts from each MS. and version. The text is that of the *Codex Lambeccii* I. in the Imperial Library at

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[* The commencement of his Preface is, to say the least, very singular. "Laborem igitur molestum, invidiosum et infamem, inter convicia ranarum et latratus canum, aut ferrea patientia, aut invicta pertinacia his quindecim annis vel sustinui, vel, utcunque potui, perfeci, vel denique fastidio et tædio, ut fortasse nonnulli opinantur, deposui et abieci. Recte vero in felicitatis meæ parte repono, quod nemo, scurra, nemo, ut nunc vocant, Tolerantium, Βαρβάντας, dixeris, nemo denique, de grege novorum theologorum, hanc qualemcunque operam meam ausus est ore impuro suo, laudeque contumeliosa comprobare."

But neither this preface, nor the general arrangement of the contents of the edition, betray any symptoms of critical imbecility; and I should consider the edition of the New Testament by Matthæi as among the *last* to be excluded from a theological collection. The preceding was written before I had discovered the unqualified commendation bestowed upon this edition by the late Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta.]

Vienna, and which he terms in the title κατ' ἐξοχην, *Codex Vindobonensis*. This MS., however, says Dr. Marsh, seems by no means entitled to the honour of forming the basis of an edition of the Greek Testament. Where the editor discovers manifest errata in this MS. he has recourse to the text of Stephen's edition of 1546. It is in general acknowledged that this work has been executed with great care and diligence; and as it contains the readings of MSS. which had been hitherto totally neglected, or very superficially examined, it is a work with which no man engaged in sacred criticism can dispense. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. ii. 880-1.

BIRCHII. Havniæ, 1788. Fol. et 4to. Gr.

This splendid work, containing only the FOUR GOSPELS, is the result of the united labours of Professors Birch, Adler, and Moldenhawer; who, at the expense of the King of Denmark, travelled into Germany, Italy, France, and Spain, in order to examine and collate the precious remains of sacred antiquity. Birch collated all the Greek MSS. that are quoted, except the "Codices Escurialenses," which were collated by Moldenhawer. They are described at large in the Prolegomena. The text is taken from the third edition of R. Stephen; but what renders the work of particular value, so as to surpass all former editions, are the very complete extracts from the *Cod. Vaticanus*, no. 1209—a MS.* of the utmost importance, and which had been hitherto much neglected. This valuable book is of rare occurrence in this country.

In the year 1798, Professor Birch published an octavo volume of the various readings to the *Acts of the Apostles* and the *Epistles*, unaccompanied with the text; and he has recently published the various readings to the *Apocalypse*.

* This MS. has been particularly collated for Dr. Holmes's edition of the Septuagint. See p. 99 ante.

In the year 1801, he published an octavo volume of the various readings to the *Four Gospels*, from the Vatican Barberini, and other MSS. with learned Prolegomena—especially in regard to an account of the MSS. in the Escurial library.

KNAPPII. Halæ Sax. 1797. 8vo. Gr.

The text of this edition is critically compiled: it departs occasionally from that of the old established editions, as well as from that of the more modern ones. The punctuation, the readings, and sometimes even the verses, are altered from the arrangement usually observed—for which the editor specifies his reasons. The Prolegomena, although short, are worth consulting. Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 112. This edition has received the warm commendation of Griesbach, in the preface to his folio publication, mentioned at p. 109 ante.

WHITE. Oxon. 1798-1808. 2 vols. Gr.

The late learned Professor White was the editor of this impression; which I believe has been reprinted more than once. The Gospels first appeared in 1798, and the Acts and Epistles, as the second vol., in 1808. In this edition, there is no deviation from the commonly received text; but the editor has contrived to exhibit distinctly to the reader's eye all those variations found in ancient MSS. which Griesbach considers of authority either superior or equal to the common text.

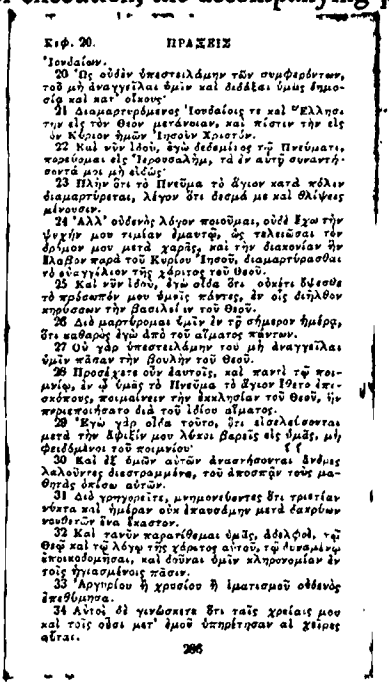
VALPEII. Lond. 1815. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A most judicious and acceptable publication. The editor is the Rev. Dr. EDWARD VALPY, head master of the public grammar school at Norwich. The text chosen is that of Griesbach. The notes are a selection from Raphelius, Kype, Hardy, and others—together with parallel passages from the

Classics, and references to Vigerus and Bos for idioms, &c. It is a well printed work, and copies on LARGE PAPER have a very elegant aspect.

PICKERING. Londini. 1826. 48vo. Gr. *Typis Corrall.*

Mr. Pickering, the Publisher of this DIAMOND edition of the New Testament, has not only resolved, in a typographical point of view, to eclipse all preceding similar efforts—leaving the *Sedan*, and the Amsterdam edition of *Bleau*, at a considerable distance behind—but, by having procured critical aid in the correction of the press, he presumes that the accuracy of this edition is equal to the care, neatness, and expense with which it has been executed. Each sheet has been revised eight times. Mr. Caslon is the founder of the type. The text of this extraordinary little book is closely copied after that of the first Elzevir edition of 1624. As a SPECIMEN of its mode of execution, the accompanying page is subjoined.



Κεφ. 20. ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

Ἰουδαίων.
20 Ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπεστειλάμην τῶν συμφερόντων,
τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν καὶ διδάξαι ὑμᾶς δημο-
σίᾳ καὶ κατ' οἴκους·
21 Διαμαρτυρόμενος Ἰουδαίοις τε καὶ Ἕλλησι
τὴν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν μετάνοιαν, καὶ πίστιν τὴν εἰς
τὸν Κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν.
22 Καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ, ἐγὼ δεδεμένος τῷ Πνεύματι,
πορεύομαι εἰς Ἰερουσαλήμ, τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ συναντή-
σοντά μοι μὴ εἰδώς·
23 Πλὴν ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον κατὰ πόλιν
διαμαρτύρεταί, λέγον ὅτι δεσμά με καὶ θλίψεις
μένουσιν.
24 Ἀλλ' οὐδενὸς λόγον ποιοῦμαι, οὐδὲ ἔχω τὴν
ψυχήν μου τιμίαν ἐμαυτῷ, ὡς τελειῶσαι τὸν
δρόμον μου μετὰ χαρᾶς, καὶ τὴν διακονίαν ἣν
ἔλαβον παρὰ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, διαμαρτύρασθαι
τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς χάριτος τοῦ Θεοῦ.
25 Καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ, ἐγὼ οἶδα ὅτι οὐκέτι ὄψεσθε
τὸ πρόσωπόν μου ὑμεῖς πάντες, ἐν οἷς διῆλθον
κηρύσσων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.
26 Διὸ μαρτύρομαι ὑμῖν ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ,
ὅτι καθαρὸς ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος πάντων.
27 Οὐ γὰρ ὑπεστειλάμην τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι
ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν βουλὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ.
28 Προσέχετε οὖν ἑαυτοῖς, καὶ παντὶ τῷ ποι-
μνίῳ, ἐν ᾧ ὑμᾶς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον ἔθετο ἐπι-
σκόπους, ποιμαίνειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἣν
περιεποιήσατο διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος.
29 Ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶδα τοῦτο, ὅτι εἰσελεύσονται
μετὰ τὴν ἄφιξίν μου λύκοι βαρεῖς εἰς ὑμᾶς, μὴ
φειδόμενοι τοῦ ποιμνίου·
30 Καὶ ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἀναστήσονται ἄνδρες
λαλοῦντες διεστραμμένα, τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν τοὺς μα-
θητὰς ὀπίσω αὐτῶν.
31 Διὸ γρηγορεῖτε, μνημονεύοντες ὅτι τριετίαν
νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν οὐκ ἐπαυσάμην μετὰ δακρύων
νουθετῶν ἕνα ἕκαστον.
32 Καὶ τανῦν παρατίθεμαι ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοὶ, τῷ
Θεῷ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ, τῷ δυναμένῳ
ἐποικοδομῆσαι, καὶ δοῦναι ὑμῖν κληρονομίαν ἐν
τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πᾶσιν.
33 Ἀργυρίου ἢ χρυσίου ἢ ἱματισμοῦ οὐδενὸς
ἐπεθύμησα.
34 Αὐτοὶ δὲ γινώσκετε ὅτι ταῖς χρείαις μου
καὶ τοῖς οὖσι μετ' ἐμοῦ ὑπηρέτησαν αἱ χεῖρες
αὗται.

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The late Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle had projected a complete edition of the New Testament, in Greek, which was to contain not only the various readings collected by Mill, Bengel, Griesbach, and Matthäi, but also those of more than *thirty Greek MSS.* which he had collected during his travels in the Turkish empire; together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient versions. To facilitate the execution of his comprehensive plan, it was his design to have arranged all the printed Testaments under two general classes, viz. *standard copies*, i. e. those which have been admitted as received texts, including all those which have strictly followed them; and *independent editions*, i. e. such as have followed no particular established text, but have been formed by their respective editors according to their own judgment.

Mr. Carlyle's collection of Manuscripts, like every other numerous one formed in the East, was composed of *Codices* of five different kinds; viz. those containing the *Gospels*, arranged according to the order observed in our canons—of these, there were ten Greek Codices and an Arabic one: those containing the *Acts* and *Epistles*, of which there were seven Codices: the book of *Revelation*, of which there was only one Codex: *Evangelistaria*, i. e. selections from the Gospels, arranged according to the order in which they are appointed to be read as lections or lessons by the Greek Ritual—of these there were four Codices: and *Praxapostoloi*, i. e. similar selections from the Acts and Epistles; of these there were five Codices. The two last species of Codices go under the name of *Lectionaria*.

"Upon looking over," says Mr. Carlyle,* "and arranging

* J. D. Carlyle died at Newcastle upon Tyne, April 12, 1804, aged 45 years. He was formerly professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and, at the time of his death, was Chancellor of Carlisle. He had also been recently appointed a chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. Of his know-

the different MSS. which I brought from the East, I find the *Greek ones*, containing the *New Testament*, either wholly or in part, to be much more valuable as well as numerous (compared with those already known) than I had apprehended; for I believe they amount to a *tenth part* of all the MSS. of the New Testament which have been yet examined in Europe. They have no contractions, and are in general written in a large hand, so that when two or three trials have familiarized the eye to the few letters which differ in form from our common Alphabet, the difficulty in comparing the MSS. with the printed copy will not be much greater than that of comparing two printed copies with each other." See Monthly Journal of the ATHENÆUM, vol. ii. 124: where there is a very interesting account of this projected work, and of its author. The MSS. are now in the Lambeth Library.

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ledge of Oriental literature, he gave an elegant specimen in his translation of *Select Pieces of Arabic Poetry*, and has left a monument of his classical taste for poetry in some posthumous *poems*, chiefly suggested by scenes in Asia Minor. At the time of his dissolution, he was engaged in the preparation of a correct edition of the Arabic Bible. During the short period of his residence at Newcastle, the severe sufferings of the painful disorder which terminated his existence, prevented his ever engaging in his professional duties. But those who enjoyed the opportunities of access to him in private, and could thus witness his virtues, and appreciate the powers of his mind, will long and deeply regret the loss of a man, whose premature fate has deprived the world of one of its great and distinguished ornaments. See ATHENÆUM *ut supra*.

THE FATHERS.

"The Writings of the FATHERS present the Critic, in his researches on the text of the New Testament, with matter for many fruitful enquiries, and they deserve therefore to be collated with more accuracy and diligence than they have hitherto been."..... Make use of THE BEST EDITION of each Father; that is, not the most splendid, the most expensive, or the newest: but the *most correct* edition."

MICHAELIS. *Introd. to the New Testament.* Lond. 1802, vol. ii. pt. 1. p. 381-3.

*** It may be as well to observe, that in the ensuing account of the FATHERS, the general reader will find only the more popular and highly esteemed Writers introduced; as a *Bibliotheca Patristica*, executed throughout in the same elaborate manner, would occupy an entire volume.

INTRODUCTORY WORKS.

COTELERII *SS. Patrum qui temporibus Apostolicis floruerunt Barnabæ, &c. Opera. Paris.* 1672. Folio. 2 vols.

EJUSDEM. CURA J. CLERICI. *Antv.* 1698. Folio. 2 vol. *Amst.* 1724. Folio. 2 vols.

OF these editions of this truly admirable collection of the Apostolical fathers, BARNABAS, CLEMENS ROMANUS, HERMAS, IGNATIUS, and POLYCARP—the last is very considerably to be preferred; and is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* in good condition. The first edition of J. Baptiste Cotelier is however a scarce book; since the printer, Petit, lost a great number of copies of it during the troubles which befel the College of Montagu. Niceron (from whom Harles, in his *Bibl. Græc. Fabricii*, vol. vii. p. 4, borrows his chief materials) is brief, but instructive. *Mém. des Hommes Illustr.** vol. iv. p. 243-9. In the *Hist. Bibl. J. Fabricii*, vol. i. p. 44, &c. there is a copious criticism on the edition of Le Clerc.

IDEM OPUS. *Curâ* RICHARDI RUSSEL. *Lond.* 1746. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is in fact an abridgement of the labours of Cotelerius

* COTELIER was among the youthful prodigies of his period. At thirteen years of age, he could open the Hebrew Bible wherever directed, and construe and explain, off hand, both the text and the peculiarities and illustrations attending it.

and Le Clerc, with some addenda well worthy the attention of the biblical student. These addenda are specified in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius by Harles: here, it may be only necessary to observe, that, among them, are some annotations of Grabe, Smith, and Pearson. Although not of common occurrence, these volumes are of a very moderate price. The Large Paper is very rare, and may be worth 8*l.* 8*s.* in fine condition. They were rather copiously reviewed in the *Acta Erudita* for 1749, Oct. p. 604.

GRABE. *Spicilegium SS. Patrum ut et Hæreticorum Sec.* I. II. & III. *Oxon.* 1698-9. 8vo. 2 vols.

Fabricius rightly refers us to the *De Bibl. et Cat. Patr.* of ITTIGIUS,* 1707, 8vo. for a copious criticism on these valuable little volumes. At the conclusion of his preface to the first volume, Grabe tells us that he has hardly omitted to notice any fragment of the fathers of the first three centuries which could be found in the libraries of England, and especially in those of Oxford; and in the preface to the second volume, he gives a list of those which are in the Bodleian library, as there is no account of them in the folio catalogue of MSS. in England and Wales. Although this work was never completed, Dr. Routh (*Reliq. Sacræ*, vol. i. p. x.) does not hesitate to call it "excellent, and to be commended for its use." It is worth about 3*l.* 3*l.* on Large Paper.

* The account occupies about 8 pages: in which Ittigius observes, that Grabe has often mistaken truth for falsehood, and vice versa: giving him however his due share of praise in other respects. Among the vulnerable parts of Grabe's work, Ittigius dwells upon the story of *Paul* and *Thecla*; of which Grabe admits some to be true, and some to be fabulous: but, continues the critic, "the whole history is to me a mere fable," p. 698-707.

VETUS TESTAMENTUM HEBRAICUM. *Cum Var. Lect. Edidit Benjaminus Kennicott,* S. T. P. *Christi Canonicus, et Bibliothecarius Bodleianus.* Oxon. 1776. 8vo. Folio, 2 vols.

Such is the title of the Hebrew Old Testament put forth by Dr. KENNICOTT, under the imprimatur of Lord North, then Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and under the Royal Auspices of his late Majesty. It is a work which cannot fail to immortalize its Editor; whom the University of Oxford will never cease to rank among the most grateful and most accomplished of her sons. Such a performance abundantly redeems the theological scholars of our country from the sneers once thrown out against them by Masch. With the history of the Man, the reader must be satisfied by a reference to the biographical pages of Messrs. Nichols and A. Chalmers: With that of the work, it may be only here necessary to observe, that, like Houbigant, Kennicott threw out his proposals to the public in a sort of bibliographical precursor, (1760,* 8vo.,) inquiring into the state and situation of

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new Latin version was such, that it came nearer to the Vulgate than to the modern Latin versions—"quantum nos a novis Latinis Interpretibus discessimus, tanto propius accessisse ad Vulgatam." So far from idolising the Vulgate, this writer only refers to it occasionally, as one of the ancient versions to assist him in correcting the Hebrew text: which text he attempted to reform principally by means of the Samaritan Pentateuch and Hebrew MSS. And therefore, as we cannot but pity the preceding censure, which is just the reverse of truth, so we cannot but applaud this Son of the Church of Rome, for thus reducing the Vulgate within its proper sphere of use and dignity. And the learned will join with me in applauding also the moderation and the learning of Him, [Clement XIV. Ganganelli] who lately adorned the papal chair with a character so very respectable, and who sent F. Houbigant TWO GOLD MEDALS in testimony of his approbation of this edition."

* His first 8vo. "Precursor" was the date of 1753: "*State of the*

Hebrew MSS. Of this he gives a good account in his prolegomena, or Dissertatio Generalis: as far as page 65. He had a bold antagonist in Warburton, whom he afterwards answered and silenced. But he was not without others, abroad* as well as at home. As it is, his opponents (with one excep-

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Hebrew Text, &c." The fact was, and cannot be too much commended and imitated, that Kennicott set about his performance in the TRUE SPIRIT of a critical editor. He was resolved on collating all the MSS. to which himself and his learned coadjutors could have access. "If (says he) the present *English* version is so faulty (and he certainly adduces *one* instance of a very palpable blunder) as to make a reformation of it extremely desirable, *what sort of Hebrew text* is to be the rule of right, or the standard by which such a reformation is to be conducted? Must we proceed again, and for ever, to translate from the Hebrew text as it is *now* printed? Must we contribute to *perpetuate* the many corruptions in this text?—a text, formed upon no one knows what particular MS. or MSS.: excepting that it is to be found to agree only with such MSS. as are the latest and the worst; with MSS., which contain various instances of error and nonsense; from which the other MSS. now extant, are *free*." *Dissert.* II. p. 582.

* Among the foreign antagonists of Kennicott, there was a Frenchman who published an anonymous pamphlet, in five Letters, at Rome and Paris, in 1771. 8vo. The author styles himself "L'Abbé de ***, *Ex Professeur en Hébreu en l'Université de* ***. This pamphlet is absolutely amusing, from the consummate conceit of the author. Hear, first, what he says of Houbigant. "En vain, après quarante ans de travail, quatre gros volumes in folio d'une Bible Hébraique réimprimée à ses frais, et chargée de ses prétendues corrections, lui avoient servi à enfoncer les portes du temple de mémoire, et sembloient le conduire à l'immortalité. Sa gloire est disparue. Pourquoi? Parce que n'ayant fait dans son Ouvrage ni l'usage, ni l'application nécessaire du génie singulier de la langue hébraïque"....But enough for poor Houbigant! Let us next see how Kennicott is dispatched. "Croyez vous savoir mieu l'Hébreu que le P. Houbigant? J'en doute; et quoique vous le traitiez d'homme très-entreprennant, et qui eût bien fait de ne pas mettre au jour certaines critiques, qui vous paroissent trop hazardés; quoique le Docteur Hunt, adulateur de vos travaux, s'épuise en complimens pour vous élever jusqu'aux nues; quoique vous décoriez vos états

tion) are well nigh forgotten, and the profound researches of Kennicott have justly entitled his work (in the opinion of Masch) to be "in suo genere primum et unicum Bibliothecarum ornamentum." In the list of subscribers, which follows the Dissertation, it is gratifying to see the names of the greater number of those who were eminent for rank, influence, wealth, and learning.* *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 43. A good copy of this magnificent production is worth 10*l.* 10*s.*

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de collation des noms les plus respectables de l'Europe, et que je respecte peut-être plus sincèrement que vous; quoique enfin vous ayez forcé la Renommée de porter votre nom jusqu'au bout de l'univers, moi, qui les apparences ne séduisent point, et qui ne me laisse éblouir ni par les acclamations d'un vulgaire crédule, ni par le brillant d'une science affectée, je suis convancu que vous sçavez lire l'Hébreu, mais que vous ne n'avez pas une connoissance parfaite des principes et du génie de cette langue." p. 11. These personal attacks are always the concomitant of great works of labour and learning. "Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue." Yet are the pages of this pamphlet full of tough hebraic quotations; and the author resolutely grapples hand to hand with the English Champion. I learn from Mr. Orme's *Bibl. Biblica*, 1824, p. 271, that "the real author was DUMAY, an unprincipled Jew, who pretended to be converted to Christianity. His tract was translated into English by W. Stephen, Esq. Treasurer to Q. Anne's bounty, 1773. 8vo.

Of a very different complexion was the critical effusion of TYCHSEN, under the following title: "*Tentamen de Variis Codicum Hebraicorum Vet. Test. MSS. Generibus. a Judæis et non Judæis Descriptis, Rostoch.* 1772. 12mo. It is a small, and sensible performance; but, comparatively with Kennicott's own labours, superficial: Yet is it a volume useful as well as entertaining in the library of the biblical student. Tychsen himself speaks of Kennicott with a respect approaching to enthusiasm. Consult his preface; where will appear very sensible reasons for strengthening Kennicott's remarks upon the necessity of collation.

* Mr. HORNE (in his valuable *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. i. p. 129-31. edit. 1822) has given us a pretty full account of the worth and importance of the labours of Dr. Kennicott; chiefly from the Lectures of Bishop Marsh. In the *Library Companion*, p. 26, I have referred, not only to the same source, but to a set of volumes, connected with Kennicott's edition, which

In the *Repertorium der Biblische Litteratur, Leipzig*, 1783. 8vo. (already noticed) there is a pretty long account—"Of the Various Readings in Kennicott's edition of the Hebrew Bible"—written in Latin, by P. J. BRUNS, the celebrated co-adjutor of Kennicott: and for whose health,—and prosperous continuance in his goodly aid, till the work shall have arrived at completion—Kennicott puts up a prayer, at the conclusion of his preface to the first volume. It would follow, therefore,

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appeared in Mr. Thorpe's catalogues. Those volumes have since become my own; and they are in part curious, inasmuch as they were the gift of Kennicott to some one who has repaid the obligation by writing in the margins of *Gifford's Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation upon the Tree of Life*, 1748. 8vo. some sharp and able criticisms against the Remarker. These criticisms, being in pencil, are unluckily a good deal effaced; but appear to have been written by the late Dr. Gosset. The two Dissertations of Kennicott are invaluable of their kind, notwithstanding the animadversions of Tychsen, Eichorn, and Masch: and it were well if these, together with Dr. Holmes' account of the collations for his edition of the Septuagint, were reprinted at the University press at Oxford, with such addenda, at the feet of them, in the shape of pertinent and pithy notes, as my friend the Rev. Dr. Cotton knows so well how to concoct. Efforts, like these, should be ever held up to provoke at once the researches and competition of the rising generation of Academics.

Listen, virtuous reader, to a beautiful and impressive portion of the conclusion of Dr. Kennicott's second Dissertation. "And now, at the conclusion of this Dissertation, I beg leave to entreat the reader, that he will consider thoroughly the importance of the present subject, the nature of the evidence here produced, and the use proper to be made of it. The subject is no less than an attempt to point out the means of ascertaining the genuine word "of that REVELATION, which GOD made to the Jews; which however was written, not for that nation only, but also for the benefit of the whole Christian world. If the happiness or misery of mankind be necessarily connected with their obedience or disobedience to the will of the ALMIGHTY, what great care should be taken that the will of the ALMIGHTY, when proclaimed from heaven, be accurately preserved in the words of the Original; and from thence be faith-

lical Fathers of Cotelerius: see page 170 ante. Bishop Fell published it along with Barnabas in 1685. Oxon. 12mo.

IGNATIUS. A. D. 101.

Cave, in his *Hist. Literaria*, vol. i. p. 41, edit. 1740, has a short but strong and intelligent article respecting the *genuine writings* of this highly respectable Father: but it should seem that until Abp. Usher, and more particularly Bishop Pearson (the latter, in his *Vindiciæ Ignatianæ*, 1672, 8vo.) had applied their critical powers to the task of editing and illustrating Ignatius, both the text and integrity of his writings (his VII. Epistles) had been both mutilated and doubted. It should be also observed, that the IV. *spurious* epistles, as Fabricius has well remarked, (*Bibl. Græc. edit. Harles*, vii. p. 42) are usually incorporated with the genuine ones in the respective editions of this Father.

PACEI. *Delingæ.* 1557. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; according to the *Brevior Notitia Lit. Græc.* (1912, p. 692,) of Harles; but in his Introd. in *Hist. Lit. Græc.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 185 makes the first edition of Paceus to be (as it is generally understood,) in 1577, 4to. Of the edition of 1557, bibliographers do not appear to notice copies.

MOREL. *Paris*, 1558. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This has been considered as the PARENT edition of the Greek text; and I have great doubts of any *previous* impression of it. The second volume contains the Latin version. Among the rarer Greek books from the press of Morel.

PLANTIN. *Antv.* 1566. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

IDEM. *Ibid.* 1572. 8vo.

The Latin version is H. V. Sylvius, with short scholia to

the Greek text. In the sixth Epistle, this edition has that curious passage concerning the marriages of St. Peter and St. Paul; which passage exists, as Sincerus has shewn in his *Notit. Hist. Crit. libr. rarior.* 1753, 4to, in a Latin MS. in the public library at Nuremberg. The second edition of 1572, seems to be a mere reprint of the first, wanting the Greek text. Mr. Bohn's catalogue contains a copy of the first, which is not of common occurrence.

Vedelii. Genev. 1623. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by the Widow and Heirs of De La Roviere. The editor, and the translator, was Nicolas Vedelius; who accompanied the Latin version with XII. dissertations, against Baronius and Bellarmine, in favour of the antiquity and legitimacy of Ignatius. This may be called the first critical edition of Ignatius.

Usserii. Oxon. 1644. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

To Archbishop Usher we are indebted for the present, and the best of all the contemporaneous and preceding editions of Ignatius. Fresh MSS. were consulted for the Latin version; notes and dissertations added; and the genuine and spurious readings distinguished from each other. It comprises also the epistles of Polycarp, and the canon and constitutions attributed to Clemens Romanus. Cave is very encomiastic, and Harles very particular in the *Bibl. Græc.* of Fabricius.

To this edition, add the Appendix Ignatiana, divided into V. portions: which were published at London in 1647, 4to. Of these portions, the most curious and valuable, perhaps, is the IIId—which gives us, for the *first* time, from several old writers, the account of the martyrdom of Ignatius.

Is. Vossii. Amst. 1646. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Ejusd. Londini, 1680, 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition gives us the earliest text from a MS. in the public library of Florence. Here are also the spurious works of the Father, and the epistle of St. Barnabas. Of the above, the Amsterdam is the preferable impression, of which a large paper copy is marked at 10*s.* 6*d.* by Messrs. Rivington and Cochran. Neither of them are worth particular commendation.

The collection of Cotelerius will supply the best edition of all those which ensued, if we except the *following:*

Salvini. Oxon. 1708. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

It was because Isaac Vossius had so carelessly printed the readings in the Florentine MS. that Antonio Maria Salvini collated that MS. afresh, and sent to Dean Aldrich the materials from which the present edition (containing only the genuine epistles of the Father) was published—under the care of the Dean, at the Sheldon theatre. This edition contains the epistle to the Romans (from Ruinart's Acts of the Martyrs) in which Ignatius declares his readiness and even anxiety to die in the service of his Divine Master: Harwood says, that "this book is published with great fidelity." It seems that only 100 copies were printed; of which a large paper copy, according to Brunet, was sold at De Cotte's sale for 40 francs: but I suspect that *all* the copies are of *one* form.

Smithii. Oxon. 1709. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A very excellent edition; with some new and inedited notes of Pearson. Harles refers to the *Acta Erudita Lips.* a. 1710, p. 296, for a critical account of it: I regret that I am unable, just now, to place my hand upon some notice of it by Hearne, in the multifarious collection attached to his editions of our early historians. A copy on large paper is marked at 1*l.* 1*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochran.

For other editions, possess, above all, that in the Amst. edit. of *Cotelerius's Collection*, 1724, folio—so often referred to: and more recently that of FREY, in a similar collection, published at Basle, 1742, 8vo. It may be had for 8 or 10*s.* in neat condition.

POLYCARP. A. D. 150.

The chronology of Polycarp is disputable. Groddeck published a dissertation (Gedan. 1704, 4to.) upon the year and day of this Father's martyrdom; which he supposes to have taken place in 169. Even his only remaining work—of all those mentioned by Irenæus—the *Epistle to the Philippians* (and which Cave has published entire, in an English dress, in his *Lives of the Fathers,*) has been doubted to be a genuine performance. The FIRST edition of this Epistle appeared in the 1st vol. of the *De Vitis Scriptor. Orientalium* of *Peter Halloix*, in 1633: p. 525—an edition, which appears to have escaped Ittigius. Another edition appeared in the *Bibl. Patrum* (vol. i. p. 305) of Gallandus.

The BEST may be that of Usher's, with the epistles of Ignatius: 1644; and again in 1647, 4to. Maderus published an edition in 1653, 4to. adding his own notes to those of Usher and Junius upon the martyrdom of Polycarp. But this Father may be seen to the best advantage in the collection of COTELERIUS, and in the Oxford edition of Ignatius, in 1708.

JUSTIN MARTYR. A. D. 165.

It is the opinion of Grabe, fortified by what Cave has written, chiefly upon the authority of Halloix, that Justin Martyr died in the year of our Lord 163 or 165. *Spicilcg.* vol. ii. p. 146. Indeed Cave himself fixes it in the latter year: *Lives of the Fathers*, vol. i. p. 151. *Histor. Litterar.* vol. i. p. 61. edit. 1740. Of all the writings of the Fathers, previously noticed, perhaps those of Justin Martyr are the

most important. His genuine works are considered to be 1. *Elenchus sive Parænesis ad Græcos*: 2. *Oratio ad Græcos*: 3. *Apologia pro Christianis Prima*: 4. *Apologia pro Christianis Secunda*: 5. *Liber de Monarchia Dei*: 6. *Dialogus cum Tryphone Judæo*: 7. *Epistola ad Diognetum*. Of these, the editions are as follow:

Opera.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1551. Folio. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.* Reprinted with a Latin version, as it should seem from Harwood, by Henry Stephen, in 1571, folio; but Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* p. 351) says that he is not acquainted with any thing which issued from Stephen's press during that year. Nor does Ittigius, Fabricius, or Harles, notice such edition. Cave *(Ibid.)* merely states the date.

SYLBURGII. Heidelb. 1593. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is among the earliest of Greek and Latin editions of the Works of Justin Martyr. It was reprinted with portions of the other early Fathers; and especially at Paris, in 1636, under the care of Frederic Morell. Harwood says, he has "read this edition; which, though badly printed, is tolerably correct." A good copy of it may be worth 1*l.* 1s.

CONGREG. S. MAURI. Hag. Com. 1742. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The Benedictine edition, under the care of Prudentius

* The earliest publication of any of the GREEK text of Justin Martyr, appears to be that of the "Παραινέτικος προς Ελληνας," at *Paris* in 1539, 4to.† Consult Harles's *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 198; which is more particular than Maittaire's *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 298.

† An uncommon book. Messrs. Rivington and Cochran mark a neat copy at 10*s.* 6*d.*

Maranus: but some copies, as Harles notices, (*Suppl. Gr. Lit.* p. 198,) have the local designation of *Paris ap. Car. Osmont.* This is by far the BEST EDITION, in all respects, and a good copy may be obtained for 3*l.* 3*s.* It was reprinted at Venice in 1747, folio.

Apologiæ.

GRABII. Oxon. 1700. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition of the First Apology: with the Latin version of Langius, and the notes of Kortholtus and others, with several of Grabe: who regrets, in his preface, from the want of MSS. that he is compelled to be a literal copier of the Greek text of R. Stephen.

HUTCHINI. Oxon. 1703. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

First edition of the Second Apology: together with both the tracts *against the Greeks*, and that *upon Monarchy*. This and the preceding edition are found usually together; and both are well edited performances.

THIRLBII. Lond. 1722. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

With the *Dialogue with Tryphon the Jew.* A splendid and carefully executed impression: but the editor has betrayed such vanity and rashness in abusing the literary characters of Casaubon, Bentley, and Grabe, that Harles has inflicted upon him (and, apparently, from a too well grounded cause of censure) the severest castigation. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 57. But this should seem to have been accounted for from the juvenility and inexperience of Thirlby: whose vanity made him believe that HE was the only successful editor of his author. Harles disbelieves (and properly) the notion that MARKLAND was the real editor of the impression; and that the name of Thirlby was only assumed. The

same critic thinks that Thirlby's reviewer (in the *Act. Erudit. Jun.* 1723, p. 233-41.) has treated him in a too generally damnatory manner, for that some of his emendations have at least the merit of ingenuity.

THALEMANNI. Lips. 1755. 8vo. Gr.

In the place of a version, the editor has prefixed ample arguments of both the Apologies taken from the Benedictine edition: then, a short and useful index of words and forms of speech used in Justin; accompanied with various readings as well from other learned men as himself.

ASHTONI. Cantab. 1768. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

An edition, not only overlooked by Harwood, but very briefly noticed by Harles in his *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* It is however a common book, and I find a copy marked at 8*s.* in Rivington and Cochran's catalogue.

Dialogus cum Tryphone.

JEBBII. Lond. 1719. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent edition, in all respects. Harles, in his *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 64, is minute in his designation of its contents. "Justin Martyr's *Dialogue with Trypho* is a very valuable performance, and will abundantly recompense the reader for the time and trouble he employs in a careful perusal of it." *Harwood.* "This *Tryphon* was probably that Rabbi Tarphon, תרפון העשור—as they commonly called him—*the wealthy priest*, the master or associate of R. Aquiba, of whom mention is often made in the Jewish writings. With him Justin enters the lists, in a two days dispute; the account whereof he has given us in his dialogue with that subtle man, wherein he so admirably defends and makes good the truth of the christian religion, cuts the very sinews of the Jewish

cause, dissolves all their pleas and pretences against Christianity, and discovers their implacable spight and malice, &c. CAVE: *Lives of the Fathers*; vol. i. p. 147.

TATIAN. A. D. 172.

Oratio ad Græcos.

FRISII. Tiguri. 1546. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The Latin version is by Conrad Gesner. An uncommon book: but of little intrinsic importance.

WORTHII. Oxon. 1700. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"An excellent edition," says Harwood. Fabricius is full in his account of its contents. It incorporates the prefaces of Frisius and Gesner; the Dissertations of Pearson and Bull; together with other things—which will not make the purchaser hesitate about giving 15*s.* for a good copy. Walchius, in his *Bibl. Patristica*, 1770, 8vo. p. 128, has neatly abridged the leading features of this edition, (which contains also the *Hermiæ phil. gentil. irrisio*, with the notes of Worth and Gale,) and referred in a note to the several critical works in which it has been reviewed. There are some copies on THICK PAPER, which are very rare.

IRENÆUS. A. D. 178.

Adversus Hæreses Libri V.

ERASMI. Basil. 1526. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The text is printed from the collation of three MSS. but of its intrinsic worth, or of that of the five subsequent editions (1528-34-48-54-60.) at the same place, critics and bibliographers appear to preserve a uniform silence; with the exception of Massuet, the editor of the Benedictine edition of 1710: vide infra. From him we learn that the

MSS. examined by Erasmus were in all probability full of faults. Hence the inaccuracy, and almost worthlessness, of these *primariæ Editiones.**

GRABII. Oxon. 1702. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

A beautiful and excellent edition; of which the text is

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* The above Basil editions were reprinted at Paris in 1545, 53, and 67, 75, 1639 and 1675: of which those of 1575 and 1675, with the commentaries of *Fevardentius* are the most estimable. Indeed this latter editor is one of the leading Annotators and Illustrators of the author. By the help of a Vatican MS. he corrected many errors, and was the first to restore the last five chapters of the fifth book. The text of Feverandus was reprinted without notes in the 2nd vol. of the *Maxima Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum*, published at Lyons, in 1677, in 27 folio volumes; of which stupendous work an excellent analysis will be seen in Ittigius. *De Bibl. and Cat. Patr.* 1707, 8vo. p. 483, 568. At page xx Ittigius speaks in rather a commendatory manner of the Parisian reprint of 1675.

The anterior editions of Gallasius and Grynæus require little description or recommendation. NICOLAZ de GALLAS, a Genevan pastor and reformist, published his edition in 1570, fol.: with some Greek fragments from Epiphanius; but Massuet, the editor of the Benedictine edition, is somewhat sharp upon Gallas having given turns and constructions to passages, for the sake of introducing the opinions of the Reformists, which are not warranted in the original text. Le Clerc has adroitly defended the editor from this charge; at the same time admitting, that "the Fathers should be published as they are, without any thing like party inferences." *Bibl. Choisie;* vol. xxv. p. 240. The edition of GRYNÆUS appeared at Basle in 1571, folio; but the editor evinced little judgment in substituting for the Greek text, of Epiphanius, (as illustrative of that of Irenæus), the Latin version of Cornarius: yet, as Massuet justly observes, these were not the times for a critical knowledge in the publication of the Ancient Fathers. Harles, in his *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 202-3, has a notice of a copy of this edition by Reinesius with many MS. notes. Casaubon, in his *Exercitat.* de *Reb. Sacr.* p. 588, has several remarks upon the barbarous Latin version introduced by Grynæus.

given from four ancient MSS. . . . greatly preferable to those which had been previously collated. Indexes, or a Greek and Latin Glossary from the learned hand of Potter, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) the conjectures of Crow (Croius) upon certain passages of Origen, Irenæus, &c.—every thing contributes to the recommendation of this volume—of which a fair good copy may be obtained for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

MASSUETI. Paris. 1710. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO OPTIMA. This is the Benedictine edition, which is doubtless preferable to all its precursors. An admirable analysis of it will be found in Le Clerc's *Bibl. Choisie*, vol. XXV.: nor has Harles forgotten (in his *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*) to compress a number of interesting particulars relating to it: from which we learn that death prevented Grabe from publishing his reply to Massuet for the frequent attacks upon him.* Deyling undertook the cause of Irenæus, and replied to Massuet in a 4to. volume, published at Leipsic in 1721. Semler also refutes much of Massuet; but this Parisian edition is so full and instructive, that it will not be easily depreciated in price. A good copy of it is worth 3*l.* 3*s.* I should however probably recommend, in preference, the reprint of this edition in 1734, with the fragments found by Pfaffius, published at Venice in 2 folio volumes; and worth 5*l.*

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* Was this ever published? The title, on the authority of Hickes, is given by Harles: *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 81. An elaborate review of Massuet's edition appeared in the *Acta Erudit. Lips.* a. 1712, *April*, and from the *Journal des Savans*, an article upon it appears in the *Old Mem. of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 287. *Niceron*, in his *Mém. des Hommes Illustres*, vol. XXXV, has, in his Memoir of Grabe, p. 294-307, given an account of Massuet's five objections to this edition; of Grabe's reply, in which he accused Massuet of a capricious alteration of the text of Irenæus — and of his intention to retort, under the title of "*Irenæus ad novam editionem instructus, ac ad defensionem contra Massuetum paratus.*" This, from Ceillier's *Hist. des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, vol. ii. p. 96.

ATHENAGORAS. A. D. 180.

De Resurrectione Mortuorum, et Apologia.

NANII. Paris. 1541. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: containing the treatise on the Resurrection. The version is the editor's: the Greek text is taken from one MS. only. An uncommon book.

H. STEPHANI. Paris. 1557. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With "the Apology" for the first time. Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 199, says, "it may be accounted a rare book;" but Maittaire, both in his *Vit. H. Steph.* p. 230, and *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 691-2, does not make any remark on its rarity; although his note (a) in this latter authority will sharpen the desire of every theological student to become master of such a curious volume, at the price (7*s.*) attached to it, (together with several other similar opuscula,) in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn: no. 4228.

FELLI. Oxon. 1682. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

With the preceding versions and short notes. "A good edition," says Harwood; but the Apology was better edited by Rechenbergius in 1684, 8vo. at Leipsic—and with the tract on the Resurrection in 1685. Ittigius; *Bibl. Pat.* p. xix.

DECHAIRI. Oxon. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"This (says Harwood) is a very elaborate edition of Athenagoras, and does great honour to the learning and industry of the editor." Harles (*Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 199,) has been not less minute in the enumeration of the contents, than warm in the attestation of the value, of this edition. It may be had for a few shillings. Athenagoras was the first of the Fathers who mingled the doctrines of Plato

with those of Christianity. See the *Nova Litterar. Hamb.* 1708 : p. 41, as referred to by Walchius in his *Bibl. Patristica.*

THEOPHILUS. A. D. 181.

Liber ad Autolychum.

GESNERI. Tiguri. 1546. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS : from a MS. of Arlenius, which Frisius had described at Venice. In the same year Conrad Clauserus (not Gesner, as Nourry had supposed) published a Latin version at Zurich. The student or bibliographer will look for reimpressions of Theophilus in several editions of Justin Martyr. But it will be hardly worth while to notice more than the following :

WOLFII. Hamb. 1724. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Harwood, in admitting the "vast superiority" of this edition over its precursors, bewails its wretched typographical aspect. Harles is full and particular in his notice of it. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 104. It may be obtained for a few shillings.

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS. A. D. 220.

VICTORII. Florent. 1550. Folio. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS : from a MS. in the Medicean library—with a dedicatory preface to Cervini, Cardinal of St. Croix, who was afterwards Pope, under the title of Marcellus II, for 22 days only. In the library of Grævius, there was a copy of this edition with plentiful MS. notes in the hand of Joseph Scaliger : and according to Bandini, (*Cat. Cod. Gr.* vol. 1, p. 12,) as quoted by Harles, (*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 128,) there is a copy of it UPON VELLUM in the Magliabecchi library. This

membranaceous treasure (of which the printer was *Torrentinus*, an admirable artist!) has escaped Mr. Van Praet in his recent Catalogue of Vellum Books in foreign and other libraries; nor is it to be found in his previous Catalogue of Vellum Books in the royal library.

Sylburgii. Heidelb. 1592. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Reprinted at Leyden, under the care of Daniel Heinsius, in 1616; and much improved in the reimpression.

Ducæi. Paris. 1629, 1641. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Somewhat strangely, Ittigius omits to notice these editions, even briefly. They are in fact on the basis of Sylburgius's, with some notes of Ducæus. Harwood professes to have read through the first edition, which he calls respectable and well printed; and seems to be borne out in his condemnation of the second by the opinions of Fabricius and Harles. But they are both of almost equal unimportance compared with the following.

Potteri. Oxon. 1715. Folio. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

"A very splendid and elaborate edition, worthy the celebrity of the place where it was published, and the erudition of the very learned prelate who hath so happily illustrated this miscellaneous writer." Harwood: and the least praise which could be offered. "Tam præstans (says Walchius) tamque splendida est editio hæc, ut haud quidquam esse videatur, quo ornatus illius augeri possit." *Bibl. Patristica*, p. 129. The editor (as is well known) was afterwards Abp. of Canterbury; and will be long remembered and reverenced for his acute and successful emendations of some of the most difficult of the Greek writers. Harles, in his Fabricius, has been sufficiently particular, although brief, in his specification of the contents of these truly valuable volumes. There were yet

some fragments of this Father, imperfectly published, and wholly unpublished in this edition, which Fabricius put forth at the end of his second volume of the works of Hippolytus. There are also some fragments in the Bibl. Patrum of Gallandus. A good copy of Potter's Clemens Alexandrinus is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* A copy on LARGE PAPER is marked at 8*l.* 8*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochran.

ORIGEN. A. D. 230.

Opera Omnia.

CUR. BENEDICT. Paris. 1733. Fol. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

In all respects the very best edition of the collected works of this most important early Father of the church. The separate pieces, which previously appeared, (with the exception of the Hexapla) are here edited in an accurate and learned manner: and the first volume is full of excellent prolegomena. The celebrated treatise AGAINST CELSUS (concerning whom the reader is referred, by Harles, in his *Bibl. Græc. Fabr.* vol. viii. p. 218 note *e*, to the german version of that treatise by Moshem—as containing the most accurate account of him) is here admirably arranged and edited. A good copy of this Benedictine edition of Origen is worth 9*l.* 9*s.*

*Contra Celsum.**

HOESCHELII. Aug. Vindel. 1605. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. From two MSS: This impression is

* The only edition of the Latin version of this celebrated reply, in the xvth. century, was that printed by Herolt, at Rome, in 1481, folio: of which a very full and particular account appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 217.

accompanied by the notes of Casaubon as well as of the editor, and contains, at the end, the excellent Latin version of Gelenius, which first appeared in the Latin version of Origen's works printed at Basil in 1557: and which, according to Ittigius (De *Bibliothecis Patrum*, p. xxxi.) was a reprint of the Basil edition of 1536, edited by Erasmus. In this first edition of Origen's famous work against Celsus, appears an oration of Gregorius Thaumaturgus upon the author.

SPENCERI. Cantab. 1658, 1674. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Harwood calls the second "as wretched an edition of a good book as ever was published." The notes of Spencer are however learned and ingenious; and it was to accompany *this* edition that Moshem published an admirable German version, in 1745, noticed in the previous page: concerning which, see *Walchii Bibl. Patristica*, p. 251. The oration of Thaumaturgus is omitted in Spencer's edition, and the Philocalia of Origen substituted. A good copy of this Cambridge edition is worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

Philocalia.

TARINI. Andegav. 1618. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. With the version and the notes of the Editor; and certain opuscula of Zacharias Scholasticus, Anastasius Sinaita, &c. The projected edition of Gale, formed on new MSS. with his own version, never, I believe, appeared: of which Fabricius seems to regret the loss.

De Precatione.

MORELL. Paris. 1601. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

I am uncertain whether this be the first edition of the work in question, or whether it be not of a much later date—namely, of 1686. 12mo. The manner of placing it by Fabri-

cius is a little confused; but both Harwood and Harles make it the latter date.

READING. Londini. 1728. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

An ample and excellent edition: containing some erudite (but anonymous) notes of Bentley. The version, partly new, and partly amended, is by Ficurus.

Dialogus contra Marcionitas.

WETSTENII. Basil. 1674. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The version is an amended one from Humfredus and Picus. It is a performance which does great justice to the critical talents of the Editor; and should be treasured by the curious in their collection of tracts relating to Origen.

Commentaria.

HUETII. Rothomag. 1668. Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This (says Harwood) is a good edition of what remains of Origen's Commentaries on Scripture, and its worth is greatly enhanced by the learned preface of Huetius. A good copy is worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Hexapla.

MONTFAUCONI. Paris. 1713. Folio. 2 vols. Heb. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable performance; evincing the learning, accuracy, and critical talents of the editor—to be numbered among the most illustrious members of the BENEDICTINE ORDER. A fine copy of this truly valuable work is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* A com-

pressed edition of it was published by Bahrdt at Leipsic, in 1769, in 2 octavo volumes: worth about 1*l.* 1*s.*

GREGORIUS NEOCÆSARIENSIS, seu THAUMATURGUS,* A. D. 265.

G. Vossii. Mogunt. 1604. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Princeps. Fabricius refers to the *Hist. Bibl. Fabricianæ*, vol. iv. p. 108. and to Ittigius, *De Bibl. Patr.* p. 666-8, for a more particular account of this first impression, which forms a portion of the *Bibl. Patr. Moguntinis*— and is so described by this latter authority: which, with the preceding, I have duly consulted. This impression is so much eclipsed by the succeeding, that it requires no particular detail.

———— Paris. 1622. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Optima; including every thing that is valuable in the preceding. To the text of this Father are added the Opuscula of Macarius Ægyptius and Basilius Seleuciæ. A well edited performance, in all respects; of which a good copy may be worth 2*l.* 18*s.*

EUSEBIUS. A. D. 340.

Chronicon.

Mombritii. (Mediol.) No Date. Folio. Lat.

Editio Princeps; the Latin version is that of St. Jerom.

* He obtained this surname from the celebrity of his virtue and great learning; and died, according to John Fabricius, before the year 270. Cave makes it 265. His famous Canon of faith is translated by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 253) into Latin, and by Cave, (*Lives of the Fathers*, vol. i. p. 272) into English. The latter says that "the Greek is very difficult to be exactly rendered into our language."

An ample account of this elegant and valuable volume is in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 307-8.

The best edition is that published in the Armenian Convent at Venice in 1818, by J. Bapt. Aucher: It contains the *whole* of the Chronicle in the Arminian text, with a Latin translation, and the portions of the original Greek text. It is one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times.

Præparatio Evangelica.

R. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Paris. 1544. Fol. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Harwood calls this "the purest edition of Eusebius, and very valuable for the honesty of good old Robert Stephen."* It is also a volume of very considerable beauty of typographichal execution; and I recommend its purchase to all critical theological collectors. I have seen it in an uncut state.

VIGERI. Paris. 1628. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

"This edition of this learned work of Eusebius, published by Vigerus, is a very valuable one, and the accuracy and judgment that every where appear, do great credit to the learned editor." *Harwood.* It should seem from Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 345) that Vigerus, as well as having examined the MS. collated by Stephen, had recourse to others, of some importance, at Florence and at Venice. It was reprinted at *Leipsic*—although the word *Cologne* be in the frontispiece—in 1688, in folio.

* Harwood adds, that George Trapezuntius, at the command of Pope Nicolas V. translated it into Latin, in such a manner, that having cut away all the thorns of Arianism, he presented men with only roses to walk upon. But these thorns make their appearance in the above Parisian impression." This, from Sandius, *Hist. Eccles.* The edition of Trapezuntius was beautifully printed by Jenson (and is perhaps the first specimen of his press) in 1470, folio. It was afterwards reprinted by Leonard Aurl in 1473, folio. B. S. vol. iv. p. 494; vol. i. p. 199.

Demonstratio Evangelica.

R. STEPHANUS. Lutet. 1545. Fol. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. A volume of equal beauty and value with the parent Greek text of the Præparatio Evangelica, noticed in the preceding page.

VIGERI. Paris. 1628. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Of equal merit with the edition of the *Præp. Evang.* edited by the same learned scholar. It is the best edition yet published. The "justly expected better edition from the learned Benedictins," as mentioned by Harwood, has not yet appeared. The same writer remarks thus: "I wish this most excellent treatise of Eusebius were introduced into our Universities and Academies. It is a treasure of knowlege and good sense; and contains all the arguments in favour of the credibility and divine authority of the Christian Religion that have been lately advanced by Chandler, Leland, Benson, Butler, Brown, and other modern advocates of Christianity against the Deists."

Historia Ecclesiastica.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1544. Folio. Gr.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS. It is a little extraordinary that Mait-

* The first printed edition of the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, was in the Latin tongue, from the version of RUFINUS, and published by *Ketelaer and De Leempt* in 1474. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 495: and consult vol. i. p. 309-10, for two later, but ancient, Latin versions. The above edition of Robert Stephen is also the *Editio Primaria* of SOCRATES, SOZOMEN, and THEODORETUS; of which edition there is a copy, in the public library at Leyden, with the margins liberally filled with the MS. notes of Joseph Scaliger: and another copy in which are numerous MS. annotations. Harles: *Fabr. B. G.* vol. vii. p. 425.

taire, in his biography of R. Stephen, should have omitted the notice of this beautiful book. In his *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 361, it is but slightly noticed.

VALESII. Paris. 1659. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

A most excellent edition; the result of the collation of four Greek MSS. and a new Latin version by the editor—accompanied by notes. It was reprinted, with slight additions, by the same editor, at Paris, in 1677; again in 1746—but this latter is the same book, with a new title page only.

READING. Cantab. 1720. Folio. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"I have read (says Harwood) this edition of Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History by Reading; and it is hardly possible for a better to be published of this very useful and entertaining work." This edition however is published with the ecclesiastical histories of PAMPHILUS, SOCRATES, SOZOMEN, THEODORETUS, EVAGRIUS, PHILOSTORGIUS and THEODORUS. A good copy of these three volumes is worth *6l. 6s.* The finest LARGE PAPER copy of them, which I ever saw, is in the library at Althorp. The reprint of this work, at Turin, in 1748, is most severely stigmatised by Harwood.

Commentaria in Psalmos.

MONTFAUCONI. Paris. 1706. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

In the first volume of the Editor's *Nova Collect. Patrum.* The preliminary dissertation is full of erudition. Although Eusebius is supposed to have written commentaries upon the whole book of Psalms, only 118 Psalms are yet found with his ὑπομνήματα thereupon.

In Canticum Canticorum.

———. Lug Bat. 1617. Quarto. Gr.

Harwood calls this "liber rarissimus." It may be so; but

from the authorities quoted by Fabricius, it is very doubtful, if not wholly erroneous, that Eusebius were the author of these Commentaries.

ATHANASIUS, A. D. 371.

The earliest Greek impression of any portion of the works of Athanasius, was that of the *Dialogi* V. *De Sancta Trinitate*, with the Latin version of Beza, published by Henry Stephen in 1570, 8vo.: but whoever reads the long and learned preface of Beza will have reason to doubt the genuineness at least of the first four books, if not of the fifth. Consult Harles's note in *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. viii. p. 182. This is a scarce and estimable volume.

Opera.

NANNII, &c. Heidelb. 1601. Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the exception of the preceding. I have consulted (as referred to by Harles, *Ibid.*) the *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* vol. i. p. 93. respecting this edition; which has been so entirely eclipsed by the Benedictine edition of 1698, that it will be only necessary to say, that Lampadius, Erasmus, Felckmann and Musculus* assisted Nannius in the office of editorship. Fabricius (Albert) calls the Indexes excellent. On the death of Felckmann, Commelin undertook the care of its completion. Several Greek MSS. were consulted for the first time. Some copies have the place and date of *Dresden*, 1600, prefixed; which circumstance is explained by Harles.

PISCATORIS. Paris. 1627. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The preface to the Benedictine edition will shew the infe-

* A brief account of these learned men will be found, amongst other authorities, in the *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* vol. i. p. 99.

riority of this, to the preceding, impression. The various readings by Felckmann, ("minime contemnendæ") are wholly omitted; and many other imperfections and errors are stated, on the authority of Cave, by Fabricius.

CURIS BENEDICT. Paris. 1698. Fol. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition, in every respect: uniting, in the critical talents of Baluze, Montfaucon, and other learned Benedictins, as much accuracy, research, and successful commentation, as ever were exhibited in any one work issuing from the fraternity of the Congregation of St. Maur. Harles has given an excellent analysis of the three volumes in his *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. viii. p. 184-213. A good copy of this edition is worth 8*l.*

BASILIUS MAGNUS. A. D. 380.

ERASMI. Basil. 1532. Gr. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: not containing the entire works of this Father; but possessing readings which have been of importance to the editor of the Benedictine edition. The preface by Erasmus (reprinted in that performance) is elegant and interesting.

EX OFF. S. SABII. Venet. 1535. Gr. Folio.

The *Ascetics*, *Ethics*, and the *Book upon Virginity*, with other minor Opuscula, appeared first in this impression: which has been also found serviceable (in preserving many of its various readings) to the editor of the same impression. It is hardly worth while noticing the subsequent editions, till the appearance of the following:

Ducæi. Paris, 1618. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

——— 1638. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

According to the editor of the Benedictin edition, the one is an exact reprint of the other: yet the latter is considered as less accurate and elegant. The notes of the first edition, by Ducæus, are numerous and erudite.

Garnieri. Paris. 1721-30. Folio. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable impression; and in all respects the fullest and best. Whoever will be at the pains of reading the outline of the plan (*Præf.* p. v.) on which this edition is executed, can have no hesitation in assenting to this commendatory character of the work. In the editor's acknowledgment of favours received, the names of some of the brightest characters of France, at that time living, are enrolled: p. vii. Various readings, ample notes and indexes, ancient prefaces, and every thing essential to the critical and ample illustration of a valuable work, are here to be found in abundance. A good copy of this edition is worth 9*l.* 9*s.*

GREGORIUS NAZIANZENUS. A. D. 390.

Opera Omnia.

Billii. Paris, 1609. Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

——— Ibid. 1630. Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

——— Colon. 1690. Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Of these editions, (the earliest of which contains, I believe the first printed text of the entire works* of this Father)

* Of the works separately executed, I shall only notice the editions of the Poems and Orations.

that of 1630 is considered to be the best; from the additions supplied by that learned printer Frederic Morell: who also superintended the first. A good copy of either is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The third edition, printed at Cologne, or rather at Leipsic, is very inaccurately executed, according to Harles.

CURIS BENEDICT. Paris, 1778. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Only the FIRST volume; and the last of the labours of that incomparable body of editors who belonged to the *Congregation of St. Maur.* The careful, critical, and ample manner, in which this volume is executed, makes us deeply regret the incomplete state in which such an instructive performance is left. It is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Poemata.

ALDUS. Venet. 1504. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Renouard (as was to be expected) gives us a minute account of the odd manner in which the Latin version is printed. To be complete, a copy should contain 234 leaves, not numbered: the Aldine anchor is on the 230th. *L'Imprim. des Alde.* A beautiful copy is in Lord Spencer's collection.

Orationes XVI.

ALDUS. Venet. 1516. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Eight leaves, not numbered—the last being a blank one: then 311, numbered; exclusively of the Aldine device on the following and last leaf. In the year 1536, Paul Manutius published, for the first time, nine more Orations, with the work De Homine, by Gregory Nyssenus. Consult *Renouard,*

Among the books, relating to Gregory Nazianzenus, obtain the *two Invectives against Julian,* published at Eton, in 1610,

4to.; with some Greek Scholia, first published—from MSS. in the library of Sir Henry Savile. A valuable little volume. *Harles. Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. viii. p. 397.

CHRYSOSTOMUS. A. D. 400.

Donati. Veronæ. 1529. Folio. 4 vols. Gr.

Editio Princeps of the Commentaries or the Homilies on the Epistles of St. Paul. This sumptuous performance (of which, however, the type is by no means elegant) was published under the auspices of Gibertus, Bishop of Verona, from one Greek MS. only—which was much torn and disfigured. Although the subsequent editions are greatly superior, yet those of Commelin, Savile, and Ducæus, have now and then changed the readings of this text for the worse. This is Simon's opinion, according to Fabricius: *B. G.* vol. viii. p. 579. Harles (*ibid*) refers us to the interesting notice of this impression in Maittaire's *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 391. note *a*: and p. 715.

A copy (perhaps the only one) of this edition upon vellum, is in the library of the King of France. It had successively belonged to Mr. Edwards and Count Macarthy. I saw it in the possession of Messrs. Debure, and had intended to have brought it to England, had not M. Van Praet interceded for the Royal Library. See his *Cat. des Livres sur Velin*, vol. i. p. 263.

Savilii. Etonæ. 1613. Folio. 8 vols. Gr.

This is one of those works of classical literature, of which the editor, and his country, have equally good reason to be proud: and it is not its least praise, that Montfaucon, the last and most eminently successful of all the editors of this Father, says, that "the notes of Sir Henry Savile," which, together

with those of his learned coadjutor, are placed at the end of the 8th volume, "are preferable to all the rest." A little volume might be written upon the history of the rise, progress, and result of this edition: but I shall content myself with referring to the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. v. p. 3599, note F. Clement's *Bibl. Curieuse*, vol. vii. p. 99. Wood's *Athen. Oxon. edit. Bliss.* vol. ii. p. 310-18; Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. v. p. 133; *Aubrey's Letters*; vol. ii. p. 526. It will suffice to say, that this splendid monument of Greek printing in England—where nothing like it, either in extent, or intrinsic importance, had made its appearance*—was conducted and completed at the sole expense of its learned and liberal editor: an expense, which, printing, paper, and remuneration to fellow labourers included, is said to have amounted to 8000*l.*† Among the foreign patrons of it, was the illustrious De Thou; whose identical copy, in blue morocco binding, now adorns the shelves of the Althorp library. Of all the copies of it, which I remember to have seen, that in the library of Exeter College, Oxford, is perhaps the finest; both in regard to size and condition. A very fine one is in the library of Baliol College: but a copy will be found in the library of almost every College at Oxford and Cambridge.

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* See the list of eulogising foreign authors, marshalled together by Harles, in a note (*a*) to the *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. viii. p. 579.

† A thousand copies are said to have been printed; an extent of impression, which I have always wanted better evidence to believe. Many copies were said to have perished in exportation. I suspect that the usually foxy appearance of many of the volumes arises from their having been folded and pressed too soon after the sheets were worked off. It seems from Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes* of Literature, vol. v. p. 110, that the original price of the publication was 9*l.* The types (according to the same authority) were afterwards purchased by the University of Oxford; and with them was printed Buck's edition of the New Testament.

F. DUCÆI. Paris. 1609-1633. Fol. 12 vols. Gr. et Lat.

It is supposed that the editor of this work (who did not live to witness its publication) surreptitiously obtained possession of the sheets of Sir Henry Savile's edition, as they were being worked off; and, in consequence of the Latin version annexed to it, the sale of it greatly injured that of Sir Henry's. But this point, in my apprehension, is not yet fairly established. The admirable notes of Ducæus are found in the 1st, 4th, and 6th volumes. Frederick Morell superintended the first six volumes; and Claude Morell the remaining six: containing the Commentaries upon the New Testament. These latter appear to have been printed chiefly from the Heidelberg edition of 1598-1603, in the office of Commelin—in four folio volumes.

EJUSDEM. Paris. 1636. Fol. 12 vols. Gr. et Lat.

From the office of Claude Morell, who wrote the dedication and preface. An edition of less beauty, and even less accuracy, than the preceding; but containing some things (according to Montfaucon) which render it deserving of attention. *Edit. Benedict.* vol. i. *Præf.** See also Harles's *Fabric.* B. G. vol. viii. p. 581. note *d.*

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* The following passage, expressive of his obligations to Sir Henry Savile, Fronto Ducæus, and to other minor pioneers, is highly creditable to the liberal feeling and good sense of Montfaucon. "Ne mireris, Lector, me tamdiu eorum laudibus celebrandis insistere: nam præterquam quod de orbe literario tam bene meriti sunt: hoc ex illorum sudoribus in commodum meum redundavit, ut post tantos eorum labores minus laborandum mihi fuerit. Ecquis ille futurus erat labor, si nullam SAVILIUS colligendis emendandisque Chrysostomi scriptis operam posuisset? Quis, si FRONTO DUCÆUS parem aggressus operam, convertendis etiam Latine S. Doctoris operibus non incubuisset? Quanta

——— Francof. ad Mœn. 1698. Folio. 12 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The editor was C. D. Rogerus de Nommecius. It is rightly said by Harles (*Fabric.* B. G. vol. viii. p. 581. note *e.*) that there is a full account of this edition in the *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* vol. i. p. 121-134; but according to the *Act. Erudit. Lips.* an. 1697, p. 351; (quoted by the same bibliographer in his *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 270;) there is nothing in the performance which entitles it to the recommendation, or to the purchase, of a critical collector.

MONTFAUCONI. Paris. 1718-38. Folio. 13 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Benedictina et optima. Such a title is the least designation which a performance of such labour, learning, critical acumen, and general utility, merits. If the great man who superintended this work had done nothing else, he would have been registered among the most illustrious of that body to which he belonged: but the name of MONTFAUCON is pre-eminently conspicuous as the greatest of the Antiquaries of France. On this occasion, he has performed the part of a competent editor in every sense of the word. In the year 1717, he published a *Conspectus* of this intended edition in a

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moles collectionis, quanta interpretationis futura erat, quando etiam post emissas illas laude dignissimas Editiones tantum sudoris relictum est? Infinitæ certe est operæ tot Codices manuscriptos evolvere, ubi innumeræ pene Chrysostomi homiliæ occurrent, idque in omnibus Bibliothecis Græca illa supellectile instructis, ubi anecdota multa extant: non minoris, nisi majoris etiam, spuria e germanis internoscere, emissa a non emissis, cum videlicet principia mutantur; sinceras lectiones deligere, quando maxime, tot sunt Homiliæ, tot Commentarii, tot Opuscula; ut, quod jam dixi, BIBLIOTHECA potius, quam liber aut opus, vocari mereantur." *Edit.* 1718, *sign.* a ij.

a small octavo volume; but in the preface we are favoured with a pretty full account of the process of preparing materials. Montfaucon commenced with a journey to Italy, in which he consumed three years in exploring the libraries for Greek MSS. of this Father. On his return to France, he communicated his intention to, and obtained the assistance of, four or five learned associates of the congregation of St. Maur—and it was agreed that all the MSS. in the Royal, Colbert, and Coislinian libraries should be consulted, and their various readings diligently noted. The result was, that this edition contained the fruits of the examination of THREE HUNDRED MSS. It is only necessary to add, that the various readings, notes, versions, and indexes, render it a work—perfect of its kind! A good copy is worth 25 guineas. Consult the catalogues of Messrs. Payne, Rivington, and Bohn. It seems (according to Brunet) that there are copies not only LARGE—but on VERY LARGE PAPER. It was reprinted at Venice in 1755, in 13 vol:—an edition, which sells at an inferior price.

THEOPHYLACTUS. A. D. 1107.

Comment. in Quatuor Evangelia.

——— Romæ. 1542. Fol. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Not possessing the *Nova Bibl. Theolog.* of Ernesti, or the *Excursus Theologico-Literarius* (1760-1, 4to.) of Hagenbuchius, I must content myself with the short notice of this book by the editors of the Venetian edition of 1754-63: vol. i. p. xv. It appears to be a rare volume; and was first noticed by Conrad Gesner.* Consult *Harles*

* Fabricius almost doubted the existence of this edition, although mentioned by the above venerable father of bibliography; and chiefly, it should seem, because he happened to possess that of 1552, printed at Rome, in folio. But the note of Harles (B. G. vol. vii. p. 593) com-

Introd. in Ling. Græc. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 306. The note of the same author in his edition of *Fabricii Biblioth. Græc.* vol. vii. p. 591. *tt.* is full of valuable bibliographical intelligence.

The first Latin version of this work was by Œcolampadius, in 1524, folio: but of this performance the edition of Montanus of 1554, or perhaps of 1570, Basil. fol. is the best. This latter was reprinted at Leipsic, in 1700, 4to. See *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* pt. i. p. 110.

Comment. in Acta Apostolorum.

SIFANII. Colon. 1567. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. A very rare book. Consult the minute note of Harles in his *Fabr. B. G.* vol. vii. p. 595. *b.* and vol. i. p. xviii. of the Venetian edition of 1754. The Greek text was taken from a MS. of I. Sambucus: whose extraordinary library now forms so splendid a portion of the Imperial library at Vienna.

Comment. in Epist. S. Pauli.

LINDSELII. Londini. 1636. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Although the Latin version of this work, under the title of ATHANASIUS, had been published in 1477, by Ulric Han,—and that version had been polished and republished (by the aid of a Greek MS. in the possession of Erasmus) several times in the sixteenth century—yet the Greek text itself continued invisible in print till the above period: when it had not received the last touches of the editor, who was Bishop of Hereford, and who died before

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pletely disproves it, as well indeed as does the notice of the editors of the Venetian edition of 1754. Harwood erroneously (as it should seem from the preceding authorities) states this volume also to contain the Commentaries on the Acts of the Apostles.

its appearance. The Latin version is that of Montanus. These first editions of the Greek text of Theophylact are all to be numbered among the rarer books. I know not of the existence of other pieces of the same Father, in Greek, until the appearance of the ensuing very valuable performance.*

Opera Omnia.

B. M. DE RUBEIS. Venet. 1754. Folio. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Optima of every thing of this Father—previously published; and the princeps editio of various Homilies, Commentaries, and Orations, and Dialogues, never before published. The plan of the edition is well described in the concluding page (LXII-III) of the preface; and as there are few ancient Commentaries of greater excellence on the sacred text than those of this Father, I recommend a copy of this work (worth 8*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*) to be in the library of every critical theologian. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

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* A copy of this book, together with Morell's Gr. and Lat. edition of the Commentaries on the Evangelists, 1631, folio, is marked, new in vellum, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue.

LATIN FATHERS.

TERTULLIAN. A. C. 200-20.

The first impression of any portion of the works of this Father, was that of his *Apologeticus adversus Gentes*; printed at Venice, in 1492, by Bernardinus Benalius, in folio. Panzer refers exclusively to Denis, Suppl. p. 336. The dateless edition, supposed to be by the same printer, probably belongs to an edition of Lactantius of 1483, executed by the same artist: Schoenman (vol. i. p. 13) says of this latter edition "CHARACTERE ELEGANTI GAUDET." It has as yet escaped my researches.

Opera Omnia.

FROBEN. Basil. 1521. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. "There can be no doubt, says Schoenman, p. 15. (note *) of this being the first impression of the entire works of Tertullian." The editor was Beatus Rhenanus, a name to be respected and reverenced in the literary annals of the sixteenth century:* but although in the title-

* In those pleasing little pieces of biography of which MELCHIOR ADAM is the author (*Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum, &c. Francof.* 1706, folio;) there is, in the Lives of the Philosophers, which form the last part of the volume, a brief biography of BEATUS RHENANUS. "In one word (says the biographer) he was a good and a learned man: yea, among the best and most learned men." . . . He lived at Basle.

page of this edition, the works of Tertullian (the most ancient of all the Latin Fathers) are said to be "first snatched from the dust and darkness in which they had been overwhelmed," yet, it seems, that two of the principal MSS. from which the text was formed, were full of all sorts of errors. The typographical execution of the volume is worthy of the press from which it issued. It is a book of uncommon occurrence; and, as an editio princeps, should have a place in all libraries of any critical pretension. With all its imperfections, it was reprinted at Basil in 1525, 1528, 1536, and 1539. "Of such weight were the works of Tertullian considered by Origen, that he suffered no day to pass without reading a portion of them." So says Beatus Rhenanus: probably on the authority of Origen himself.

Du Puis. Lutet. 1634. Folio. 2 vols.

The editor was Rigaltius; and this impression is much superior to the edition of De la Cerda, published at Paris ten years before. Each however has a copious index. It

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His circumstances were respectable, and his table displayed simple but liberal fare. Erasmus was a great favourite and constant inmate with him. It seems that no riotous assemblies and gay doings were ever carried on in his house. Rhenanus dined at ten, and supped at six. These are precisely our present breakfast and dinner hours; and, in effect, we now eat and drink like Beatus Rhenanus of old! Though he loved domestic privacy, yet our editor would not unfrequently become a guest at other men's tables. "In his manners he was free from all kind of severity, fastidiousness, ostentation, and self-prattle or boasting. Although he read, wrote, and heard much, he shewed no self-partiality; and on religious topics, he freely avowed his sentiments." He married a worthy woman, but bodily infirmities did not allow cohabitation. Yet Rhenanus kept a sort of separate establishment for his wife, and died in his 62nd year, in 1547, intestate; leaving above 8000 *aurea* of Strasburg money behind him. His heirs were numerous and poor. Melchior Adam, p. 61-4.

was republished in 1641, 1664, and 1675. A good copy of this edition is worth 2*l.* Harwood calls the last edition the best; but this is very questionable. Schoenemann (*Bibl. Patrum*, vol. i. p. 38 and 48) is copious in his account of these editions especially of the first and third, from which I infer that the third is preferable.

DALLIN ET JOLY. Parisiis. 1658. Folio.

The editor was CHARLES MOREAU, a monk, of the order of St. Augustin. This is an edition full of curious research and sound learning: but it seems that the engravings of the figures of St. Austin and Tertullian, in the frontispiece of the work, where they are introduced as "two African prodigies of learning, talent, and eloquence, striving with each other for the palm"—were received by the Parisians with loud laughter and ridicule.

HAVERCAMPI. Lug. Bat. 1718. 8vo.

The APOLOGY only: The labours of Rigaltius are here ably reviewed and supported by the learning of Havercamp: and this edition is, on many accounts, the best of the treatise of its author.

GASPAR GERARD. Venet. 1744. Folio.

A reprint of the Parisian edition of 1675, with the notes of Havercamp in the Apology. A splendid, but most inaccurately printed book. It must be shunned.

SEMLERI. Halæ. 1776. 8vo. 6 vols.

Perhaps the best edition of Tertullian extant. Its commodiousness of form will always render it popular; but we yet desiderate Schutz's history of the labours and editions of Tertullian—promised to be here given.

OBERTHÜR. Wirceb. 1780. 8vo. 2 vols.

The first two volumes of Oberthür's Collection of the Latin Fathers. The text is that of Semler's.

MINUCIUS FELIX. A. D. 202.*

The earliest editions of this Father will be found in the editions of ARNOBIUS of the dates of 1542, 1546, and 1500: and Harwood is therefore inaccurate in noticing the EDITIO PRINCEPS as published at *Heidelberg* in 1526. No such work appears to have been published there. Consult Panzer. He probably confounded it with the following edition published at that place.

EX OFF. LUCII. Heidelb. No Date. 8vo.

The mere text of the Author, but the preface, by Balduinus, is worth a careful perusal, from the short account of it by Schoenemann, vol. i. p. 67. I am unable to affix the year of the publication of the volume.

OUZELII. Lug Bat. 1652. 4to. 1672. 8vo.

Of these editions, which are absolutely overloaded with the commentaries of Ouzelius and others, the latter should seem to be the preferable impression, as the notes accompany the text; and the printing of Hackius is always a recommendation, as well for its beauty as its accuracy.

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* Those who wish to go deep into the chronology of this Father, will do well to consult the *Epistola Hist. crit.* of VAN HOVEN, published in 1762, 4to. where there is much acute and erudite discussion upon this point, and from which it is inferred that Minucius Felix was *anterior* to TERTULLIAN. The purity and sweetness of his style are, in the critic's opinion, one of the causes of his chronological priority. But this, alone, is far from being conclusive.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1707-12. 8vo.

With the entire notes of Rigaltius, a selection from other Commentators, and some of the editor's own remarks. I have read the minute and commendatory criticisms on these editions in the *Bibl. Choisie*, vol. xviii. p. 334, vol. xxiv. p. 120: and infer, from hence, that while both are excellent, the second is the preferable impression. Either edition may be had for a few shillings. It was reprinted at Glasgow in 1750, 12mo.

GRONOVII. Lug. Bat. 1709. 8vo.

Emphatically and justly called the EDITIO OPTIMA of the author. With it are printed CÆCILIUS CYPRIANUS *de Idolorum Vanitate* and JULIUS FIRMICUS MATERNUS *de Errore Profanarum Religionum*. The critical reader in the lore of the ancient fathers, is aware of the obscurity and corrupt state of many portions of the text of Minucius Felix. There is at present but ONE known MS. of it—which is in the royal library of France—and till a better be discovered, the ingenuity of editors (and especially of Rigaltius, Davies, and Gronovius) must continue to be exercised upon several crabbed passages. Le Clerc (*Bibl. Choisie*, vol. xviii. p. 341-6,) has pointed out one of the most difficult. A fine copy of this excellent edition, "of a most excellent Christian writer" says Harwood is worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

CYPRIANUS. A. D. 250.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; and apparently unknown to Ittigius. A particular description of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 167-8. The editor was the Bishop of Aleria. Of this edition, only 275 copies were printed; so that,

although Audiffredi knew of six copies, Laire was acquainted only with that in the Crevenna collection; and which is fully described (in the first Crevenna catalogue, of 1776: vol. i. p. 57-8) as a perfect and well preserved copy.

VINDELIN DE SPIRA. Venet. 1471. Folio.

EDITIO SECUNDA. Although it is generally supposed that this edition is not only the second, but that it has corrected some of the errors of the previous one, yet Walchius (*Bibl. Patristica*, p. 87) observes that "some have considered it a faulty impression." Maittaire (*Annal. Typog.* vol. i. p. 301,) does not bear him out in this assertion; nor is it hinted at by Schoenemann, vol. i. p. 107: who notices, however, the superior beauty of its typographical execution to that of the Roman impression. It is indeed among the most beautiful volumes from the press of Vindelin de Spira. Not that I agree with Crevenna, in considering it "rarer than the Roman edition." A most beautiful copy of this Venetian edition, UPON VELLUM, obtained by me of Messrs. Debure, at Paris, is now in the splendid library of Mr. George Hibbert. This I take to be the M'Carthy copy, as specified in M. Van Praet's *Cat. des Liv. Impr. sur Vélin, de la Bibl. du Roi*; vol. i. p. 266.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1563. Folio.

Schoenemann has given the most interesting account of this impression; but Ittigius, before him, had noticed the expression of "Ego Latinus* omisi, non Manutius." It seems that the book "de Spectaculis", (of doubtful authority, however) was first published here; of which the MS. copies are pro-

* Latinus Latinius collated for this edition a very ancient MS written in capital letters, and supposed to be 1000 years old—in the public library at Verona.

nounced to be exceedingly rare, by Baluze—who boasts not a little of having obtained two copies of it, which had escaped all previous editors. Schoenemann hesitates whether this edition should not be pronounced "neat, rather than splendid;" and gives short, but interesting extracts from the dedicatory epistle to Cardinal Borromeo. Consult Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 340.

PAMELII. Antv. 1568. Folio.

I had almost said that all that was valuable in the Aldine edition of 1563, and in the Parisian edition of 1564, (edited by Wm. Morell) may be found concentrated here; and especially is this edition entitled to notice from the laborious and commendable labours of Pamelius; who may perhaps be called the first critical editor of Cyprian. Consult Ittigius; but more particularly Schoenemann: *Bibl. Patr. Lat.* vol. i. p. 122-4.

FELLI. Oxon. 1682. Folio.

An excellent and splendid edition: with the Annals of St. Cyprian, by Pearson: reprinted at Oxford and Amsterdam, in 1700; with the Cyprianic Dissertations of the learned DODWELL—which first appeared in 1684, 4to. A copy of the Oxford edition of 1700 may be worth 1*l.* 15*s.* Messrs. Rivington and Cochran mark a large paper copy of the Amst. edit. at 2*l.* 2*s.*

BALUZII. Paris. 1726. Folio.

A truly admirable performance; eclipsing, in erudition as well as in accuracy and splendour, all preceding impressions. Maranus, one of the Benedictins, put the finishing stroke to the edition; who, in a preface, hath treated learnedly and copiously of the works, learning, and character of St. Cyprian,

as well of the editions of him previously published. A good copy of this most desirable volume is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The biography of this Father, by Cave, is among the most interesting pieces of biography by him extant. Cyprian's favourite and master was Tertullian. "*Reach hither my master,*" would he often say to his notary. The testimony of St. Jerom places this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

ARNOBIUS. A. D. 306.

Adversus Gentes.

SABÆI. Romæ. 1542. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: with which the *Octavius* of Minucius Felix (see page 210 ante) appeared as an *eighth book* of the works of this writer. We are indebted for this parent text of Arnobius to Faustus Sabæus, a native of Brescia, who at that time was keeper of the Vatican library; and who has prefixed a dedicatory epistle to Francis I. But the editors were Hieronymus Ferrarius and Franciscus Priscianensis. Schoenemann is copious upon this book; apparently of unfrequent occurrence, and of no small intrinsic curiosity and worth. Three copies of it are mentioned, each with MS. annotations of a learned man. See the *Bibl. Patr. Lat.* vol. i. p. 156-160: where the splendour of this volume is duly extolled. It is also a rare book.

FROBEN. Basil. 1546, 1560. 8vo.

The editor of the first edition was Gelenius: of the second, Erasmus; who has added the Commentaries upon the Psalms by Arnobius. According to Bayle, (Art. *Arnobe*) Gelenius is accused by the editor of the Leyden edition of 1651, to have too frequently substituted conjecture for accuracy of research: and even Canter complains of the hardihood of some of his emendations.

CANTERI. Antv. 1582. 8vo.

An excellent edition, in which the modesty and learning of its editor are successfully opposed to the rashness of his predecessor, Gelenius.* The readings, from Clemens Alexandrinus, in illustration of his author, are judiciously brought forward by Canter. But this impression is to be considered only as an earnest of Canter's fuller labours upon the author, which never appeared. See Schoenemann's affecting note from Meursius, at page 162.

MEURSII. Lug. Bat. 1598. 8vo.

This edition contains the celebrated *Criticus Arnobianus*, and *Hypocriticus Minucianus*, of Meursius: an indispensable work to peruse, for those who are curious in the learning of the author; and indeed in the learning of much that relates to classical antiquity. This farrago has been called "præclarum ingenii acumen;" and Labbe censures the author of the Leyden edition, about to be noticed, for his omission of these treatises. *De Script. Ecclesiast.* vol. i. p. 105.

ELMENHORSTII. Hamb. 1610. Folio.

Upon the whole, a desirable impression; although the editor's quickness is more conspicuous than his judgment. The elegance of this edition is perhaps more to be commended than its accuracy. I may here just notice, but with considerable commendation, the editorial labours of STEWECHIUS and HERALDUS; the former having appeared in the Antwerp

* Gelenius is however treated with great consideration by Canter—who thus speaks of him: "qui nimium quantum sibi in hoc auctore emendando indulsit homo alioquin doctissimus et de re literaria optime meritus."

impression of 1604, 8vo.; and the latter in the Paris edition of 1605, 8vo.

THYSII. Lug. Bat. 1651. 4to.

Harwood considered this the best edition, then printed, of the author; although its typographical errors are numerous and glaring. Some of these errors are pointed out by Le Nourry, in his *Bibl. Max. Patr.* vol. ii. p. 257-570. Ittigius tells us, and after him Schoenemann, that this Leyden edition contains all the commentaries of Stewechius, Heraldus, Canter, and Elmenhorst; but it should also have incorporated the labours of Meursius, noticed in the Leyden edition of 1598. A good copy of it may be yet worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

ORELLII. Lipsiæ. 1816. 8vo. 2 vols.

By far the most carefully and critically executed edition of Arnobius extant: in which the labours of Le Nourry, and those of Gallandus (in his *Bibl. Vet. Patr.* vol. iv. p. 133-244) have been judiciously consulted. The text is well arranged; and the office of a skilful editor has been fulfilled in every respect. It is on all accounts to be considered as the EDITIO OPTIMA of Arnobius. A copy, neatly bound in calf, may be worth 1*l.* 18*s.*

LACTANTIUS. A. D. 310.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Sublacens. 1465. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Having so fully, in more than one publication,* entered upon the history of this most interesting

* See the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 204-8: where a fac-simile of the semi-roman and semi-gothic type, in which the book is printed, is given: on the accuracy of which the reader may rely. But the fac-

volume—the FIRST SPECIMEN of the typographic art in Italy—it only remains to say that, to be complete, it should contain 184 leaves; including the two leaves of errata of Antonius Raudensis. I have seen probably a dozen copies of this estimable book; of which, the finest is that in the royal library at Paris, and that in the collection of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville. It is rarely to be found in a state of legitimate purity and amplitude; and when so, is worth 100 guineas. It may be as well to remark, as Schoenemann has done, that the printers of this edition give us no account of the MS. whence it is taken.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1468, 1470. Folio.

Editiones Secunda et Tertia. The first contains 207 leaves; the second 222. For particulars, I refer the curious reader to the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 209, &c. They are by no means reprints of the Soubiaco edition; but are preferable, on the score of a purer text, as well as in supplying omissions. To the best of my belief, no copy of either of these Roman editions exists upon vellum.

ADAM. Venet. 1471. Folio.

Consult the authorities cited in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 211-12, for an account of the excellence, and particularly the rarity, of this impression. It should seem that there are two copies of it UPON VELLUM; one, in the library of Dr. Wm. Hunter, at Glasgow, which appears to have belonged to the Rotsgard collection: (see *New Mem. of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 453;) and afterwards to Gaignat: see the *Cat. des Livres*

simile of the Greek type is unsuccessful. It is very much too large and thick. Some farther particulars relating to this book will be found in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 357.

impr. sur Vélin, 1824, 8vo. vol. i. p. 167-8. The other copy is in the library at Blenheim.

It is not necessary, in a work like the present, to notice any more of the earlier editions of Lactantius. I proceed to the more critical and useful.

Isæi. Caesenae. 1640. Folio.

In all respects the best critical edition which had appeared up to the time of its publication. Harwood has overlooked it. Those who consult Schoenemann, will see what reason there is to hold this edition in the estimation in which it is here considered: nor will the possession of the labours of Bunneman and Dufresnoy render this volume superfluous to the critical collector.

Variorum. Lug. Bat. 1660. 8vo.

The editor is Gallæus, and the printer is Hackius. Besides the notes of Betuleius, Thomasius, Isæus and Thysius, it contains selections from those of Salmasius, Bochart, Vossius, Gronovius, and others. It is also beautifully and correctly printed. A fine copy of it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

Sparkii. Oxon. 1684. 8vo.

Spark consulted five MSS. of which four were supplied by the libraries at Oxford, and a fifth by the Cotton library. He also consulted the second Roman edition of 1470. His own notes are short. The analysis to each book is borrowed from Gallæus in the previous edition. Other opuscula, from Dodwell and Baluze, first incorporated here, add to the value of the performance. Harwood calls Spark "a learned and judicious editor." This book may be obtained for seven or eight shillings.

Bünnemanni. Lips. 8vo. 2 vols.

Well may Harwood pronounce this to be "an admirable

edition." The critical apparatus which accompanies it, leaves all former similar labours far behind; since Bünneman consulted fifty-two MSS. and sixty-two editions of his author: and he has executed his task to the entire satisfaction of the learned world. The elegance of the style of this Father, and his constantly increasing popularity, merited the labours here bestowed upon him. A good copy of this edition may be obtained for 1*l.* 1*s.*

LE BRUN ET DUFRESNOY. Lut. Paris. 1748. 4to. 2 vols.

A yet more elaborate and critical performance; in the completion of which upwards of eighty MSS.* and forty editions were consulted. The principal merit of the work is attributable to Dufresnoy,† both in the collation of MSS. and in the the subjoining of notes. A review of these MSS. and editions consulted, appears from p. xxxij. to xlj. in the first volume. This edition is doubtless the *editio optima* of Lactantius; and the beauty of its execution is equal to the learning and accuracy displayed throughout. A good copy is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

EDVARDI. Romæ. 1754-1760. 8vo. 13 vols.

If laborious collation of MSS. (of which not fewer than a hundred found at Bologna, form a portion) numerous dedications to Cardinals, and a formal division of the work of this

* Schoenemann remarks on the immense number of MSS. of Lactantius before the invention of printing. He himself subjoins the list given by Lenglet Dufresnoy, but in alphabetical order.

† It was extraordinary how little had been done by Le Brun in ten years occupation upon the work, as Dufresnoy remarks; who had the free inspection and use of all the materials which he left behind him.

Father into as many volumes as there are titles of works—have any claim to particular merit—the present performance will be among the most meritorious impressions extant of Lactantius. But, for critical acumen, elegant composition, judicious arrangement, and scholar-like attainment, there is nothing here to beguile the attention or induce the purchase. Schoenemann is minute and interesting: see particularly the note at p. 244.

HIERONYMUS. A. D. 390.

Epistolæ.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1468. Folio. 2 vols.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. When Schoenemann talks of the little critical importance of the earlier editions of the Epistles and Commentaries of St. Jerom, he allows (vol. i. p. 456, note *) that he has never seen them: so that his opinion must not be implicitly followed. The present is the printed *Parent Text* of the Epistles; and having been already described by me (*Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 200,) I shall here only farther remark, it was the second book printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz at Rome; and that copies, in large and unstained condition, are of very rare occurrence. There are three copies printed UPON VELLUM: one is in the Imperial library at Vienna—described in the *Bibliographical Tour*; vol. iii. 488—and had belonged to the famous Cardinal Bessarion; the other is in a College, or School, at Monte Reale in Sicily; and the third is in the Vatican library.

The same printers republished this work, in an amended state, in 1470: see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. vi. 144: and perhaps

* But see p. 462-483, where his account of these earlier editions is sufficiently copious.

the finest copy of this second Roman edition in existence is in the library of Closterneuberg Monastery, in the vicinity of Vienna: see *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 617.

(MENTELIN.) ———. No Date. Folio.

There is every reason to consider this the SECOND, or the third edition, of the Epistles of St. Jerom. It is a volume of uncommon occurrence. See *B. S.* vol. vii. p. 157.

(RIESSINGER.) ———. No Date. Folio. 2 vols.

This very rare edition is described in the *B. S.* vol. i. p. 202; and vol. vi. p. 256. The copy there under description is an exceedingly beautiful one. M. Van Praet mentions a copy UPON VELLUM in the library of M. Maddelena, Canon of Castro Giovanni, at Palermo; in which however there are some leaves on paper.

SCHOIFFHER. Mogunt. 1470. Folio.

M. Van Praet notices five copies of this impression UPON VELLUM. See his *Cat. des Livres impr. sur Vélin de la Bibl. du Roi*; vol. i. p. 271-4. It will not be necessary to extend the list of the earlier editions of this work in the XVth century.

Opera Omnia.

ERASMI. Basil. 1516. Folio. 9 vols.

First edition of the Works of St. Jerom in a complete form: and whoever consults Schoeneman's account of it will have great reason to be satisfied with its intrinsic value. Of all the literary undertakings of Erasmus, this was one in which his heart and hand appear to have been equally intensely occupied. Jerom was, of all the Fathers, one, whom he had the

most cordially studied and admired. An abundance of literary and bibliographical history belongs to this publication;* of which, as it has been of late years so greatly eclipsed by the labours of succeeding editors, it is not necessary to say more —than that the purchaser must secure a 10th volume, (published in 1520) which is an Index to the whole work by Œcolampadius, edited by Fabritius Capito.

This edition was reprinted at Basil in 1537, in 1553, and in 1565: each impression in 9 folio volumes: and, says John Fabricius, (*Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* pt. i. p. 192,) if Cave (*Hist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 158,) thought the third edition "neatly and accurately executed," what would he have said to the *fourth?*

M. V. Reatini. Romæ. 1566-72. Folio. 9 vols.

The printer of the first three volumes was Paul Manutius. A 10th volume forms the Index. The address of the editor to Pope Pius IV. is reprinted by Shoenemann; in which sufficient courtly adulation is paid to the cause of strict catholicism, coupled with more than indirect censure of the labours of Erasmus. The dead lion is safe enough. This edition is one of those, which, with the first of Erasmus, should not be lost sight of in a theological library of extent and critical pretension. Paul Manutius reprinted the *Epistles* in 4 octavo volumes, in 1566: but Renouard mentions only three.

Ejusdem. Paris. 1608. Folio. 4 vols.

By a Society of Parisian booksellers, of which however the

* A copious analysis of it will be found in the *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* pt. i. p. 192-203: and for the Indexes, so strongly recommended above, consult Le Clerc's *Bibl. Choisie,* vol. xvii. who in an elaborate review (of 152 pages,) of the Benedictine edition of 1693, calls it "better than those in that recent edition."

existence was short-lived. This impression is not a mere reprint of the preceding; for it has many particular readings which render it rather an object of curiosity. The printer was Pierre Vitré, a distinguished artist in his day. Shoenemann is sufficiently particular, vol. i. p. 508.

The text of St. Jerom, published by Marianus Victorius Reatinus, continued to be the basis of that of many subsequent editions; and especially of the Parisian edition of 1643, in 9 folio volumes: which may be the best of the whole.

GOTHANI. Francof. ad Moen. 1684. Folio. 12 vols.

Published by Genschius; at Franckfort on the Main, and at Leipsic. The scholia and annotations of Marianus, Gravius, Fronto Ducæus, and Latinius, occupy the 10th volume: the explanation of difficult passages by sundry learned scholars occupies the 11th: and full and ample indexes fill the 12th.

MARTIANAY. Paris. 1693. Folio. 5 vols.

The Benedictine Edition. About three years before this publication, Martianay, its principal editor, published an Epistle, in a 4to. form, setting forth the necessity of a new and complete edition of the Works of St. Jerom. He had, in this ample and erudite performance, a most competent coadjutor in Antonius Pouget. The description of the character and contents of these volumes, by Shoenemann, proves its evident superiority over every preceding impression: and although the ensuing be the most ample and critical edition, yet I strongly recommend the biblical student to lose no opportunity of securing a copy of the present; when it can be obtained at the reasonable price of eight sovereigns.

V——. Veronæ. 1732-42. Folio. 11 vols.

———. Venetiis. 1766-72. Folio. 11 vols.

The principal editor is Vallarsius. Without doubt the BEST EDITION of St. Jerom,—not only from critical care and attention in the correction of the text, but from an accession of materials in the collation of Fresh MSS. Brunet indirectly implies that it is not much more valuable than the Parisian impression: but says Shoenemann "superioribus, absque inuidia, longe est PRÆSTANTIOR." From the same authority, it should seem that the *Venetian* edition, sometimes found bound in 15 vols. (the folios being small, and having the appearance of quartos) has yet some improvements over the Verona. A good copy of the Verona edition is worth sixteen guineas: of the Venetian, fifteen guineas. There are LARGE PAPER copies of both impressions.

AUGUSTINUS. A. D. 395.

I shall notice only a few of the earlier and rarer *Opuscula* of this Father; concluding, as will be evident, with the best edition of his ENTIRE WORKS.

De Civitate Dei.

The first edition (and the second book printed in Italy) of this celebrated performance, was that executed in the *Monastery of Soubiaco*, in 1467, in a large and beautifully printed folio volume: of which, perhaps, the finest copies in the world are, that in the royal library at Paris, and that in the collection of Earl Spencer. This work was reprinted at *Rome* in 1468 by *Sweynheym and Pannartz;* and probably towards the end of the same, or in the following year, by *Mentelin*, without date: and again by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*, and *Vindelin de Spira*, in 1470. These are the earlier and more

costly editions of the work in question; and a very full and particular account of them, as well as of several others, may be seen in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 167-172; vol. iv. p. 447; and vol. vi. p. 20. Of the edition of Vindelin de Spira, there are copies beautifully printed UPON VELLUM.

De Arte Prædicandi. De Singularitate Clericorum. De Vita Christiana.

These three little treatises, curious almost exclusively in a bibliographical point of view, were first printed by *Fust*, *Mentelin*, and *Zel*, in a thin quarto, each: and are usually considered by the curious as indispensable towards a perfect collection of early typography. They are so fully described, in the work just referred to, that nothing more need be said of them in this place.

Epistolæ.

It may be advisable to procure the FIRST EDITION of these Epistles; which was executed by *Mentelin*, without date, but probably before the year 1470. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 23. The editions of the various Opuscula of St. Austin (including those just mentioned) in the XVth century, are almost innumerable; clearly establishing the very great popularity of the author.

Opera Omnia.

Of the ENTIRE WORKS of St. Austin there are two editions, each of pretty nearly the same intrinsic worth and extrinsic value. The Parisian edition of 1689-1700, in 11 volumes, usually bound in 8 or 9—and published under the care of the *Benedictins*, may be worth about a dozen guineas. This edition was reprinted at Antwerp, under the care of Le Clerc, in 12 volumes, usually bound in 9: to which, as well as to the

previous edition, the following *Appendices* should be added: *Appendix Augustiniana*, Antv. 1703. fol. *Epistolæ Duæ recens in Germ. repert.* Paris, 1734. folio. *Sermones Inediti*, &c. Vindob. 1792, folio. The three latter pieces, united to the Antwerp edition, may be worth 20*l.* in fine condition. The catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochran exhibits a great variety of the separate, and collected, works of St. Austin.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

ÆLIANUS. A. D. 140.

I *Opera Omnia.*

GESNERI. Tiguri. 1556. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

IN this volume, which may be called a very beautiful publication, Conrad Gesner has collected all the works of the *two* Ælians.* The date is not printed in the title-page, nor at

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* Concerning the two Ælians there appears to have been some confusion. Maittaire and Harwood specify but one author, who is called Claudius Ælian; and they place the work "*De instruendis Aciebus*, or *Tactica*," under his name: but Fabricius (Bibl. Græc. vol. v. p. 621. Edit. Harles,) on the authority of Tillemont and Perizonius, annexes this work to an author of the name of Ælian, who lived an hundred years before Claudius Ælian. Harles also observes (*Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 119, (that learned men used formerly to confound the one with the other, whereas they lived a century apart; "abest integro seculo ab Ælianо, Variarum Historiarum scriptore."

Of the elder Ælian, his work "De instruendis Aciebus, or Τακτικὰ, was first printed in Latin, at Rome, 1487, 4to. by Silber, alias Franck. See De Bure, No. 2139; Panzer. *Annal Typog.* t. ii. 491; and Audiffredus (*Rom. edit. sæc.* XV.,) p. 278; who has some particular observations on the register of the book. See also the note in Harles's *Fabr. Bibl, Græc.* vol. v. p. 622.

The first Greek edition of the "TACTICA," emphatically called the "Editio princeps," was published by Robortellus, and printed by the Spinelli, at Venice, 1554, 4to. It is a rare and beautiful book. Clement observes that Robortellus was the first who gave us the Greek text from three different MSS. and ornamented it with various figures: afterwards he added the proper Latin version, and, at last, the Latin version of Theodore Gaza, published at Cologne 1524, in 8vo. It is this edition of Robortellus which is inserted in the above work of Gesner. See Bibl. Askev. no. 648: which copy was sold for 10*s.* 6*d.*

The best edition of the TACTICA was published by Sixtus Arcerius, in 4to. 1613, at Leyden, printed by Lewis Elzevir. The title is set out

the end of the book, but at the conclusion of the "Dedicatory Epistle," 26 April, 1556. See Clement, t. i. p. 61: Harles also concurs in this circumstance of the date. "This edition," says Harwood, "is a very correct and valuable one, and of rare occurrence." See *Bibl. Askeviana*, no. 707; *Bibl. Pinelliana*, no. 12377.

II. *Varia Historia.*

PERUSCI. Romæ. 1545. 4to. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This first edition contains the following Greek authors, which, according to Dr. Harwood, were never reprinted, viz. 1. Ex Heraclide de rebus publicis Commentarius; 2. Polemonis Physionomia; 3. Adamantii Physionomia; 4. Melampodis ex Palpitationibus Divinatio; 5. De Nevis. "Huic editioni," says Maittaire (t. iii. 381,) "adjicitur nullius typographi nomen; sed, pro typographico insigni, affigitur icon Boni Eventûs, cum his verbis, ΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΔΑΙΜΩΝ, EVENTUS BONUS; cujus effigies (ut Plinius, lib. 34. cap. 8. meminit) erat adolescentis *dexterâ pateram, sinistrâ spicam ac papaver tenentis.*" This edit. prin. is called by Vogt (p. 14, ed. 1793) "opus insigniter rarum." Harles says, it is "a rare edition, and not to be despised." *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. p. 250. See *Bibl. Beauclerk.* No. 1908; *Crofts.* No. 1588. In the library at Althorp, there is a beautiful copy of this edition, which may be almost called LARGE PAPER.

SCHEFFERI. Argent. 1647. 1662. 1685. 8vo.

Of these editions, that of 1685 is by far the best: Scheffer being dead, Kuhnius had the care of it, and to the notes of

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by Clement, t. i. p. 59. Harwood calls it, "*Edit. opt. et liber rarus*;" it is neither rare nor of much value. See Bibl. Beauclerk. No. 1911; Askev. No. 649; Revickzk. p. 64.

Scheffer, he has added those of Kœnigius and his own. The Greek oration and the interpretation of Vulteius are every where corrected—with the fragments of Ælian and enlarged index. See Harles *(ibid.)* This edition of 1685 is said by Dr. Harwood to contain "a treasure of erudition and good criticism."

FABRI. Salmurii. 1668. 8vo.

On the basis of Scheffer's second edition; in which, though the editor says he has given the Greek text of Ælian with as much care as possible, Perizonius declares there are more errors and imperfections than in any edition of Ælian whatever. See Fabricii *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. p. 699. This has escaped Harles, in his *Introd. Ling. Græc.*

PERIZONII. L. Bat. 1701. 2 vol. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, says Clement (t. i. p. 60) was the most perfect that had been seen till 1731, about which time it became rare; when Gronovius was induced to insert the whole of it in his magnificent edition, published in two vols. 4to. at Amst. 1731. The abilities of Perizonius* are highly spoken of by Fabricius and Harles—("acutissimus Græcæque linguæ scientissimus Perizonius," says Harles;) and however they might have been carped at by Ruhnkenius and Hemsterhusius, his name will be dear to posterity as long as Ælian shall be remembered. A fine copy of this edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

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* Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* vol. v. 617) thus decidedly observes of this edition: "totum opus commentario luculento ornavit (Perizonius,) quo et dictio Græca et historia atque antiquitates erudite et jucunde illustrantur."

According to John Fabricius (*Hist. Bibl. Fabriciana,* t. vi. p. 287,) Perizonius was *determined indeed* on his love of *literary* fame. "*Libris* quam *liberis* (in perpetuo enim cœlibatu vixit,) nominis quærere et consequi maluit immortalitatem."

This edition was followed by LEDERLIN'S, Argent. 8vo. 1713, Gr. et Lat. which Harles says is an improved edit. of Kuhnius and Scheffer's 1685.

GRONOVII. Amst. 1731. 2 vol. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition; embracing all the notes of the preceding editors, and accompanied by the learned remarks of Gronovius himself. The Greek text is formed upon that of Perizonius, from which it never departs unless with the authority of ancient manuscripts: the readings of the Medicëan and Sluskianian MS. are added. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 252; and consult Le Clerc's Bibl. ancienne et moderne, t. xxvi. p. 221: also Bibl. Harleian. t. iii. p. 325, from which the "Bibliographical Dictionary" (Baynes 1802) has borrowed its description. There are copies on LARGE PAPER; and one of this kind—which is the presentation copy to Sir Richard Ellys, Knt.—the book being dedicated to him—is in the library of Blickling, in Norfolk: splendidly bound in red morocco.

KRETSCHMARI. Dresdæ. 1746. 8vo.

Published at Dresden and Leipsic, for the use of schools: it has no notes, but a very copious index. A second volume (according to Harles,) comprehending the books "De Natura Animalium," with the entire commentary of Perizonius, and the notes of other learned men not contained in Gronovius's edition, was never yet published.

KÜHNII. Lipsiæ. 1780. 8vo.

————. Hal. Sax. 1793. 8vo.

The first is an improved edition of Kühnius's; the second is from those of Kühnius and Lederlin. Gronovius's edition

is also reviewed, and the readings which he had adopted are noted in the margin. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 252.

LEHNERTI. Lipsiæ. 1794. 8vo. Gr.

With a preface by SCHELLER, as well as one by the editor; and a short account of the life and writings of the author. Besides tolerably copious notes by the editor, it has also select annotations from Perizonius and others; for the use of young Greek students: but Harles says that they are all so mingled together, as not to be discernible from each other. Harles, *ibid.* The aspect of this edition is repulsive; but the copious indexes render it deserving of acquisition.

III. *De Animalibus.*

GRONOVII. Londini. 1744. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent and ample edition;* containing the notes of Gesner and Triller in addition to his own: the readings of the Medicëan MS. are also inserted. This edition was republished at Basil, 1750, in 4to.; and a bookseller at Heilbronne, in order that he might get new purchasers, published this very Basil edition, with a fresh title-page only, dated Heilbronæ, 1765. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 253. Idem, *Fabr. B. C.* t. v. 620. A good copy of this valuable edition is worth 1*l.* 10*s.*

SCHNEIDERI. Lipsiæ. 1784. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This excellent edition contains the animadversions of Schneider and of other editors; and the Greek text, discussed in the notes, excursus, and addenda, is frequently explained. The same editor published a second volume of

* It was preceded by a very wretched one of TORNÆSIUS. Genev. 12mo. 1611. Gr. et Lat.

emendations and annotations, at Leipsic, 1789, in 4to. See Harles, *ibid.*

Such appear to be the principal editions of the Works of CLAUDIUS ÆLIAN; "an historian, who was born in the second century of the Christian æra, (according to Philostratus, *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. v. 611,) and who taught rhetoric at Rome. He observes of himself, that he never went beyond the borders of Italy; never entered a ship, nor knew any thing of the sea. Having reached his sixtieth year, he died, leaving no issue behind. What is to be particularly admired in Ælian, is, the Attic elegance of his composition: though born in Italy, his language would have done credit to Athens."* Stollius, *Introd. in Hist. litt.* (Jenæ, 1728,) p. 56, and the authorities there cited.

(ÆSCHINES ORATOR; *See* DEMOSTHENES.)

ÆSCHINES SOCRATICUS, B. C. 400.

CLERICI. Amst. 1711. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Le Clerc first published the Socratic Dialogues† of Æschines, (from the edition of Plato by Henry Stephen) in a separate form; adding his own version, and some philological notes under the title of "*Sylvæ Philologicæ.*" These notes, like all the philological writings of their author, are well deserving of perusal. A good copy of this book is worth 7*s.* 6*d.*

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* "In Italia natus, ita Atticè loquebatur, ut Athenis Atticis natum crederes. Ob suavitatem sermonis Μελίγλωσσος dictus fuit." *Königii Bibl.* p. 11.

† These Dialogues are three in number: of *Virtue*, of *Riches*, and of *Death*. Of the latter, the first edition was separately published, at Augsbourg, in 1515, 4to. Gr. Panzer (vol. vi. p. 143. no. 78—to which Harles, *Suppl. Introd. in Hist. Ling. Græc.* pt. i. p. 175, refers) exclusively quotes Zapf's Annals of the Augsbourg Press, p. 87.

HORREI. Leovard. 1718. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With a new version by the editor: "not to be commended," says Harles. Harwood calls it "a very valuable edition;" but the reader will soon find that he must not pay implicit attention to this dictum.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1753-66-86-88-96. 8vo. Gr.

These are the five editions of Fischer; the latest, and in all respects, the BEST editor of Æschines the philosopher. He has left no known *subsidia* unexplored; and the stores of Grecian literature, especially of such as related to the philosophy of Greece, have been consulted and brought forward in a manner to shew, equally, the judgment and the learning of the editor. To the third Dialogue, of Death, (of which perhaps the author is uncertain) there is subjoined the Latin version of Wolf, from his edition of 1753. The last edition of 1796 is unquestionably the best. All the prefaces are incorporated in it. The notes are at once copious and luminous; and the ample index of Greek words (followed by another, of "ancient writers mentioned in the notes") render this impression by far the EDITIO OPTIMA of the author. There are copies on fine paper, worth about 15*s.* in boards.

ÆSCHYLUS. B. C. 456.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. It is allowed by all critics and editors that this first edition is equally incorrect and imperfect. Fabricius has observed that the latter part of the *Agamemnon* is so mingled and confused with the *Choephori*, as to appear like a continuation of the same play.* In fact, both in this,

* For the errors of this edition either the father-in-law of Aldus (F. Asulanus) or the compositors are impeachable; as Aldus died two

and in the subsequent edition by Turnebus, the two plays just mentioned form only one, under the title of Agamemnon: and "the only two MSS. which are at present known to contain a part of these tragedies, have the same defects; namely, the Medicean and that at Wolfenbuttel." *Museum Criticum*, no. i. p. 105. "The value of this edition (observes the authority last quoted) proceeds chiefly from its rarity. It cannot be considered as of equal authority with any single MS. of the three first plays. In the latter plays it deserves more consideration, on account of the extreme paucity of MSS. which contain the seven tragedies." A perfect copy of this rare book should have 114 numbered leaves, with the imprint and device upon the last leaf, which is not numbered. Consult Renouard's *Annal. des Alde.* vol. i. p. 139. A good copy is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* but no copy UPON VELLUM has been yet discovered.

ROBORTELLI. Venet. 1552. 8vo. Gr.

For the reason adduced in the Museum Criticum* this edition by Robortellus is placed before that of Turnebus. The merits of the editor—perhaps the acutest Greek scholar in Italy, of his day—are here manifold. However, the same

years before its publication. De Bure, vol. ii. no. 2533 and the *Dict. Bibliograph.* have given this edition a too flattering character. Morhof. (*Polyhist. Literar. lib.* vii. c. 2.) had long before pronounced its condemnation in the following decided language: "CORRUPTISSIMAM esse illam editionem, omnes uno ore testantur."

[* The reasons are these: 1. Turnebus talks of the *Scholia*, which were first published by Robortellus. 2. The preface of Robortellus is dated Feb. 1. 1552. 3. The title of the Choephori is introduced by the latter, but omitted by Turnebus. In Brunet's third edition of his *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 20, there is a note (furnished by Mons. Chardon de la Rochette, late President of the French Institute) which is well worth, in part, translating upon the present occasion. "Some bibliographers have supposed this edition of Robortellus to be the first which contained

chasms in the Agamemnon (from v. 319 to v. 1076)—an from v. 1168 to v. 8 of the Choephori) occur here as in the previous and immediately succeeding edition; but the title of the Choephori is observed; and the text of both is infinitely more correct than in the previous impression. Robortellus* had collated several MSS. of the three first plays; of which he observes that there is a great similarity in *all* the copies. "It is worth while to observe that the *errata* at the end of this edition have not been sufficiently attended to by later editors. Its excellence may be judged of from the great help

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the *seven tragedies complete:* but they have been no doubt deceived by the title, which professes so to contain them, while the two previous editions mention only six tragedies in their respective title-pages. Fabricius has also led us to conclude, that Victorius first edited the Choephori. Nevertheless, this edition contains not one single verse more than the Aldine. We observe at the top of page 149 and following the title of Χοηφοροι—which arose from the editor's observing, that, from the 7th verse on the reverse of fol. 65, the text relating to the Coephori, was interrupted—advertising the reader of it by the following note placed in the blank of page 148; "multa desunt in fine hujus tragœdiæ. Nam quæ sequuntur sunt ex tragœdia Χοηφοραν, ut patet, cujus initium desideratur, &c."

I may further observe, that, in an epistle to Marianus Savellus, (who had furnished Robortellus with an ancient MS. of the Agamemnon and the Choephori, together with the Eumenides and Supplices, made use of in his edition) prefixed to these Scholia, Robortellus has expatiated somewhat upon the extremely corrupted state of Æschylus. An extract from this epistle is given by Maittaire, in his *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 615. (*c.*)]

* [Tiraboschi has a tolerably fair, but perhaps too *qualifying*, notice of this eminent scholar. If he had happened to have looked into his treatise upon the *Poetics of Aristotle*, (vide post.) he would not have been so hasty to quote the illiberal sneer of Vettori respecting the supposed arrogance of the Aristotelian commentator. *Storia della Letteratura Italiana;* edit. 1812, 8vo. vol. vii. pt. iii. p. 829, &c. Why has Fabricius (*Bibl. Med. et Inf. Ætat.*) overlooked Robortellus?]

which it afforded to the late Professor Porson in correcting the text of Æschylus." *Mus. Crit.* p. 106.

The SCHOLIA of Æschylus were first published by the same editor, in a volume of the same size, and in the same place; and till lately were (as well as the edition, of which they are an indispensable companion) of considerable rarity. A copy of both works is worth about 3*l.* 3*s.*

TURNEBUS. Paris. 1552. 8vo. Gr.

By the help of one MS. alone, in the possession of the President Aimar de Ranconet,* Turnebus (who has dedicated this edition to the famous Michel l'Hospital) has corrected the Aldine edition very materially in the first three plays; but the lacunæ in the Agamemnon are as numerous as before. A table of various readings is added. The edition is beautifully printed, but it is of small price.

VICTORII. Paris. 1557. 4to. Gr.

An excellent and beautiful edition; printed by that most learned of Parisian typographers, then a young man, the famous *Henry Stephen.* It is a much more valuable impression than either of its precursors. Victorius is called by Fabricius "veterum scriptorum Græcorum Latinorumque *Æsculapius felicissimus.*" The labours of the editor were happily seconded, on this occasion, by those of the printer; for H. Stephen tells us that he himself inspected fifteen MSS. in Italy, the greater part of which related to the first three plays.† Stephen has also enriched the volume with some of

* The late Dr. Elmsley has observed that the Codex Ranconeti answers to no. 2789 of the MSS. in the French King's Library.

† Considerable allowance must be made by the reader for a certain latitude of speech. Stephen had probably looked into one or at most two MSS." *Mus. Crit.*

his own remarks and emendations; and what enhances the value of the edition is, that the Agamemnon is published in it, for the first time, complete. Fabricii *Bibl. Græc. Edit Harles*, vol. ii. p. 187: Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 232. The Choephori however were not completed by the MSS. which the editor examined; though the Scholia were considerably augmented by a very ancient MS. in his own collection. *Mus. Criticum;* p. 107. This edition is rare and dear.

CANTERI. Antwerp. 1580. 8vo. Gr.

Printed by Plantin. An elegant and correct edition, without the scholia. "Quâ in editione," says Fabricius "non tantum plura longe menda sublata sunt, sed et *carminum ratio* primum perspicue explicata habetur." See also Morhof. *Polyhist. Literar.* vol. ii. p. 1034. It is called by Harles "egregie correcta," and was the basis of Stanley's edition. The text is frequently corrected and the metre restored by the editor, who also recovered part of the prologue of the Choephori from the Frogs of Aristophanes. On the whole, this edition is very valuable, and a creditable monument of the learning and acuteness of Canter, who promised to undertake a Latin version of Æschylus; from doing which he was prevented by death. *Mus. Crit.* p. 108. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a fine copy, in red morocco, with gilt leaves, at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In ordinary condition it may be obtained for 10*s.* 6*d.*

STANLEII.* London. 1663. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The merits of this celebrated edition are sufficiently known. Morhof, Fabricius, and Harles have all stated its excellences:

* THOMAS STANLEY was born at Cumberlow Green, in Hertfordshire, 1684. At fourteen years of age he was entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished for the elegance and

the labours of every preceding commentator, the fragments of the lost dramas, with the entire Greek scholia, are embodied in it: but Stanley's collations of the Arundelian and Baroccian MSS. are very imperfect. His notes are very learned, and contain a great deal of matter illustrative of Æschylus; but not a little which is irrelevant. The collection of fragments is very considerable, but imperfect. *Mus. Criticum;* vol. i p. 109. "De Bure, no. 2538, observes, that when Pauw gave out his proposals for printing an edition of Æschylus,

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versatility of his parts, and for the uncommon erudition with which these qualifications were united. When he had taken his degrees at Cambridge, he was afterwards incorporated into the university of Oxford. Before he had quitted Cambridge, he composed a small number of original poems, which were published with some translations of French, Spanish, and Italian authors. After making the tour of Europe, he returned to London, settled in the Middle Temple, and married a daughter of Sir James Engan. He then published a translation of Ælian's Various History in 8vo. 1655, which was succeeded by an admirable work, called "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect." This was published when the author had just attained his twenty-eighth year. It went through several editions in England, and was translated abroad in 1690, 8vo. and again at Leipsic in 1711, 4to. with additions and improvements. The next literary effort of Stanley was the above truly excellent edition of Æschylus,—one of the most intricate and obscure of the Greek poets. Stanley did not long survive this publication, for he died in 1668, only thirty-four years of age. He left behind him a prodigious mass of classical literature, which has never, I believe, been given to the world: namely, eight folio volumes of Commentaries on Æschylus, Miscellaneous Remarks on Sophocles, Euripides, Callimachus, Hesychius, Juvenal, Persius, and other ancient authors; copious readings on the Characters of Theophrastus; and a critical essay on the first-fruits and tenths of the spoil, from the Epistle to the Hebrews, c. vii. ver. 4. These MSS. after his death, were preserved in the library of Dr. More, Bishop of Ely.

There is an interesting account of him in the *Hist. Biblioth. Fabricianæ,* vol. vi. 280.

the work of Stanley sunk in value: but when Pauw's edition actually appeared, the learned were disappointed, and Stanley's edition rose in price and estimation. There are two dates, 1663 and 1664: but Harles says it is the same edition. Copies of this work, in fine condition, are yet much sought after; and a good copy is worth *5l. 5s.*

PAUWII. Hag. Com. 1745. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition has justly incurred the displeasure of scholars and critics; and is here mentioned only to be SHUNNED. Consult Harles *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. i. p. 263: *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 189: *Nov. Act. Lips. Erudit.* an. 1749. *Mens. Aug.*: *Museum Criticum*, p. 109.

FOULIS. Glasg. 1746. 4to. and 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition exhibits the text of Stanley, with a few various readings. The quarto is pronounced by Harwood to be the preferable edition; although in reading the duodecimo edition through four times, he discovered only ten inaccuracies of any moment. These however are editions of small price and in little request.

SCHUTZII. Halæ. 1782-99. 8vo. 3 vol. Gr.

———. Ibid. 1800. 8vo. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

———. Ibid. 1809. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"The famous Schütz has here undertaken a new and improved edition of Æchylus, with notes and disquisitions, both critical, grammatical, and expository; in which not only the meaning of each play, but also of each word and sentence, is distinctly and lucidly unfolded: accompanied with a dissertation on the antiquity, nature, and use of fabulous compositions."

Harlés, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. p. 190. The edition of Schütz is reviewed in the second volume of the *Bibliotheca Critica* (p. 137,) *Amst.* 8vo. 1779-83, &c. and there receives the warmest approbation of the Reviewers. The following is the conclusion: "Igitur, subductis omnibus rationibus, *hanc editionem omnium utilissimam* judicamus ad facilem accuratamque tragici intelligentiam."* The first edition contains the pure Greek text, with various readings beneath: at the end of the plays, in each volume, are long and learned commentaries, or notes, by Schütz. At the end of the third volume (of the copy which I examined) are two *Appendices;* the one containing the metrical emendations of Hermannus upon the first four tragedies (from his book upon the metres of the Greek and Latin poets, published at Leipsic, 8vo. 1796) and the other, the various readings from the Glasgow edition of 1795, commonly called Porson's edition; although it was published without this editor's knowledge or permission. These

* In a very different strain from the foregoing criticism is that with which the reader is here presented. "This edition, which has never been completed, is principally remarkable for the verbose commentaries with which it is loaded. M. Schütz had the collations of three MSS. containing the first plays, and one comprising all. He professes to have collated with diligence the early editions of Æschylus, an assertion which is quite untrue: since he omits at least a third of the various readings which do occur, and notes down several which do not occur. In the three first plays he follows with implicit deference the editions given by Brunck; and in the few instances where he departs from them, he is generally wrong. His notes are occasionally instructive, but for the most part tedious and puerile beyond measure. He manifests throughout a total ignorance of the dialect and metres of the Greek scenic writers, and a very superficial knowledge of the Greek language in general. In imitation of his prototype Brunck, he pillages, without any acknowledgment, the works of preceding critics; and in his notes on the *Supplices* he filches in the most audacious manner the corrections of Porson from the Glasgow edition of 1795. *Mus. Criticum;* vol. i. p. 109-110.

appendices are not attached to *every copy* of Schütz's first edition; because they appear to have been subsequently printed. The second volume of the first edition was reprinted at Halle, in 1801; to the first there are sometimes two title-pages; one of the date of 1799, as well as one of 1782.

The second edition of Schütz, published in two volumes, contains a Latin version, without the commentaries or notes; but it has the various readings of Porson's edition. The third impression of 1809, which professes to be enlarged and corrected, has various readings at the foot of the text—and the copious commentary of Schütz at the end of each volume. The copies on fine paper are far from being beautiful books.

PORSONI. Glasg. 1795. Fol. Gr.

Concerning this edition, I extract the following anecdote from the *Pursuits of Literature;* pt. ii. p. 42. "Mr. Porson, the Greek Professor, at Cambridge, lent his MS. corrections and conjectures on the text of Æchylus, to a friend in Scotland; for he once had an intention of publishing that tragedian. His corrected text fell into the hands of the Scotch printer, Foulis; and without the Professor's leave or even knowledge, he published a magnificent edition of Æschylus from it, without notes." "Of this splendid work, printed with the same types as the famous Glasgow Homer, it is said that only fifty-two copies were printed; and of the LARGE PAPER only eleven. Mr. Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor, made designs in outline, for the text of Æschylus; which exhibit the happiest union of classical taste and professional knowledge. They are replete with the expression of antiquity. These designs were made for, and dedicated to, the late Dowager Countess Spencer, mother to the present Earl; and the copy of this edition, on large paper, in the library at Althorp —which contains these drawings—is beyond doubt one of the most splendid and interesting books in Europe. See the

Bibliogr. Decameron, vol. ii. p. 511: and *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 123.

EJUSDEM. Glasg. 1806. 12mo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was in fact *printed* as early as the year 1794, but was not published till the year above specified: and, in the interim, Foulis published the folio just described. "The fact was; that Professor Porson furnished Foulis with a corrected copy of Pauw's edition, upon which *this* was printed. The illustrious critic never openly acknowledged this edition, but there were too many marks of the master's hand for it to be mistaken. It is not to be supposed however that the text of this edition is that which the Professor would have given to the Public, had he openly undertaken to edit Æschylus." *Mus. Crit.* p. 110. It is obtainable on easy terms.

BOTHII. Lipsiæ. 1805. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition has been ably reviewed in the Appendix to the *Monthly Review* (May, 1807) and the capriciousness, precipitancy, and air of critical foppery which pervade the whole work, have been admirably exposed by the Reviewer; who concludes thus: "Before we part with this editor, however, let us pay him one sincere and merited commendation. If he be more precipitate and confident than Pauw, he is at least free from his petulance and acrimony. He is always good humoured."

BUTLERI. Cantab. 1809. 4to. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

———. ——— 1809. 8vo. 8 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"We have, in the present edition, the entire of Stanley's folio, together with the whole of his *Curæ Secundæ* from the autographs in the University library. Dr. Butler has given, moreover, the collations of different MSS. which had been

procured by Drs. Needham and Askew, of which the latter published a specimen at Leipsic in 1746, and some varieties of which he had communicated to Burton. Besides these *subsidia*, Dr. Butler has been enabled to give the collations of two MSS. at Venice, one of which was no doubt used by Aldus. He has farther given what appeared to be useful in the notes of all the editors and commentators subsequent to Stanley; interspersing his own works." *Museum Criticum:* p. 112. Upon the whole, this edition may be considered the MOST POPULAR, in this country, of the works of Æschylus. A copy of the quarto impression is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* of the octavo, 6*l.* 6*s.* It is now becoming a scarce book.

BLOMFIELDII. Cantab. 1810. 8vo. Gr.

The editions of the several plays of Æschylus, put forth by Dr. Blomfield, the present Bishop of Chester, are inserted in this list of the complete editions of the Dramatist, under the impression that the *two* remaining plays will be one day executed by the same learned hand. The plays already published are these: *Prometheus Vinctus, Persæ, Septem contra Thebas, Agamemnon,* et *Choephori.* The texts of these plays exhibit the purest readings of the author; and of the Agamemnon, in particular, it may be almost said that its text is rendered intelligible for the first time. These plays are accompanied by Notes, explanatory of the alterations, a Glossary of the remarkable words and expressions, and an Index to the Glossary. The typographical execution by the University press is exceedingly beautiful.

WELLAUERI. Lipsiæ. 1823. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

A brief preface informs us of the editor's design in this publication. He examines no new MSS. but contents himself with a careful collation and adoption of the readings of the older editions—of Aldus, Robortellus, Turnebus, and Vic-

torius: ("quarum summa est auctoritas et præstantia") which he tells us have been examined by Schütz with "incredible negligence."* He treats lightly the labours of Pauw, Heath, Arnald, Both, Burges, and Lafontaine: and is even disposed to censure severely the edition of Schütz. What is rather extraordinary, he does not appear to notice the learned labours of our countrymen, Porson, Butler, and Blomfield. It is a neatly printed edition, with notes beneath the text; and an Index at the end of the second volume. There are copies on vellum and on writing paper. I cannot conclude the article of Æschylus, without a notice of the late Dr. BURNEY's *Tentamen de Metris in Choricis Cantibus adhibitis.* 1811. 8vo.—a work, replete with profound learning and felicitous conjecture. It is now very scarce.

ÆSOPUS. B. C. 570.

RINUTII. Mediol. Sine anno. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: with the Latin version of Rinutius. This edition has no date, but is supposed to have been printed about 1480, and is probably the *second* book ever printed with the Greek type. The type resembles that of the Florence Homer, of 1488, and of the "*Lascaris Grammatica*" of 1476. Consult Maitt. t. i. 764; Panzer, t. ii. 96. and *Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Cura Harles,* vol. i. p. 639. In the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. i. p. 221-226: there is a minute and particular description of the arrangement of the contents of this very rare volume: from which it may be gathered that it contains, 1st, *The Life of Æsop by Planudes,* in Greek; which terminates on the reverse of fol. 31: 2ndly, *The Fables of Æsop,* in Greek; which comprehend 36 leaves: 3rdly, *A Life of Æsop by Rinutius,*

* At p. vii. he says "Codicum quoque lectiones multo locupletiores et numerosiores exhibui quam reliqui editores omnes, ita ut, quæ ad critica textus emendandi adjumenta pertinent, omnia hic collecta reperiantur."

in Latin: 8 leaves: 4thly, *A Latin translation of the Fables of Æsop*, by the same—extending from sign. e to the reverse of h iii, in eights: and 5thly, and lastly, some *Select Fables of Æsop*, in *Gr. et Lat.* beginning on signature a, and occupying signatures b, c, d, and e, in eights—with the exception of e, which has only six leaves.

It is allowed on all sides that this work is of the first rarity. See *Bibl. Askev.* no. 666. *Bibl. Mason.* p. 11. no. 244; and *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 12,378. See, too, the *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 16; which copy (described from the Cat. de la Valliere, no. 3823) was given to the Bodleian library. It wanted the dedication and the Latin version of Rinutius. See *Notit. Edit. Sæc.* xv. in *Bibl. Bodleiana*, Oxon. 1795, p. 13. A beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection; but a yet more beautiful one is in that of the Duke of Devonshire. Consult Mr. Payne's Cat. for 1824, no. 2164-2167, for copies of several early editions.

Bertochus. Reggio. 1497. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This is an exact reimpression of the *Select Fables* only of Æsop, from the text of the preceding edition. The type is however of a larger and different character. The signatures run from *a* to *e* in eights: the imprint is on the recto of e vj. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 226.

Bracii, &c. Venet. 1498. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Subjoined to a Greek edition of the *Epistles of Phalaris:* see B. S. vol. i. 227, vol. ii. 229. The Greek Life of Æsop extends from a ii. (preceded by an address of Gabriel Bracius) to Γ v in eights: the Fables begin on the recto of Γ vj—extending to ζviij in eights. The date of the work is gathered from that which is subjoined to the colophon of the Epistles of Phalaris. *Ibid.* Consult also Panzer, vol. iii. p. 2401, and Maittaire, vol. i. p. 747.

ALDUS. Venet. 1505. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition may be considered among the rarer and more beautiful productions of the Aldine Press: yet are its contents very strangely arranged and intermixed. M. Renouard has properly observed that a very extended description would elongate his own article, already sufficiently copious. but it may be briefly noticed that a copy, to be perfect, should have the Fables in Latin—with the reimpression of Gabrias, having the Greek and Latin intermixed—that the volume has, in the whole, 150 leaves—of which the Greek text has printed numerals, beginning from p. 17 to p. 142, but containing some leaves of Latin text without numerals, and others incorrectly numbered. However, there is an exact register by which this volume may be collated. The Aldine Anchor is upon the first and last pages. Whether there be copies of this desirable volume upon LARGE PAPER, I have no means of ascertaining. I never saw nor heard of one.

Consult *Fabric. Bibl. Græc. cura Harles*; vol. i. 644; *De Bure*, no. 3572; and Maittaire, vol. ii. p. 174. The full title, with the multifarious contents of the volume, may be seen in Renouard.

FROBEN. Basil. 1518-21-23-24-26. 8vo.

These editions of Froben, which are worth from five to eight shillings, have followed the Aldine edition; which, in turn, is built upon that of Accursius. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. p. 210.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1546. 4to. Gr.

This rare and beautiful edition of R. Stephen was preceded by four Latin ones, printed in 8vo. 1527-29-37-45. The edition of 1529 is called in the *Bibl. Sarraziana* (part iii. p. 39), "editio omnino accurata et rara." There is no edi-

tion which eclipses the value of the Greek one of 1546, which is a specimen of the wonderful talents of R. Stephen, who in the same year published sixteen works, partly Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French: "Quicquid agit," says Maittaire, "valdè agit: nil perfunctoriè aut oscitanter." *Vit. Steph.* 49. De Bure has omitted to notice this edition; but Clement, vol. i. p. 70, calls it very justly "Edition fort rare."

TORNÆSIUS. Lugd. 1551. 16mo. Gr. et Lat.

An elegant little edition; of which copies, in a fine state of preservation, are justly coveted by the curious. It contains also the *Batrachomyomachia* and *Galeomyomachia;* and was reprinted in 1570 and 1582, with the addition of the Fables of *Avienus*—with wood-cuts. Fine copies of the impressions of these editions are always estimable. *See Bibl. Crofts*, no. 2885. Brunet tells us that one, of this sort, bound in yellow morocco, brought about 11 francs at the sale of Meon's library.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 1567. 12mo. Gr.

This is a rare and beautiful edition (more beautiful than learned), of which Freytag treats copiously in his *Adpar. Litter.* t. i. p. 64. It is formed after one of Froben's editions, and besides the Fables of Æsop, contains those of Gabrias, the Batrachomyomachia of Homer, and the Hero et Leander of Musæus, &c. &c. Plantin had previously published an edition of Æsop, 8vo. 1560. Gr. et Lat. The impressions by Plantin of 1572 and 1574, contain the fables of Avienus.

NEVELETI. Francof. 1610, 1660. 8vo.

After the "Collectio *Aldina*" and "*Stephaniana*," comes that of the "*Neveletana;*" composed by Isaac Nicolas Nevelet. Besides the former 144 Fables of Æsop, he has added about 136 from certain MSS. in the Heidelberg library, which

he translated into Latin, and illustrated with notes. In these additional Fables, mention is made of monarchs and other men who lived a long while *after* Æsop. The following is the title of the edition: "*Mythologia Æsopica*, in qua Æsopi Fabulæ Græco-Latinè 297, quarum 136 primum prodeunt. Accedunt Gabriæ Fabulæ etiam auctiores: anonymi veteris Fabulæ, Latino Carmine redditæ LX. ex obsoletis Editionibus et Codice MS. luci redditæ. Hæc omnia ex Bibl. Palatina. Adjiciuntur insuper Phædri (XL.), Avieni (XLII.), Abstemii (CXCIX.) Fabulæ. Cura et Studio *Isaaci Nicolai Neveleti*, cum Notis ejusdem in eadem, Francof. 1610, 8vo. et 1660, 8vo." See Harles, t. i. 212.

The additional matter contained in this edition has done little credit to the discrimination or judgment of Nevelet; although the book is rather curious and rare, owing to the number of spirited little wood cuts which it contains,* and to the avidity with which they are sought after by collectors.

ALSOPI.† Oxon. 1698. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Fabularum Æsopicarum *Delectus*. "In this edition," says Fabricius, "there are 158 Greek Fables (the ἐπίμυθιοι being

* In the year 1632, MEZIRIAC published a life of Æsop, written in French—a very curious and uncommon production! it contains only forty pages, and was printed in a small duodecimo size at Bourg en Bresse. Bayle, who was favoured with the loan of a copy, has given some interesting extracts from it. See *Dict. Hist.* &c. art. ESOPE.

† ANTHONY ALSOP, who, as an editor of ancient Classics, has no other work to boast of but the present, took his B. D. degree at Christ Church, Oxford, in the year 1706—about eight years after the publication of his Æsop, and ten after his degree of M. A. He appears to have been a very respectable member of the University, and to have had several pupils of eminence under his care. He afterwards became a chaplain of the Bishop of Winchester, and was made a prebendary of the cathedral. This, united to a rectory in Berks, placed him in very easy circumstances, and gave him every opportunity of enjoying that digni-

abolished) after the beautiful edition of R. Stephen, and that of Nevelet, collated with a MS. of Isaac Vossius, and two old works in the Bodleian Library: ten Hebrew and Arabic fables, interpreted by Jesopitus and Erpenius, are also added, with the metrical version of the author and others." Fabr. *Bibl. Gr.* l. ii. c. 9; and Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 212. This work is said by J. Warton (Essay on Pope, vol. ii. 393) to be not sufficiently known, and now out of print. Copies of it, on large paper, are valued highly.

HUDSONI. Oxon. 1718. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of the merits of this work,* the following is the opinion of GOTTL. STOLL: "This is the best edition of Æsop with which I am acquainted. The editor has not only given us a Life of Æsop, but has also illustrated it with so many testimonies from the ancients, that, to an ordinary mind, every doubt must vanish respecting the existence of such a person as Æsop." Stollii *Introd. in Hist. Litt.* p. 833. Harles however observes, that this neat edition is deformed by typographical errors.

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fied literary retirement, from which no solicitations of his friends could ever seduce him. There is a quarto volume of his odes extant: four of his English poems are in Dodsley's Collection, one in Pearch's, several in the early volumes of the *Gent. Mag.* (especially in 1735, p. 384, where there is a facetious Latin and English ode to the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN, Bart. which declares his love of tobacco and of true poetical indolence,) and some in "The Student." Alsop died in the year 1726, from falling, it is said, into a ditch which was near to his garden door. He appears to have been a very cheerful companion, "not rigidly bound by the trammels of his profession."—In his preface to his edition of Æsop, he entered the lists with Dr. Bentley; and received the appellation from him of *Tory* ALSOP. See the dispute in Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 547-640; 1780, p. 65. 221.——Consult Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 578.

* Published under the feigned name of MARIANUS. See Bruggemann's *View of the English Editions of the ancient Classics.* Stettin. 8vo. 1797. p. 49.

HAUPTMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1741. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

From Hudson's edition, but less accurate. It contains 361 Fables, and a Life of Æsop in Latin, with certain annotations and various readings. The copper plate, of Æsop addressing the beasts, is rather brilliantly executed; and the edition is on the whole handsome and commodious.

HEUSINGERI. Lipsiæ. 1741 et 1756. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This excellent edition, by Jo. Michael Heusinger, contains the Latin interpretation of Camerarius, the editor's own notes, and those of Hudson, with an "Index omnium verborum." The edition of 1756 is the same as that of 1741: the title-page only is changed.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1770 et 1775. 8vo.

With the preface of Klotzius, and Camerarius's interpretation omitted. These editions are founded on Hudson's, but, from the inspection of ancient books, they are much more correct and valuable. "Cod. Gothano, et interdum Augustano, atque, sed *parcius*, conjecturis usus est ad textus emendationem Heusingerus, solis Planudeis contentus, omissa fabularam adpendice Neveletina, *satis mendosa*, et a diversis auctoribus profecta." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. p. 213.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1781. 8vo. Gr.

In this edition, the learned Ernesti has published only the legitimate Fables of Æsop: the various previous editions are collated, with their "variæ lectiones," and the phraseology and subject matter are both learnedly and successfully explained. The typographical errors of Nevelett, so frequently propagated in subsequent editions, are, by the assistance of Heusinger's emendations, studiously and carefully corrected.

Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* lib. ii. c. 9. It contains some notes of Ernesti, and a useful index.

Bodoni. Parmæ. 1800. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is chiefly distinguished, like most of the works from the royal press of Parma, for the beauty of its typographical execution.

F. De Furia. Florent. 1809. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Reprinted at *Leipsic*, in a very handsome and more copious manner, in the following year. This beautiful and elaborate edition presents us with the Fables of Æsop before they had been corrupted (as is supposed) by their first editor, Planudes. The text is taken from a celebrated and very ancient MS. preserved at Florence, in the library of the Cassini monks; written in a different style, and greatly departing, from the received text. The learned Montfaucon discovered this MS. above a century ago, and intended to publish it—but was prevented by weighty occupations. A fac-simile of it is given in the preface. This appears to be, upon the whole, the very best edition of Æsop extant. It contains prolegomena, or preliminary matter, besides a full and learned preface, by the editor, 1. The *Notitia Literaria* of Fabricius, (from his Bibl. Græca) relating to the author; 2. *Bentley's Dissertation* on the same; 3. *Tyrwhitt's Dissertation on Babrius*; and 4. Huschkius's *Dissertation on the Fables of Archilochus*—in the whole, a perfect mine of Æsopian research. The notes and indexes, occupying 164 pages of the Leipsic edition, render this performance in every respect complete. An elaborate and interesting notice of this edition, appears in the *Museum Criticum*, &c. p. 408.

ALCÆUS.*

A brief mention should be made of ALCÆUS: whose golden lyre has been the admiration of the best critics, from the days of Quintilian downwards. The purest impression of his text will be found in the *Museum Criticum;* p. 421-444: edited, as it should seem from the subjoined initials, (C. J. B.) by the present Bishop of Chester; Morhof, and particularly Fabricius, must be consulted for further particulars. Of the works of this great lyrical poet, nothing but a few fragments remain; which were first collected and published by Nicander in 1550, 8vo. Gr. et Lat., under the title of *Gnomologiæ sive Anthologiæ Pindaricæ.* They were afterwards edited by *H. Stephen,* and printed by Plantin in 1567, 12mo. Gr. et Lat.: and usually appear with Anacreon, Sappho, and other specimens of Greek lyrical poetry. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 87, note. STANGIUS has published the text of Alcæus, at Halle, 1810, 8vo. Gr. et Lat. which seems to be a careful edition, with many critical helps. It is however put forth in a most repulsive form, both as to paper and type.

ALCIPHRON. A. D. 400.*

BERGLERI. Lipsiæ. 1715. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; and in the time of Harwood considered to be a book of "rare occurrence." The epistles of Alciphron, the Rhetorician, contain many curious anecdotes relative to the manners and customs of the Greeks, and if not written by the authors whose names are affixed, are certainly compiled from ancient and authentic materials. The notes of Bergler are learned and explanatory." Harwood; p. 106. But

* * These authors first appear in the present edition.

consult the *Act. Erudit. Lips.* a. 1718. p. 218; *Mémoires de Trevoux*, a. 1715-16; and *Biblioth. Anc. et Mod.* vol. iii. p. 378—as referred to in *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. i. p. 688. *Edit. Harles.* For the chronology of Alciphron, consult the *Collect. Epist. La Croz.* vol. ii. p. 85.

WAGNERI. Lipsiæ. 1798. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

In every respect the best edition: comprehending the whole of Bergler's commentary. New readings from MSS. are inserted, together with a new, close, and faithful version of the Greek text by the editor: It is the only edition worthy of the attention of the critical student. Consult Harles's *Suppl. ad Introd. L. G.* 1806. 8vo. p. 4.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. A. D. 380.

SABINI. Romæ. 1474. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The editor, Sabinus, complains of the paucity of MSS. in Italy, and begs his reader to excuse the various errors he may, in consequence, discover throughout the book. The impression is not a little erroneous and imperfect, yet, according to Valesius (edit. 1636-81,) it is highly esteemed an account of its rarity. The printers, Sachsel and Golsch, style themselves, in the naïveté of the old school, "*dignissimi impressores.*" Of thirty-one books composed by Marcellinus, only eighteen have reached our time. At Dr. Askew's sale a fine copy was purchased for His Majesty for 23*l.*; at the Crevenna sale (A. D. 1789) it was sold for 280 florins. See too *Bibl. Harleian.* t. i. 231, t. iii. 92; Clement, t. i. 268. (whose information is minute and valuable;) and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 158. A copy is in the Bodleian library, and another is in the Cracherode collection. Lord Spencer's copy appears to have 135 leaves: see a minute description of it in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 247. The finest copy which I remember to have seen, was in the posses-

sion of Messrs. De Bure, at Paris; and valued at 700 francs. It is now, I believe, in the collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. This first edition is of considerable rarity.

Castelli. Bonon. 1517. Folio.

Castellus has been severely stigmatized by Valesius (edit. 1636,) for having altered passages, and filled up chasms, just as he pleased. Castellus, on his part, tells the reader to blame the copier of the MSS. which he used, and not himself, for such errors as may appear. Maittaire (t. ii. 306) has noticed a folio edition of the same date, published at Genoa: but Clement says it is no other than the Bologna edition with a fresh title page: *une tricherie de libraire*"—as he sometimes observes. Panzer also doubts the Genoa edition.

Accursii. August. Vind. Fol. 1533.

"Five thousand errors corrected, and the last five books first discovered and added," says the editor Mariangelus Accursius. See Panzer, t. vi. 168. Bibl. Pinell. no. 7531. It is therefore an editio princeps as to these last five books.

Gelenii. Basil. 1533-1546. Fol.

" Frobenius l'a imprimée à Basle: elle l'emporte de beaucoup sur celle d'*Accurse*. Enfin *Frobenius* donna une cinquième édition du *Marcellin* en 1546, in-fol. suivant celle de Gelenius, et l'augmenta de la dernière page du livre trentième, et du dernier livre tout entier, qu'il avoit de l'édition *d'Accurse*." Clement, t. i. 271. Of this edition of 1546, I find no account in Maittaire or De Bure,* yet it is certainly in existence.

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* Robert Stephen published an 8vo. edition in 1544, which is called "rare" by Clement. Boxhorn also published a 12mo. edition, 1632, which is said by Harwood to be "very beautiful and very correct."

LINDENBROGII. Hamburg. 1609. 4to.

All the editions of A. Marcellinus, published between 1546 and 1609, were built upon Froben's edition of 1546, when Lindenbrogius, in the year 1609, came forward with his very excellent edition, which has been the basis of many following ones. Neither De Bure nor Harwood notice this edition; nor have I discovered a copy of it except in the Bibl. Hoblyniana, t. ii. 419. Consult Clement (as before,) to whom Harles (*Suppl. ad Brevior. Notit. Litt. Rom.* t. ii. 263) refers for an account of all the rare and curious editions of Marcellinus.* According to the Bipont editors, Lindenbrogius was about thirty years preparing this edition.

VALESII. Paris. 1636-81. Fol.

Henri de Valois (or Valesius) published the first edition, which was printed by Camuset; the second edition (printed by Dezaillier) was edited by *Adrian* de Valois; who, to his own notes, added the posthumous ones of his brother Henry and of Lindenbrogius. The Life of A. Marcellinus is written by Claudius Chiffletius. Of the latter edition, the notes (except those of Lindenbrogius, which are unaccountably placed at the end of the volume) are inserted at the bottom of the text —an advantage not possessed by the edition of 1636. "C'est la plus magnifique édition d'*Ammien* (says Clement,) que je connoisse. Elle est imprimée en gros caractères qui sont d'une parfaite beauté." See, too, De Bure, no. 4946. The copies on LARGE PAPER, of this last edition, are sought after by the curious. One of the finest copies of this kind, with which I am acquainted, adorns the shelves of the Althorp library.

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* Lindenbrogii Ammian. indici expurgatorio Madritensi insertus est, quod miratur Matth. Zimmermannus in Montibus Pietatis, p. 458. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 161.

GRONOVII. L. Bat. 1693. Fol. et 4to.

An admirable edition, highly spoken of by Ernesti and Harwood, and well known in the republic of literature. To the notes of Lindenbrogius and other editors (placed below the text) Gronovius has added some excellent annotations of his own. The vignettes are very neat.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1773. 8vo.

"One of the most valuable editions Ernesti hath published," says Harwood. In the third volume of Ernesti's *Fabr. B. L.* p. 162, the nature and advantages of this edition are stated with becoming confidence and humility. It contains a most copious glossary of the Latin of Ammianus (a very necessary help, says Ernesti,) a "Notitia Dignitatum," and an "Index Rerum," omitted in Gronovius's edition. In the preface are many learned digressions, which will highly please the "studiosi antiquitatis." Let him who is in possession of *this* excellent edition, regret not the want of means, or opportunity, of purchasing *preceding* editions: to the classical student, Ernesti has afforded an abundant supply of information and entertainment.*

[* Did Gibbon form his own notion (see the next page) of the style and merits of this historian from the following character given of him by Ernesti? "Sed habet Ammianus adhuc alia bona non contemnenda; quorum pars magna est in ipsa dictione, tumida illa quidem omnino et horrida interdum, dura denique haud raro et contorta, ut hominis Græci et militis et vitia ætatis sequuti: sed quæ tamen longe felicissimum et uberrimum ingenium poeticum et oratorium referat, hoc est, historico, qui proprie dicitur, dignissimum. Nec vero minus obviæ sunt veræ sermonis elegantiæ, quarum quasi splendore non modo nævi cæteri obscurentur, sed etiam uti liceat ad ingenium universæ elocutionis illustrandum et perspiciendum. p. ix.]

———. Bipont. 1786. 8vo. 2 vol.

An elegant and useful edition: the first volume contains, besides the eighteen books, the life of A. M. from Chifflet; a Notitia Litteraria from Fabricius; and a tolerably full account of the various editions of the historian.* The second volume contains an "Index Dignitatum" et "Memorabilium." It is creditably printed; although the notes not being under the text (a fault common to the Bipont editions,) much diminishes its utility.

WAGNERI. Lipsiæ. 1808. 8vo. 2 vol.

The edition was finished by ERFURDT. It is apparently a reprint of Gronovius's impression; and the most copious yet extant of the author. There are copies on thick VELLUM PAPER: worth about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

ANACREON. B. C. 474.

H. STEPHANUS. Lutet. 1554. 4to. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.† A beautiful and rare edition, according to Fabricius and Clement, and printed by Henry Ste-

* AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS was the last subject of Rome who composed a profane history in the Latin tongue. Vossius, *de Hist. Lat.* lib. ii. c. 10. His work ends with the defeat and death of Valens. "It is not without the most sincere regret," says GIBBON, "that I must now take leave of an accurate and faithful guide, who has composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary." *Decline and Fall*, 8vo. edit. vol. iv. 426, See preceding page. Consult also BAYLE'S *Dict. hist. et crit.* edit. 1730, t. iii. 312, art. "Marcellin."

† The learned world has been divided on the subject of the *antiquity* and *genuineness* of the poems ascribed to Anacreon. It seems the present editio princeps was compiled by H. Stephen from two MSS.; the one was given him by John Clement, a servant of Sir Thomas More, Chan-

phen when he was in his twenty-sixth year. Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 220. Of the Latin version, in Anacreontic metre, by Stephen and Putschius, it was once disputed whether the former was the author of *his* part of the version: but Mons. de la Monnoie (Bayle, Dict. t. i. 206, note L) has put this matter beyond all doubt in favour of Henry Stephen. The text of this edit. prin. has been followed by almost every subsequent editor, says Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 229. I will not pretend to give its present price. See a copy *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 8937; *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 3511.

MOREL et R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1556. 8vo.

Comprehending all the editio princeps, with some account of Anacreon, from Suidas, and an additional ode of Sappho, (φαινέλαί μοι, &c.). Maittaire, t. iii. 682.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 1624. 8vo. Gr.

A very scarce edition; unknown to Maittaire, De Bure, and Clement, and described only in the *Bibl. Askev.* No. 957.

BUTHILLERI RANCEI. Paris. 8vo. 1639-47. Gr. et Lat.

The editor of this work was afterwards the celebrated Abbé de la Trappe, who composed it in his thirteenth year, and dedicated it to his godfather, Cardinal Richelieu. See Baillet *Enfans célèbres*, p. 359; cited in Bayle's Dictionary, t. i. 206, note L: it is in Greek, with the Greek Scholia. A

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cellor of England; the other was procured in Italy, which after a long voyage, Stephen brought home with him from France. These MSS. added to the ode "Αἰγυσίν αἱ γυναῖκες," which Stephen found on the cover of an old book, formed the materials of his edition. See De Monnoie's letter in Bayle's *Dict. hist. et crit.* t. i. art. "Anacreon," note L. [Respecting the lyrical metres of Anacreon, consult the *Classical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 31: vol. iv. p. 196, 280.]

copy is in Bibl. Revickzk. *Suppl.* 15, 16. The edition of 1647 is a repetition of the first of 1639. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 230, and his *Fabric. B. G.* t. ii. 96.

Fabri. Salmurii. 1660-80-90. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Tanaquil Faber was the first editor who, in some very learned notes, attacked the antiquity of many of the odes of Anacreon: and Harles himself seems to coincide with those critics who have imagined the greater part of them to be the production of what are called the "Scriptores recentiores." This opinion is also espoused by Pauw and Fischer. Harles. *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 227. In the above editions, "poetam vero ipsum non tantum feliciter emendat et egregie explicat [Faber,] sed etiam multis aliis aliorum veterum scriptorum locis bene consulit lucemque adfert." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 96.

Barnesii. Cantab. 1705-21. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"Barnes* has explained many things in a very learned and useful manner; and in the second edition (where he frequently

* Joshua Barnes, professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, was born in 1654. He received the first part of his education at Christ's Hospital, and in 1671 was admitted a servitor in Emanuel College. He distinguished himself very early by his knowledge of Greek, and by some poems in Latin and English, written before he went to the University. In 1675, he published, at London, a piece called "Gerania," or a new Discovery of the little sort of People called Pygmies. In 1676, he published, in 8vo. his poetical Paraphrase on the History of Esther. In 1688, came out his Life of Edward III. in folio. His edition of Euripides appeared in 1694: his Homer, as hereafter noticed, in 1711. Mrs. Mason, of Hemmingford, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, a widow lady of between forty and fifty, with a jointure of 200*l.* per ann. who had for some time been a great admirer of him, came to Cambridge; she desired leave to settle 100*l.* per ann. on him after her death—which he politely refused, unless she would likewise condescend to make him

checks the audacity of Baxter in the notes and prolegomena) has displayed a correct knowledge of the laws of metre: he has also added some small poems." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 231. Fabricius thus observes: "Hunc poetam ingenio ac doctrina sua mire expolivit castigavitque Barnesius." *Bib. Græc.* t. i. 569. Barnes took his edition from a Vatican MS. and has enriched it with some notes of Sir John Cotton, Bart. and the celebrated Thomas Stanley The Cambridge editions are more correct than the London one of 1734, says Harwood.

BAXTERI.† Londini. 1710. 12mo. Gr. Lat.

Dr. Harwood, who passes silently over the merits of Barnes, calls this edition "an excellent one." According to Harles and Fischer, the editor (Baxter) has been guilty of unjustifiable alterations; and has so mutilated passages, that his

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happy *with her person,* which was not very engaging. The lady was too courteous to refuse any thing to Joshua, "for whom," she said, "the sun stood still;" and soon after married him. Barnes died in August 1712. His body was interred at Hemmingford, and his widow raised a monument to his memory.

Barnes was an enthusiastic Greek scholar; and his attachment to ancient literature, as well as success in editions of Greek authors, rank him among the most distinguished editors of this country. It was once observed to the great Bentley, that Barnes understood Greek, and spoke it, almost like his mother tongue.—"Yes," replied he, "I do believe that Barnes had as much Greek, and understood it about as well, as an *Athenian blacksmith.*" The anecdote is told in Cumberland's Memoirs of Himself, 4to. edit. p. 28.

† In Boswell's Life of Johnson (4to. edit. vol. ii. 467) mention is made of Baxter's edition having been collated by Boswell's father, with the MS. belonging to the university of Leyden, accompanied by a number of notes. In the year 1783 this copy was in the library at Auchinleck. Dr. Johnson advised Boswell to consult Lord Hailes about the reprinting of so "uncommon a book." I know not what was the result of this advice.

temerity must excite the indignation of every sober scholar and critic. Baxter first published an edition in 1695; but on Barnes (edit. 1705) correcting his errors, he brought out the present one.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 1725-40. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

These rare and splendid editions by Maittaire,* of eacles f which only 100 copies were struck off, are formed on H. ... phen's: sixty-one odes are translated into Latin verse: the

* MICHAEL MAITTAIRE was born in 1668. By the interest of Dr. South, he was made student of Christ Church College, and took his degree of M. A. 1696. He continued four years second master of Westminster school, and afterwards supported himself by his literary publications. He is known as an editor of various classical works, which he published in a small 12mo. size, for the convenience of a more general circulation. He never published a 12mo. edition after the year 1719; when he made a public declaration that all works subsequently printed under his name in a 12mo. form, would be falsely assigned to him. He intended to have added a catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Westminster Abbey, as a supplement to the MSS. of England and Ireland (A. D. 1697. vid. t. ii. p. 27) and had struck off 230 copies, but a fire consumed them all, except *one single copy*. His account of the *Arundel Marbles* (1732-3) and his "*Senilia*" (4to. 1742,) with the *Greek Dialects* and *Anacreon*, appear to be his principal performances, if we except his great work of the *Annales Typographici*, and his *Corpus Poetar. Latinorum*, fol. 1713. two vol. Maittaire appears to have been a very sound scholar, and careful editor; and, however confined his genius, or questionable his taste, his labours have been truly useful, and entitle him to the grateful remembrance of the classical student. He has the glory of being the first who established in this country, on a solid basis, the study of *Bibliography*; and his "Typographical Annals," although wearisome and confused, will be a lasting monument of his diligence and zeal, He died Aug. 1747, in the 79th year of his age. His valuable library was sold the same year, and occupied a sale of forty-four nights. The catalogue of Maittaire's books, which was finished by their owner and not the auctioneer, should be in the library of every curious scholar. From some speci-

other odes, fragments, and epigrams, are translated into prose, according to the best interpreters. Maittaire has added his own notes, and short remarks from Stephen, Longepierre, Dacier, Faber, De la Fosse, Desmarais, Barnes, and Baxter. There is an index of all the words of Anacreon, interspersed with many passages from ancient authors, which throw some light upon the text of the poet. This is followed by an account of the life, writings, style, dialect, and metres of Anacreon; with a collection of epigrams upon him, and a catalogue of the editions consulted by the editor, and of the authors quoted by him. The first edition does not contain the notes of Buthillerius, which are to be found in the subsequent edit. of 1740; of which Mr. Nichols informs us there were only *six* copies struck off on *fine writing paper*. Nor do either of these editions present us with the emendations of Dr. Bentley, on the 13th ode, which were printed at Rotterdam in 1712, in a translation of Anacreon into French verse, and may be found in the *Old Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 286. These beautiful and rather uncommon editions by Maittaire, have escaped Clement and De Bure.

Pauwii. Tr. Rhen. 1732. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Pauw, "who was not the most learned or judicious editor of Greek authors," says Harwood, has been severely chastised by Harles for this edition of Anacreon. "Multa acute vidit, sed immoderatum criticum in corrigendo poetâ in notis se gessit, et omnes fere odas junioribus iisque ineptis poetis adtribuit." *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 230. In the elegant London

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mens of his letter-writing to Lord Oxford, which Nichols, in his Life of Bowyer, has inserted at p. 551, note,† we shall not be able to draw a very favourable conclusion of the elegance of his *English* composition. He seems to have been always in search of compliments to his patron, and when he introduces them, they are most ungraciously expressed.

edition of 1742 (12mo.), there is a review of Pauw's edition, in twenty-two pages.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1751-57. 12mo. Gr. et. Lat.

Of these Glasgow editions (which are unnoticed by Harles in his *Introd. L. G.*) the *last* does credit to the university, both in regard to splendour and correctness, says Harwood. They are formed on the basis of Stephen's edition, and contain the fragments of Sappho and Alcæus.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1753-76-93. 8vo. Gr.

These excellent and valuable editions are superior to all that have preceded them. The very flattering manner in which Harles speaks of them in his *Introd. L. G.* (t. i. 231,) and in his edition of *Fabr. Bib. Græc.* (t. ii. 99,) must strongly recommend them to every student and collector. Although the first edition was published ten years before the Bibl. Instructive of De Bure, it is not mentioned in that popular work. The edition of 1793 is the preferable one; no Greek scholar, who is a lover of the poet in his original form, should be without it. It apparently exhausts the learning upon the author. Fine paper copies should be obtained.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1778-86. 12mo. Gr.

These are most beautiful and accurate editions; the *latter* was twice published in the same year, and has the text of the Roman edition of Spalletti, but with corrections: it was a favourite edition. Three copies only were struck off ON VELLUM, and a few *on ass's skin*; a vellum copy was in the Crevenna* library, no. 3510.) For a critical account of the first

* A copy is also in the possession of Mr. Quin, according to Harwood, who states, that *six* copies were struck off on vellum, whereas the Bibl. Crevenna states but *three*. A vellum copy was sold at Mr. Paris's sale (A. D. 1790, No. 179) for 4*l.* 2*s.*

edition consult the *Bibl. Critica*, Amst. 1779, pt. iv. p. 112; and of both editions, Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 232. Harl. *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 99.

SPALLETTI. Romæ. 1781-83. Fol. Gr.

These very splendid editions, in imperial folio, are dedicated to Don Gabriel, the then Infant of Spain, who patronised the Spanish edition of Sallust of 1772. They are printed from an ancient MS. of the tenth century. The type, comprehending *the first sixteen pages*, is a *fac-simile* of the Vatican MS.; the odes, about fifty-nine in number, are differently arranged from the common order; and those readings of the Vatican MS. which Barnes praised, appear from the present publication to be neither clear nor satisfactory. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 14, from which Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 232, has taken part of his description of the work.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1784. 8vo. Gr. 1785. 4to. Gr. 1791, 12mo. Gr. 1793. 4to. Gr. et Ital.

Printed by the celebrated Bodoni. "The *first* edition," says the Bibl. Parisiana (no. 178,) "is the chef-d'œuvre of Bodoni: he printed but sixty small, and *six large*, paper copies as presents for his friends; so that, even in Italy, it can only be obtained but at a very considerable price." There is a copy of the large paper in the library at Althorp, and another in the British Museum. It was the editor's intention to have embellished the work with suitable engravings, but the plates were stolen by some person whom he employed, and sold to an English traveller. See *Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature*, &c. vol. i. 84. In the library at Althorp, there is a copy of the edition of 1784, struck off in a quarto form, UPON VELLUM. The edition of 1785 and 1791 are printed in CAPITAL LETTERS, and more elegant and exquisitely finished productions cannot be conceived. "Editor (says Harles, speaking of the

edition of 1785) *Didymus* Taurinensis (THOMAS VALPERGA a Calusio) licet officio suo haud omnino defunctus, in fine e quibusdam editionibus adjecit emendationes suasque suspiciones, &c. Idem culpat eos qui ubique in Anacreonte dialectum *Ionicum* restituere velint." *Introd. Ling. Gr.* vol. i. 233. This edition is reviewed in *Ephemerid. Litt. Lipsiens.* A. D. 1786, plag. cxi. In Harles's, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 100, it is called "a very splendid edition, more beautiful than useful;" which opinion seems extracted from the Leipsic Review of 1786. The 12mo. edition is common in this country. There is a copy of it ON VELLUM in the Cracherode collection. The Greek type of the edition of 1793 is the same as that of 1784. See the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 125.

DEGENSII. Erlangæ. 1786. 12mo. Gr.

A very commodious little edition, with Latin notes, a select variety of readings, and a useful index. Brunck's edition of 1786 is the basis of the text, which is, however, judiciously corrected in a few places: the editor,* in præf. p. vii. gives a specimen of the variations.

BORNII. Lipsiæ. 1789. 8vo. Gr.

The editor has availed himself of the labours of his predecessors with success and considerable merit. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 100.

FORSTERI. Lond. 1802. 12mo. Gr.

This elegant work, the production of Bulmer's press, and ornamented with vignettes, exhibits the text of Anacreon with a few various readings at the end, chiefly from Pauw, Faber, and Baxter. In point of typographical splendour, it confers

* Degens had previously published a Gr. and Lat. edition in 1781; and he afterwards printed one in Gr. and German, 1787.

great credit on the printer: it is not professed to be a critical edition; but those who love the plain text of Anacreon, decorated with elegant engravings, will find pleasure in perusing this commodious edition. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

BOTHII. Lipsiæ. 1805. 12mo. Gr.

An elegant little book, printed in a similar manner to Brunck's edition, with a "*Notitia Metri Anacreontei*," and some critical annotations at the end. The verses of Anacreon appearing to this editor extremely corrupt ("neglecta et horrida,") he published the present concise and commodious edition. Bothe's preface is rather a flourishing one, and his annotations in general have perhaps more boldness than accuracy. The copies ON VELLUM PAPER have a beautiful effect.

M. A. ANTONINUS.* A. C. 180.

XYLANDRI. Tiguri. 1558. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is the first edition of the excellent

[* We may consign to a note the brief mention of a few authors, prior to the above in alphabetical arrangement. First, of

ANDRONICUS RHODIUS. B. C. 59.

The Ethics of this writer were published by *Heinsius* at *Leyden* in 1617, 8vo. Gr. et Lat: and at Cambridge in 1679, 8vo. of which editions the first (according to Harwood) is infinitely more correct than the second.

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS. B. C. 240.

The best edition of his History of Wonders, is that published by *Beckman* at *Leipsic* in 1791, 4to. Gr. et Lat. It contains the Latin version of G. Xylander, and the notes of the same, together with those of Meursius, Bentley, Schneider, and Nicolas. The work itself is a most singular performance; full of as many idle tales as Wanley's "Wonders of the Little World." The stories of Natural History are

Meditations* of the Emperor MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, which Xylander may be said to have literally snatched from oblivion. It is accompanied with short notes; and was reprinted at Leyden in 1626, 12mo. with a few additional ones, but not so correctly.

EJUSDEM. Basil. 1568. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Xylander, not being satisfied with his first attempt of editing this author, caused the present edition to be published; which is in every respect a more valuable one, and is nearly as rare as the former.

M. CASAUBONI. Lond. 1643. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Merick Casaubon received great advantage in the compilation of this edition, from a MS. belonging to his father Isaac, illustrated by his emendations: this, he declares, at p. 26, was "of more use to him than all the preceding editions." The version is Xylander's, corrected by M. Casaubon. At the end

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many of them laughable from their absurdity; and especially from the gravity of the annotations by which they are supported. Good indexes close this singular volume.

ANTONINUS LIBERALIS. B. C.

Of the Book of *Metamorphoses* by this writer, the edition by *Verheyk* published at *Leyden* in 1774, 8vo. Gr. et Lat. is a most excellent one; with learned notes, excursus, and an index. But that of *Teucher* published at *Leipsic* in 1791, 8vo. gr. is also excellent, though less valuable. It contains the notes of Xylander, Berkelius, Muncker, and Verheyk, with the omission of such as appear to be of minor importance. Some fables are added at the end, which appear to be in no edition of Æsop, together with Babrius, from Tyrwhitt's edition 1781. It is also a neatly printed volume.]

* Fabricius says, that "it is happy for us, in the destruction of so many valuable works of antiquity, that these *twelve books* of Meditations, which may be truly called GOLDEN ONES, have been preserved for our edification." Consult his *Bibl. Græc.* vol. iv. 22-3.

of each book, which is divided into sections, there are some short perspicuous notes. This edition seems to have escaped Harwood and the author of the Bibliographical Dictionary.

M. Casaubon had previously published an English translation of Antoninus; and the present Greek and Latin edition was afterwards elegantly printed at Oxford, in 12mo. 1680.

GATAKERI. Cantab. 1652. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Lond. 1697. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The Cambridge edition of Gataker is, in every respect, preferable to that of London; although this latter sells high when found on LARGE PAPER. Thomas Gataker may be called the most successful editor of Antoninus's Meditations; for he has enriched his edition with erudite discussions concerning the Stoic and Epicurean philosophy; and, as well as his own notes, which are acute and learned, he has brought forward some ingenious annotations of Salmasius, Bootius, and P. Junius.

Fortunate is the scholar who possesses the *last* edition of Gataker, which was magnificently published with the "Opera Critica Gatakeri," at Utrecht, in 1698, folio—and in which the notes of the editor are placed under the text; with the notes and indexes of Xylander and M. Casaubon at the end.

———. Oxon. 1704. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With Gataker's notes much abridged, and with some epistles, at the end, attributed to Antoninus. Harwood pronounces it to be "an excellent edition." The editor signs himself R. I.; but he is supposed, by Fabricius, to have been prevailed upon to undertake the work by Hudson.

STANHOPII. Lond. 1707. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is, in fact, an abridgment of Gataker's, with the life of Antoninus, judiciously executed by Dacier, and with

some select notes of the same critic, translated into Latin from the original French. It is a very useful as well as pleasing edition.

WOLLII. Lipsiæ. 1729. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was formed on the Oxford one of 1704, with some observations of Gataker and Dacier, a life of Antoninus, and an introduction to the Stoic philosophy, by J. F. Buddeus.

The FOULISES reprinted the Oxford edition at Glasgow, in 1744 and 1751, 8vo.

———. Lipsiæ. 1775. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Formed on Gataker's edition, with some short, but admirable critical notes of Morus, who was formerly professor of theology at Leipsic. Vide Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. 138.

[SCHULZII. Slesuici. 1802. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Perhaps the best critical edition, as far as it goes: as I am uncertain of the publication of the second volume. MSS. have been collated, a fresh Latin version added, and the notes of Gataker and of other Commentators, as well as his own, subjoined. The prolegomena throw a great deal of light upon the labours of previous editors.]

APOLLODORUS.* B. C. 143.

ÆGII. Romæ. 1555. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Although this edition seems to have

[* We may here briefly notice a few of the editions of APICIUS: as his work, of late years, has been the subject of more general attention. The first edition of his text was printed at *Milan* in 1498, 4to. of which book, and of the ensuing edition (about 1500) a full notice will be found

been carefully published from a collation of MSS. the editor has been censured by Barthius (in Stat. v. viii. p. 1585) and Heyne, for occasionally corrupting the text, from some ancient scholiast on Lycophron, Homer, Apollonius, and Diodorus: in some places, however, judicious readings are introduced. It is by no means a common book.

SYLVII. Antverp. 1565. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Unknown to Harwood and his republisher. It has an index, and the errors of the preceding edition are often successfully corrected. There is a short preface, by Sylvius, in which the editio princeps is rather severely attacked.

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 1599. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A very valuable edition. By the help of some MSS. chiefly

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in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 248-252. The intermediate editions, till that of *Bernholdus*, (published at *Uffenheim* in 1787, 8vo.) are scarcely worth noticing: although it may [illegible]s well to observe that of the edition of *Martin Lister*, the famous conchologist, (1705, 8vo.) only 120 copies were struck off, according to Ernesti; *Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. p. 467. The reprint of this edition at *Amsterdam* in 1709, 8vo. by *Janson ab Almeloven*, containing the various readings of Reinesius and *Vander Linden*, with an excellent edition, is called by Harwood "the best." The readings from an old Vatican MS. furnished by Ernesti, at the end of this edition, are reprinted by Bernholdus; as well as the various readings from the edition of *Gabriel Humelberg*, published at *Zurich*, in 1542, 4to:—which latter, up to the period of its publication, is considered to be the best edition—and was in fact the basis of Lister's. Bernholdus, in his unostentatious little volume, gives a descriptive catalogue of the editions which had succeeded his own: and which may be obtained for a few shillings.

*** I have verified the reference of Ernesti to the *Sylloges. Burman. Epist.* vol. iii. p. 566, respecting the first notice of this curious old Vatican MS. by Isaac Vossius to Nicolas Heinsius: where the former says he "should have been well pleased to have made a copy of it, had it been permitted." That agreeable task was reserved for a man equally competent to execute it—*Ernesti.*]

in *Bibl. Palat.*, Commelin has detected many errors of the first edition; but unfortunately he died before the work was completed, and the various readings and notes were added by his assistant BONUTIUS.* In the Leyden library there is a copy of this edition with some MS. notes of Joseph Scaliger.

FABRI. Salmur. 1661. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Tanaquil Faber generally shews himself to be a bold and adventurous critic, and some parts of this edition display the peculiar qualifications of the editor. The Latin version of Ægius, and a French one of *Passerat*, are often judiciously corrected. The notes principally relate to the correction of the Greek text. It is called an accurate edition by Harwood.

GALE, the editor of Herodotus, published the text of this author divided into chapters, with some short notes, in an edition of the "Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptor. antiq." at Paris, in 8vo. 1675—printed for some London bookseller: but Heyne observes that Gale never troubled himself about the *text*; "his *notes*," says he, "though confused and badly arranged, are learned and acute."

HEYNII. Gottingæ. 1782-1803. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 4 and 2 vols.

If Heyne had never published another edition of an ancient classical writer, the *present* would have entitled him to stand in the foremost rank of critics and scholars. The second is, in every respect, the most valuable as well as most beautiful edition. The venerable editor tells us in the preface, that he was induced to publish this enlarged edition from the additional knowledge he had acquired of his author, in preparing

* An edition appeared in 1669, 8vo. at Amst. professedly from Bonutius. It was only the above reprinted.

his editions of Virgil, Pindar, and Homer.* The arguments and notes are, in the second edition, subjoined to the Greek text—it has also an additional index of authors by whom the fragments of Apollodorus have been collected: and the *Mythological Annotations* (replete with the most curious information, and displaying uncommon powers of research and erudition) are enlarged, as well as the indexes.

A work so well known and universally admired, requires no elaborate description. The second edition has some elegant designs by Fiorillo, and the copies on fine paper do great credit to the Gottingen press. The common paper has but a very ordinary aspect.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. B. C. 230.

Francisci de Alopa. Florent. 1496. 4to. Græcè.

Editio Princeps: litteris capitalibus impressa, cum scholiis Græcis in margine. In fine litteris quadratis "ΕΝ ΦΛΟΡ ΤΙΑ ΕΤΕΙ ΧΙΛΙΟΣΤΩ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣΤΩ ΕΝΝΕΗΚΟΣΤΩ ΕΚΤΩ." This is one of those beautiful productions of the XVth century, which are printed in capital letters, and which collectors only prize when found in fine condition; as ordinary copies are of very common occurrence. Lord Spencer possesses a copy upon vellum (formerly that of Préfond) from the Macarthy collection. I believe other similar copies are in the Royal and Blenheim collections. The work comprehends signatures a to x in eights; the last signature having only 8 leaves. See the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 252.

This first edition has not been sufficiently collated; and the skill and fidelity of the editor in his readings of the MSS.

* The latter part of p. viii. and first part of p. ix. in his preface, are in a fine strain of thinking and writing: but the passage is rather too long for quotation.

have not been distinctly ascertained; yet, says Beck, "non me deprehendisse memini vestigia correctæ ingenii ope scripturæ." Beckii edit. 1797. Præf. p. xi.

ALDI *(In Ædib.)*. Venet. 1521. 8vo. Gr.

The Aldine edition of 1513, is entirely supposititious: the present being the impression which De Bure bought at Dr. Askew's sale for 16*s*. The editor Asulanus has accompanied this edition with a preface, in which he tells the reader that it is compiled from a number of good MSS. owing to the care and attention of Hercules Mantuanus. The Greek Scholia are printed at the end of the volume. See Clement, t. i. 419. Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 525. Renouard says, "the edition is beautiful and very rare." *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 156-7. According to the same authority, it contains 224 leaves, 2 blank leaves, and 2 with the imprint and anchor: the 104th leaf being blank. The title to the Scholia is on the 105th leaf. Beck (Præf. p. xii.) observes, that he cannot discover from what MSS. the work is compiled: it is supposed to be not more correct than the Florence edition of 1496.

———. Paris. 1541. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

This edition, which has the Scholia, is styled "*rarissima*" by Harwood, and marked at 1*l*. 1*s*. It is not noticed by De Bure, and Clement speaks of it but slightly; though Brunck, in the preface to *his* edit. (p. iv.) says it is more correct than either of the preceding editions.

BRUBACHIUS. Francof. 1546. 8vo. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This uncommon edition, says Harwood, was purchased by Dr. Hunter at Dr. Askew's sale, for 1*l*. 2*s*. Fabricius gives an account of a copy of this edition, formerly in his posses-

sion, which once belonged to the famous Philip Melanchthon, and which contained a very pious note in the hand writing of that great man. Consult the *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 525. Beck (Præf. p. xii.) speaks of a copy of this edition, "*e Bibl. Cizensi*," with a number of MS. remarks, both in the text and scholia, by Reinesius: the Index, which is valuable, was increased by much additional matter from the same Reinesius.

ROTMARI. Basil. 1572. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

For an account of this edition consult Clement, t. i. 419, and Harles's *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. 268-9. Harwood calls it "an uncommon book." It is formed on the Aldine and Frankfort editions. The metrical version of Rotmarus is dated 1570, but the edition itself is dated 1572. The Scholia are separately added.

H. STEPHANI Genev. 1574. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

"H. Stephanus," says Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 525), "emendatam nitidam et diligenti interpunctione accuratam editionem Apollonii dedit." This work will be found described in the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 45, and Clement, t. i. 419-20. Count Revickzky declares Fabricius to be in an error when he states that this edition came out among the "Poetæ Græci Principes" of H. Stephen, Paris. Fol. 1566. The Greek Scholia, similar to those of the editio princeps, are placed in the margin of this work.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1641. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

The editor was Hoelzlinus; whose notes and commentaries have been severely criticised by Harwood, Harles, and Ruhn-

kenius.* See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 553. Beck (Præf. p. xiii.), who does not pass any opinion on its critical merits or demerits, has given an extract from Hoelzlinus's dedication, in which there is so much boasting and blustering, that the reader would imagine Hoelzlinus alone was born to be the illustrator and editor of this beautiful poet. Notwithstanding the uniformly bad character which this edition has borne among critics, a copy of it was sold at Mr. Heathcote's sale (A. D. 1803) for 1*l.* 4*s.*—a sum which could only have been given out of compliment to beautiful printing and elegant binding.

SHAWII. Oxon. 1777. 4to. 2 vols. *Cum Schol.*

EJUSD. Ibid. 1779. 8vo. 2 vols. *Iisdem.*

The first edition, says Revickzky, is a beautiful one, but not very honourably mentioned by Brunck. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 269, 270, and *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* 1779, &c. t. i. pt. iii. 113, in which it is said that "the ignorance and stupidity of Hoelzlinus is exceeded by that of Shaw." The second edition, in octavo, contains a few animadversions of Ruhnkenius, Pierson, Arnauld, and Toup: see Beck's preface, xvii.; in which the following words, from the Italian editor of 1794, are quoted (t. i. præf. xx.): "Una tale replicata fatica del Shaw se non ha portato Apollonio a quel grado di perfezione, ch'era destinato in appresso, ha servato almeno per cominciar a diffondere il gusto e lo studio." In the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss for 1824, no. 2298, there appears to be the presentation copy, (to Lord North,

* Consult Brunck's preface to his edition of this Greek author (p. iv.), and *Bibl. Critica Amst.* 1779, &c. t. ii. pt. ii. p. 31; in which it is said, "nothing can be more jejune and imperfect than the Latin version and commentary of Hoelzlinus."

as Chancellor of the University) of the edition of 1777; bound in red morocco, with gilt leaves and borders of gold: valued at 4*l.* 4*s.*

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1780. 4to. et 8vo. Gr.

This edition is reviewed in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. ii. p. vi. 26-37, and the principal objection urged against it is, the altering of the text without the authority of MSS. but from conjecture alone. If Brunck had consulted MSS. he might have given better readings. In this respect, say the reviewers, he has been more superstitious than religious: the notes and emendations are, however, valuable, and superior to those of preceding editors; so that Brunck has certainly performed the part of a skilful interpreter of the text of his author. It is to be regretted that he did not subjoin the Scholia. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 553. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 270. Beckii Præfat. xviii. The conjectures of Brunck were called in question by Ruhnkenius in *II. Epist. Crit. adject. Homeri Hymno in Cerer.* L. Bat. 1782, p. 189-228: in which Apollonius Rhodius is every where illustrated, and amended by five new verses "*ex Etymolog. MSS. Biblioth. Paris.*" At Althorp there is a beautiful copy of the 4to. impression on writing paper: bound in red morocco.

FLANGINII. Romæ. 1794. 4to. Gr. et Ital. 2 vols.

We are indebted to Cardinal Flangini for this very beautiful and scarce edition; it is minutely described by Beck in the preface to *his* edition. It was the intention of Flangini to have illustrated this work with a great variety of gems and pictures from the antique; but finding them amount to a very considerable number, and attended with great expense in the engraving, he altered his design, and selected only such as were the most beautiful and rare. There are about ten plates to

each volume, which are minutely described by Beck: præf. xx. The Italian version of this edition is wonderfully accommodated to the Greek text, which is formed on the basis of Brunck's edition. To the first volume there is a correct map, describing the whole of the Argonautic voyage. To the preface of the second volume there are annexed extracts from some Vatican MSS. which the author received too late to subjoin to the text.

Beckii. Lipsiæ. 1797. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very excellent and complete edition. In the text and emendations, Brunck is chiefly followed, though he is frequently deserted when the authority of MSS. or a more rational conjecture, warrants it. In punctuation and grammatical construction, Beck has adhered to MSS. and not to the alterations of Brunck, which he conceives are oft-times incorrect; and of the inaccuracies of which he has adduced a plentiful number of instances at p. xxv-xxvi. of his preface. The Latin version is a free one, and such as Beck conceived most forcibly illustrated the sense and spirit of the original. The first volume concludes with a copious "Index Verborum" of 143 pages: the second volume contains the *Scholia* enlarged and corrected: with two sorts of commentaries; the one, in explanation of the sense and construction of the poet's text; the other, in illustration of the mythological learning of antiquity.

Brunckii. Lipsiæ. 1810. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

In all respects preferable to every preceding edition; as well in accuracy, as in abundance, of materials. The second volume, published in 1813, is filled with scholia (edited by Schæfer) from several MSS. and, for the first time, from a MS. in the royal library of France. Schæfer's preface is full of interest; and the acquisitions obtained from Heyne, for the

perfection of this edition, render the work deserving of all praise. The copies on fine writing paper exhibit the aspect of a handsome book.

APPIANUS. A. C. 143.

C. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Fol. 1551. Græcè.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS; from two MSS. in the library of the King of France. The name of CHARLES STEPHEN does not often occur in bibliography, and those who cherish scarce works will do well to treasure the productions of this elegant scholar and printer. According to Chevillier (p. 259,) C. Stephen published but two works in the Greek language—the present edition of Appian, and a 4to. Greek Testament in 1553. For his extraordinary merit, says Maittaire, (*Vit. Car. Steph.*) he was numbered with the King's printers; and this is the first of his publications which displays the honour of "*Typis Regiis.*" The following is Maittaire's eulogy on this excellent man: "In cujus editionibus tam varia et expolita spectatur eruditio, tam nitidus et emaculatus character, ut si typorum cernas elegantiam, nullos habuerit typographos

* Of the LATIN EDITIONS of Appian, bibliographers place some value on the following. SPIRA. Venet. Fol. 1472. See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 253. *Bibl. Creven.* No. 6134. *Pinell.* No. 7366.. which latter beautiful copy was purchased by Mr. Knight for 6*l.* 15*s.* Maittaire (t. i. 313) observes, that Labbe (*Lab. Nov. Biblioth.*) has mentioned an edition of this date, printed at *Rome*—which is unquestionably erroneous: see also Panzer, t. iii. 84. Upon looking into Beughem's *Incunab. Typog.* I find a Roman edition dated 1472; but this is evidently a restatement of Labbe's error. Consult Clement, t. i. 434, note 58.

The second edition by PICTOR and RATDOLT, Venet. fol. 1477, in two volumes, is likewise beautiful and rare. Perhaps the annals of the press during the fifteenth century do not notice more beautiful specimens of the art of printing. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 254. These two editions, with the third of 1492, were unknown to Fabricius.

superiores; si doctrinam et industriam, etiam doctissimos æquaverit; si breve (quod typographiæ impendit) temporis spatium, librorum editorum numero cesserit paucissimis: neutiquam certè a familiæ suæ laudibus degener fuerit." *Vit. Steph.* p. 172. The reader may also consult the *Bibliog. Decameron*; vol. ii. p. 91-4. There are few Greek volumes of more beautiful execution than this Editio Princeps of Appian by Charles Stephen.

H. STEPHANUS. Genev. 1592. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is Charles Stephen's edition with the Iberic and Annibalic Wars, accompanied by notes and corrections from H. Stephen himself. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HOESCHELII. Aug. Vind. 1599. 4to. Gr.

This edition contains the Illyrian War complete from a MS. at Augsburg: "I am astonished," says Clement (t. i. 435, note 61,) "how this precious relic could have been omitted in Tollius's edition, where there is nothing but a mere fragment of the Illyrian War, taken from the edition of C. and H. Stephens." This work, by Hoeschelius, is not of common occurrence.

TOLLII. Amst. 1670. 2 vol. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Notwithstanding the favourable opinion pronounced on this work by Harwood, it is evident, from the more enlarged experience of subsequent critics and editors, that this edition by Tollius is extremely defective and superficial. The reader is recommended to peruse the authorities cited by Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 128; the Preface of Schweighæuser; and the criticism of the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* 1779, &c. t. iii. pt. i. 87, 88; which is given in corroboration of Schweighæuser's opinion.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 1785. 3 vols. 8vo. Gr et Lat.

The very best edition of Appian. It is indeed an incomparable work; displaying great diligence, care, and erudition, on the part of the editor, and affording so large a collection of every thing relating to Appian—such as fragments, disquisitions, and various critical and philological information—that all former editions of this historian must be considered as comparatively trivial. The preface displays great information of the preceding editions; and the opinion of Professor Schweighæuser seems at once both learned and just. The text is corrected from a careful revision of various MSS. and ancient works, and accompanied by excellent notes, in which the reading and spirit of the original are admirably illustrated. The Indexes are also excellent of their kind. I refer the studious reader to Harles's *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 128, who summarily describes the contents of each volume: but especially to the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. iii. pt. i. 85 to 106, where this edition is elaborately reviewed and much extolled.

The "Bibliographical Dictionary" (Baynes, 1802,) vol. i. 86, may be advantageously consulted; as affording some interesting intelligence on the article of Schweighæuser's edition.

TEUCHERI. Lemgou. 1796-7. 2 vols. in 3 parts. 8vo. Gr.

This is a useful edition, containing select notes from various preceding editors, and many of the editor himself. The text is that of Schweighæuser's edition: but in some places other readings have been followed. The "Index Rerum" will be found particularly serviceable, and the annotations of Teucher well deserving of attention. The brief notes of Teucher should seem to be selected with particular care and judgment.

APULEIUS. A. C. 160.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is one of the rarest of the first editions of ancient classical authors, and it is also one of the most curious and valuable—for it is the only one in which the text of Apuleius is unmutilated by the *Inquisition*. It commences with a prefatory epistle of five leaves; then a leaf of table. The text follows. In the whole, 177 leaves: but fol. 160 is described by Brunet as blank. The reader may consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 255. Maittaire and subsequent bibliographers have been wrong in attributing the *editorship* of the work to Cardinal Bessarion: *that* having been undertaken by J. Andrea, Bishop of Aleria. See Panzer, t. ii. 410, and the other authorities in Harles's *Brev. Notit. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. 499, 500: but more particularly *the prefatory epistle* of Andrea, prefixed to the work itself, as extracted in the *Bibl. Smithiana*, pt. ii. p. lxxii. where the edition is expressly stated to have been undertaken by him. "Lucium igitur Apuleium Platonicum, in quo uno summæ eruditioni præcipuè linguæ copia et gratia conjuncta est, mediocri vigilantiâ, ut in exemplariorum penuriâ licuit, *redigi in unum corpus*, variis in locis membratim perquisitum, eumque impressoribus nostris *tradidi exarandum*." Consult also De Bure, No. 3583: who does not attach much value to the *subsequent* editions of Apuleius, printed in the 15th century.*

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* Maittaire, t. iv. 444; and Clement, t. i. 437, speak favourably of the Venetian edition of 1483: but Panzer, who does not praise it, seems to be more correct than either. See his Annal. Typog. t. iii. 202. 514, &c.

It was the opinion of BAYLE that the work of Apuleius (although in

The Roman edition of 1472 is merely supposititious. There is a copy of this first edition in the Bodleian library, and in the British Museum: but the Imperial library at Vienna boasts of the only known copy UPON VELLUM.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1510, 1512, 1522. 8vo.

The various opuscula contained in this publication (for there are the works of other authors* besides those of Apuleius) are specifically mentioned by Bandini; but it must be remarked that, although not noticed in the title-page, there will be found, at the end, a treatise called "Cosmographia, siue de Mundo, ad Faustinum." The first edition contains, in the whole, 254 leaves, with the register and device. The second impression is stated upon the authority of the *Bibl. Crevenn.* vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 121. The third edition has 274 leaves, with prefatory matter containing 6 leaves. Marianus Tuccius was

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some places unpardonably licentious) was intended as a satire upon the disorders and vices introduced into the world by magicians, monks, assassins, and robbers. "He that would give himself the trouble," says Bayle, "and who has sufficient abilities for the undertaking, might compose a very curious and instructive commentary on this romance. The hunters after the *philosopher's stone* pretend to discover in it the mysteries of the great work;" or the philosopher's stone. See Bayle's Dict. Apulée, note s, where Fleury and Barthius (*Advers.* l. li. c. 11) are cited.

* Harles, in the third volume of his *Supplement* to the *Brev. Not. L. R.* p. 158, very properly corrects an error of Bandini, in his account of an edition of the "*Asinus Aureus*," in 1510, by the Juntæ. From the colophon, as specified by Bandini himself, it is evident that the edition appeared in 1512. I doubt, however, whether the Juntæ published the *Asinus Aureus* separately from the *Opera Omnia*, the same year; or rather whether the *first* of these works of Apuleius be not the *whole* that they ever published. It is evident that Bandini never saw a copy of the edition. Harwood's account of Apuleius is too superficial to be noticed; being confined to *one page of dates*.

the editor of the first, and Bernardus Philomathes of the third edition. The preceding is from the *Bibliog. Decameron*; vol. ii. p. 257.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1521. 8vo.

There is nothing in this edition which entitles it to particular notice; although copies of it, in fine condition, are sought after by collectors of the Aldine classics. It contains Alcinous. Apuleius has 266 leaves, and Alcinous 27. Renouard, vol. i. 158-9.

H. PETREII. Basil. 1560-97-1604-20. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is a critical edition, containing the dedicatory epistle of Hopperus, and is by no means a common one. It was collated with ancient MSS. and, as well as possessing marginal notes, it presents us with the commentaries of Beroaldus (on the Metamorphoses, which were first published at Bologna in 1500) and the emendations of Stewechius and Godeschalcus.

COLVII. Lug. Bat. 1588. 8vo.

Colvius made use of an ancient MS. and collated other editions, in the compilation of the present; which exhibits for the first time the book "περὶ ἑρμηνείας," from the library of F. Nansius. It is not common. Harles possesses a copy of this edition which formerly belonged to Cortius, and in which that learned man had inserted many various readings from ancient MSS.

WOWERI. Hamburg. 12mo. 1606.

Although Wower took considerable pains in compiling this edition, and corrected and supplied many passages, he was sharply attacked by Caspar Scioppius in his "Symbola

Critica," first published at Augsburg in 1607, and afterwards at Leyden in 1644.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1614. 8vo.

———. Goudæ. 1650. 8vo.

These are valuable editions and sell high: especially the latter. They contain the excellent observations of Is. Casaubon, "In Apologiam*" (whose remarks on the *Editio princeps* of Apuleius are not perhaps generally known,) the various readings of J. Pyrrhus, and the annotations of Beroaldus and Gruter. The latter edition, which is now an exceedingly scarce volume, contains, in addition to the foregoing matter, the annotations of PRICÆUS "in Apologiam," and the edition usually goes by the name of the latter, and is worth about 1*l.* 8*s.*

ELMENHORSTII. Francof. 1621. 8vo.

This is called by Harwood, "a good edition." Harles tells us that he is in possession of a copy of it, which Cortius collated with six MSS.; and that Elmenhorst boasts of a number of notes written by himself, which, in fact, were taken from Lindenbrog's collation of some Florentine MSS. See *Brev. Not. Litt. Rom.* vol. i. 502.

SCRIVERII, Lug. Bat. 1624. 12mo.

A neat and correct edition.

Ex. Offic. PLANTIN. 1660. 12mo.

This seems to be a mere reimpression of a former edition, from the office of Plantin, after the middle of the preceding

* Isaac Casauboh's edition of the "APOLOGIA" was first published in 4to. 1594. Pricæus published a valuable edition of the same work, at Paris, in 1635. 4to. This latter has now become a very scarce book.

century; in which previous edition, Raphelengius, the son-in-law of Plantin, speaks highly in his preface of the complete manner in which it is given to the world. It certainly differs, in many respects, from preceding editions, and is well worthy of the student's critical attention. Raphelengius was a diligent and careful printer.

———. Altenburg. 1778. 12mo. 2 vols.

Harwood calls this "a neat and well-edited work." It contains, in fact, various readings from Colvius, Stewechius, Brentius, Puteanus, and Elmenhorst; and exhibits a tolerably careful collation of those MSS. which former editors appear to have consulted.*

———. Biponti. 1788. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is an accurate, and very useful edition. The editor seems to have been peculiarly attentive to the formation of his text, and displays an intimate acquaintance with the merits and demerits of prior editions.

OUDENDORPII et RUHNKENII. Leidæ. 1786-1823. 4to. 3 vols.

It was the intention of Oudendorp to have published the *entire works* of Apuleius, but he died just after finishing the *Metamorphoses*, of which the first vol. is composed. Ruhnkenius has favoured us with a preface to this volume, which ranks among the completest of the *Variorum quarto classics*. The entire works of Colvius, Wower, Godeschalcus, Stewe-

* The famous JEREMY MARKLAND began an edition of Apuleius, but printed only seven sheets. He abandoned the undertaking on Dr. Bentley's sending him rather a rude message that he had omitted a line which was extant in one of the MSS. These sheets were for some years in Mr. Bentham's possession, but all the search and inquiry of Bowyer could not procure him a copy of them.

chius, Elmenhorst, and others, are inserted in it, and the judicious observations of Casaubon and Pricæus have not been neglected. There are various readings from nine MSS. which occasionally differ from those selected by preceding critics. The second and third volumes, containing the *remaining works* of Apuleius—of which the third volume is entitled *Appendix Apuleiana*—were edited chiefly by *Boscha*, and published at Leyden in the same year, 1823. The third volume exhibits an extraordinary fund of learning upon the author: containing the commentaries of Beroaldus, Pricæus, I. Gruter, Scipio Gentilis: together with a dissertation by the editor on the life, writings, MSS. and editions of the author: followed by three copious indexes. Upon the whole, there is good reason to congratulate the classical world on the appearance of this masterly performance; which had been long and anxiously expected, and of which the execution has even surpassed all expectations. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

ARATUS. B. C. 270.*

ALDUS. Venet. 1499. Folio. 2 vols. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: among the *Astronomi Veteres*, of which these noble volumes are composed. Even as early as the time of Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* vol. iv. p. 99,) the text of Aratus (as well as of Proclus) was sometimes wanting to complete a copy of these valuable books: for a complete description of which I refer the reader to the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 7-10. A copy of this Aldine impression (says Harwood) was purchased by the British Musæum at Dr. Askew's sale for 9*l.* At the sale of the Roxburghe library, the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. purchased a copy for 18*l.* 18*s.*: which copy, at the sale of his own library in 1824, was sold for 10*l.*

* Inserted for the first time in the present edition.

Scheibel and Buhle (the former in his *Astronomische Bibliographie*, and the latter in his edition of *Aratus*—vide infra) furnish us with the most copious editions of this Author. The following only need be stated.

MICYLLI. Basil. 1535. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

The printer was *Hervagius*. It was reprinted in 1549 and 1570 at the same place. See Freytag. *Adpar. Litterar.* vol. i. p. 217.

VALDERUS. Basil. 1536. Quarto. Gr.

With PROCLUS, *de Sphærâ*. Lambecius (in his *Comment. de Bibl. Imp. Vienn.* vol. vii. p. 498,) tells us that Dan. Heinsius thought so highly of this edition, that he sent a copy of it to Joseph Scaliger "as a rare and precious new year's gift." This identical copy came into the hands of Fabricius; who says that the form of the book is not a folio but quarto—and that Valderus's preface, which Maittaire has reprinted, is not specified in the title-page of the book—as Scheibelius had erroneously observed in his *Astronomical Bibliography*; vol. i. p. 123. See the *Bibl. Græc. Curâ Harles*; vol. iv. p. 100: and Maittaire's *Annal. Typogr.* vol. ii. p. 848.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1540. 8vo. Gr.

This is called "a very correct edition" by Harwood. I find no notice of such Parisian edition by Fabricius, but of another at the same place and with the same date, of which Tiletanus should seem to have been the printer: and that it was also reprinted at Basle the same year.

G. MORELL. Paris. 1559. 4to. Gr.

Harles (*Fabric. B. G.* vol. iv. p. 101) refers us to Maittaire (vol. iii. p. 713) for the specific title-pages of THREE editions of Morell of this same date; from which it seems,

that two are in the Greek—one with, the other without, scholia: and the third, in the Latin—exclusively. We also learn from the prolegomena of Buhle (the most able of the editors of Aratus) vol. i. p. xx, that the Greek text of Morell's edition frequently departs from that of the Aldine of 1499. Harwood calls this a "magnificent edition:" telling us that a fine copy of it was purchased by Lord Lisburne at Dr. Askew's sale for 1*l.* 17*s.* I observe a copy, with the scholia, marked at 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

SANCTANDRUS. Heidelb. 1589. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The version, of which Sanctandrus is considered to be the author, is altogether new: but of the editor of the impression, Fabricius professes his ignorance: according to Munker, in the preface to his edition of Hyginus, this impression should seem to follow that of Morell, with a retention even of its typographical errors: but in the text of Aratus (for the impression also contains Proclus) it is manifest that a critical hand was exercised. This book is classed by Fabricius among the rarer impressions of the author.

GROTII. Lug. Bat. 1600. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The printer was *Raphelengius*, the son-in-law of Plantin: but the text contains only the *Syntagmata*. This is among the more prominent of the earlier critical editions, in consequence of the assistance derived from a MS. in the possession of Grotius, who edited this work, under the auspices of Joseph Scaliger, when he was only sixteen years of age. Consult Goetzii, *Memor. Bibl. Dresd.* pt. iii. p. 543: as referred to by Fabricius. Harwood calls it "a very scarce and most beautiful book." There are very neat copper-plates of the signs of the zodiac.

FELLI. Oxon. 1672. 8vo. Gr.

From the account given of this edition in the *Bibl. Græc.*

of Fabricius, edited by Harles, (vol. iv. p. 104) it should seem to be a critical one: especially from the assistance derived from two Greek MSS. in the Bodleian library, consulted by Fell. It has been long considered an excellent performance. A copy in fine condition is worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

An edition, published at Florence in 1765, 8vo. in Gr. Lat. and Ital. under the care of Salvini and Bandini, seems to be held in little estimation.

BUHLII. Lipsiæ. 1793-1801. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

By far the most complete, critical, and desirable impression of Aratus. A careful perusal of the prolegomena will shew with what learning and labour Buhle has accomplished his work. The prolegomena are both critical and bibliographical. Notes, various readings, or Scholia—every thing to throw light upon the author—seems to be exhibited in this impression. The notes in the second volume merit a very careful perusal.

MATTHIÆ. Francof. ad Mœn. 1816. 8vo. Gr.

Without preface or notes; with three folded plates at the end.

ARETÆUS. A. D. 90.*

GOUPYLI. Paris. 1554. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.† The printer was the famous Turnebus. Fabricius (probably from Wigan) is warm in commendation of this scarce and covetable volume: dwelling on the "purity of the paper, the amplitude of the margin, and the elegance of the types." The text occupies 195 pages; which are suc-

* Inserted for the first time in the present edition.

† A Latin version had previously appeared in 1552, 4to. and afterwards in 1554; vide supra.

ceeded by three leaves of corrections and various readings. The editor appears to have bestowed unusual pains in the publication of the text.

In the same year was published the Latin version of Aretæus, with that of Ruffius Ephesius de homine, each by Junius Paulus Crassus; of which I find a copy in red morocco marked at 7*s.* 6*d.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: no. 2332.

Henischii. Aug. Vind. 1603. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

An edition, to be noticed only to be avoided. Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* vol. iv. p. 710) is equally copious and pointed in his condemnation.

Wigani. Oxon. 1723. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

In all respects the most PERFECT as well as SPLENDID edition. Harles is enthusiastic in its commendation; from which it should seem to merit all the reputation it has acquired. According to Boerhave (in the preface to his edition) there were only 300 copies printed. See too the *Act. Erud. Lips.* Ann. 1728, p. 97-106: as referred to in the *Bibl. Græc. Fabricii*; vol. iv. p. 711-12. This is the first text of a Greek physician published at Oxford.

Boerhavii. Lug. Bat. 1731. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition; and in some respects preferable to the preceding; inasmuch as it contains the commentaries of Petitus—written in 1662, and first published by Maittaire in 1726. 4to.* There are also the observations of Jos. Scaliger and Trillerus. An excellent index is subjoined by Pellerin. Every thing also that is valuable in Wigan's edition, is incor-

* The commentaries of Petitus, in this edition, only extended to the first three books. In the edition of Boerhave, they first appeared on the *eight entire books* of Aretæus.

porated in Boerhave's. A good copy of this impression is worth *l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The edition of 1735 has only a new title-page.

ARISTÆNETUS. A. D. 358.*

PLANTIN. Antv. 1566. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Consult the preface of Albresch in his excellent edition of Aristænetus (vid. infra) respecting the value, or rather the little critical importance, of this edition. The text was taken from an indifferent MS. of Sambucus, now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

PAUWII. Traj. ad Rhen. 1737. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

With the Latin version and notes of Mercer, first published at Paris, and dedicated to Bongars in 1595, 8vo. This edition by De Pauw has been cut to pieces by D'Orville in his *Critica Vannus*, &c. Amst. 1737. 8vo. See Harles Fabr. B. G. vol. i. p. 698.

ALBRESCH. Zwollæ. 1749. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

With two books of *Lectiones Aristænetææ:* and some admirable notes by D'Orville, Valckenaer, and Tollius. Nor are those of the editor less admirable. Perhaps, even in spite of Boissonade's, this may be considered the *Editio Optima* of the author. Albresch published a small volume of supplemental notes and observations in 1752. A neat copy of both parts, bound in vellum, is marked at 10*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue of 1824.

BOISSONADII. Lutet. 1822. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The learned Boissonade has published this critical edition after a fresh collation of the Vienna MS. It also contains the notes of his predecessors. It is an elegantly executed volume.

* Inserted for the first time in the present edition.

ARISTIDES. A. C. 190.

JUNTA. Florent. 1517. Fol. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This first edition of the fifty-two Orations of Aristides is printed with a very elegant type, and copies of it, in fine condition, are justly sought after by the curious; although it does not rank among rare or expensive books. The editor was Euphrosynus Boninus, a Florentine physician. The impression contains the *Hypotheses* of some ancient writer upon the Panathenaicus, and the Leuctrian and Platonic orations, which Fabricius says "are not to be despised;" as well as an oration of Libanius, concerning the Antioch sedition. It has also the "Notitia Philostrati de Aristide." Consult Harles's *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* t. vi. 35; Idem, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 203; and Bandini's *Annal. Junt. Typog.* pt. ii. 119. Lord Spencer possesses the copy which once belonged to Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham.

CANTERI. Genev. 1604. 12mo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This small edition is usually called Canter's, and exhibits a correction of many errors in the preceding by the assistance of an ancient MS. and by the critical talents of J. Auratus; but it is deficient in many things requisite to make it complete. It has not the hypotheses upon the Platonic orations, to be found in the editio princeps; nor has it the marginal notes of Canter, nor his tract "on the method of annotating on Greek authors"—both of which are to be found in the *Latin* edition of Aristides published at Basil, in folio, 1566. These omissions are pointed out and regretted by Fabricius, in his *Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. p. 392-3. The Latin version is Canter's, taken from the Basil edition, in which it first appeared—and a most excellent version it is.

JEBBII. Oxon. 1722. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is, of all the editions of Aristides, "editio longe præstantissima." It exhibits the *Scholia*, and the notes of Canter, with a life of Aristides, written by the learned Massonius. Many MSS. were collated, and the editor enjoyed the advantage of having two copies of the editio princeps—the one with a collation of a MS. by Fred. Morell; the other, with some marginal notes by Is. Casaubon. In the notes and observations, incorporated into the second volume, Harles allows that "Jebb has explained many things learnedly and satisfactorily." Reiske, as usual, has shewn no mercy to the English editor; but it would be impossible to pass a judgment upon the correctness or incorrectness of his criticism, unless the whole of Reiske's inedited papers upon Aristides were consulted. See Harles's *Fabr. B. G.* t. vi. 37. A good copy of Jebb's magnificent edition of Aristides is worth 4*l.* 4*s.*: and copies on LARGE PAPER more than double. Of all the copies of the latter description, which I ever saw, none exceeds the splendid one, bound in 4 vols. in red morocco, at Althorp.

I may add that there was an excellent edition of the oration of *Aristides adversus Leptinem*," with "Libanius's speech for Socrates," and the fragments of "Aristoxenus on the Elements of Rythm," published by JAMES MORELL, at Venice, in 8vo. 1785,* with some inedited scholia and annotations. This speech of Aristides is not quite perfect.

ARISTOPHANES. B. C. 389.

I. *Opera Omnia.*

ALDUS. Venet. 1498. Fol. Græcè. *Cum Scholiis.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The editor was Marcus Musurus, who

* The Bibliographical Dictionary has specified this edition as if it contained the entire orations of Aristides. See vol. i. 105.

did not himself compose the very excellent Scholia* which accompany it, but copied them from the MSS. of the ancient commentators: his preface, in Greek, precedes the body of the work. Aldus could discover only nine comedies and part of the tenth, which induced him to publish the edition with the nine complete comedies only; and for this publication posterity is deeply indebted to his indefatigability and research—as he has literally rescued Aristophanes from dust and oblivion. See Clement, t. ii. 82; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 379; and *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 21. This first edition is neither very scarce nor very dear. Our principal public and private libraries contain a copy; but there are few so beautiful as those in the libraries of Earl Spencer and Mr. Heber. In the library of Peter House College, Cambridge, there is also a beautiful copy, which the learned Porson used frequently to consult and peruse.

JUNTA. Florent. 1515. 8vo. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

IDEM. Ibid. 1525. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

These editions are of some rarity and value: the edition of

* The pure Greek Scholia, which Aldus first published, were afterwards interpolated in the Florence edition of 1525, and continued to be so printed in the Basil edition of 1547, and the Geneva one of 1607 (see Gelenius's preface.) Bentley, in the introduction to his Dissertation upon Phalaris (ed. 1777, p. 15,) in answer to Boyle, thus observes: "The passage that is quoted out of the Scholiast on Aristophanes, is spurious. It is not extant in Aldus's original edition, set out by Musurus, but was foisted in by the overseer of the press at Florence, and copied out afterwards at Basil and Geneva. And to shew that it was not taken out of the same ancient MS. the same person has interpolated four passages more, but all out of printed books, Galen, Athenæus, and Eustathius."

[† Perhaps the best edition of the Scholia of Aristophanes is that of DINDORF, published at Leipsic in 1822, 8vo. Aldus's publication is there called "præstantissimus liber." Dindorf corrects a few errors.]

1515, which presents us with better readings than Aldus's, was published by Bernard Junta, and printed by his brother Philip, with the nine comedies only: but in the same year, and with the same types, the remaining two comedies of the Θεσμοφοριαζουσαι and Λυσιστρατη, were first given to the world in a separate volume; so that in purchasing the first edition of Junta it will be necessary to examine whether it contain the *eleven* comedies of Aristophanes. The quarto edition of 1525, edited by Francinus, with a very copious index, contains but *nine* comedies, and is highly extolled by Clement (t. ii. 83;) but according to Harles (*Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 381,) it presents little more than the editio princeps, with readings and Scholia not equal to those of Aldus's edition, either in point of antiquity or excellence. Dindorf, in his edition of the *Equites*, 1821, 8vo. Gr. tells us that the editor of the Junta edition, in this particular play, consulted a very valuable MS.

A very beautiful copy of the edition of 1515 (of which De Bure takes no notice) was sold at Dr. Askew's sale to the late Mr. Cracherode. The edition of 1525 was sold at the Pinelli sale.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 1532. Gr. 4to. *Sine Schol.*

This is a rare, correct, and celebrated edition, and the first in which the *eleven* comedies of Aristophanes appeared *complete*. It follows chiefly the Aldine, and sometimes the Parisian edition of 1528 (Gr. sine Schol.) of which, however, there is nothing particular to be remarked. It formed the basis of a variety of subsequent editions. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 382.

ZANETTI. Venet. 1538. 8vo. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

In this edition, which contains the eleven comedies, there are many interpolated passages, according to Brunck; but the

errors of Francinus are avoided. A copy was sold at Dr. Askew's sale. See *Bibl. Askev.* No. 1121.

JUNTA. Florent. 1540. 8vo. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

This edition, containing only the nine comedies, is of uncommon rarity. Bandini tells us it is without a preface, and begins with a life of Aristophanes, written in Greek: the volume contains 248 leaves. Harles was unable to refer to more than two libraries for its existence: namely, to Dr. Askew's, and to that of the Elector of Saxony. It was unknown to Fabricius, Clement, and De Bure; and is not to be found in the Bibl. Crevenn. Pinell. or Revickzkiana. A copy may be discovered in the *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. No. 3540, and *Bibl. Askev.* No. 1123. This edition is referred to by Hemsterhusius, in his edition of the "Plutus." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G. ibid.* and *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 235.

WECHEL. Paris. 1540. 4to. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

This is a neat and correct edition, in which each comedy has a distinct and peculiar inscription, as if it were separately printed. Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 719. See a copy Bibl. Pinell. No. 8997.

FARRÆUS. Venet. 1542. 8vo. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

Containing the eleven comedies. This is the famous edition which Bergler too much extols, and which Hemsterhusius too much depreciates. A great part of Zanetti's edition is repeated in it. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1124; and Pinell. No. 8998; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 335.

FROBEN. Basil. 1547. Fol. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This edition is very respectably mentioned by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 717,) although it has many typographical

errors, which are not to be found in the Aldine. The editor was Gelenius, a scholar of Musurus, and he professes to follow the Aldine edition in the first nine comedies, though Harles says he has frequently retained the bad readings in Francinus's edition of 1525. To the two last plays no Scholia have yet been found. Consult Clement, t. ii. 83, *note* 57; and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 383. Harwood calls it "a beautiful and accurate edition." In the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 126, there appear the notes and emendations upon Aristophanes which Bentley had written in a copy of *this* Basil edition preserved in the British Museum. In the *Classical Journal*, vol. i. p. 496, 704, are further remarks on Aristophanes by John Seager, B. A.

GRYPHIUS. Lugd. 1548. 8vo. Gr.

A very correct edition, according to Hemsterhusius: see also Maittaire, t. iii. 409. The editor was Caninius.

PLANTIN. Lug. Bat. 1600. 12mo. Gr.

This, which is a neat edition, is called by Harles "rare, commodious, and correct." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 384; and Clement, t. ii. 84, n. 59.

ÆM. PORTI. Aur. Allob. 1607. Fol. 1607. Gr. et Lat.

In addition to the old Scholia, on the eleven plays by Bisetus, this edition contains the notes of C. Girardus on the "Plutus;" of Florens Christianus on the "Vespæ, Pax, and Lysistrata," as well as his Latin version; and of Bourdinus on the "Concionantes." Claudius Christianus, the son of the editor, complains bitterly of this work in his letter to J. Scaliger, Sept. 1608—"Yet," says Colomiés, "it is not so despicable, as it contains the notes of his father, who was

skilful in all the niceties of the Greek tongue." *Bibl. Choisie*, p. 280. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 384. This edition formed the basis of Kuster's: it has sometimes "Genevæ" in the title-page.

SCALIGERI. Lug. Bat. 1624. 12mo. Gr. et Lat. *Sine Scholiis.*

This edition has been praised by some critics; it contains a few short but useful notes of Joseph Scaliger. Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 720. *Jugemens des Savans* (*Paris edit.* 1722,) t. iii. 434, n. 6.

FABRI. Amst. 1670. 12mo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This work is compiled chiefly from Scaliger's edition, and contains some critical notes on the Concionantes, with the animadversions of Faber: it is not so accurate as Scaliger's edition. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 337.

KUSTERI.* Amst. 1710. Fol. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

This excellent edition, emphatically called "*Editio optima*," contains, for the first time, some new Scholia on the

* LUDOLPH KUSTER, the editor of this magnificent work, was born at Blomberg, a town in Westphalia, A. D. 1670. By his early attainments in literature, and by his regularity of conduct and application, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Baron Spanheim, tutor to the two sons of the prime minister of the King of Prussia. At the age of twenty-five he resolved to travel, and after residing at Antwerp, Leyden, and Utrecht, he passed over to England in the year 1699; from thence he went to France, where his chief employment was to collate Suidas with three MS. in the King's library. At the end of the same year he returned to England resolved not to leave it till his Suidas should be published, which event took place at Cambridge, A. D. 1705. The work is beautifully printed, and on the whole, correct, according to Le Clerc,

"Lysistrata;" some notes of Isaac Casaubon on the "Equites:" and of Spanheim and Bentley on a few of the earlier plays. To the first five plays is the metrical version of Frischlinus, which does not seem to be greatly approved of by Kuster. To the Vespæ, Pax, and Lysistrata, is the metrical version of Christianus. The animadversions and commentaries of many learned men adorn this edition, though the short notes of Jos. Scaliger (edit. 1624, 12mo.) are wanting. It is upon the whole a noble production, and has been long

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who says, that the university defrayed part of the expenses of the publication. At this time he had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him. The public were apprised of his edition of Aristophanes by a specimen of the work, which appeared in Le Clerc's Bibl. Choisie of 1708. The year 1710 witnessed his Aristophanes, and his edition of Mill's Gr. Test. (see p. 147.) These are the chief works of Kuster, though several small and able productions occasionally came from his pen. His work "De vero Usu Verborum mediorum" is called by Wasse χρυσεα χαλχεων. Kuster's glory and delight was in the *history and chronology of Greek words*, which he thought the most solid entertainment of a man of letters. One day, taking up Bayle's Commentaire Philosophique in a bookseller's shop, he threw it down, exclaiming—"This is nothing but a book of reasoning—non sic itur ad astra."

We are told by Wasse (see the account of Kuster's Suidas) that he was a member of a music club, performed on the spinnet, and was accounted, by the connoisseurs, a master. His chief companions were Sikes, Davies, Needham, Oddy, and Barnes. He died Oct. 26, 1716, aged only 46 years. In his person he was tall, thin, and of a pallid complexion—capable of great fatigue, and enthusiastic in every literary work he undertook. He studied under Grævius, and had the highest opinion of the talents of our countryman Dr. Bentley: he had "a clear cool head, proper for debate, and behaved in a very inoffensive manner." The cause of his death (an abscess in the pancreas) was perhaps occasioned by his continual stooping over a very low table, on which he read and wrote, surrounded with three or four circles of books placed on the ground! He is said, before he left England in 1705-6, to have made five thousand emendations on Hesychius!

esteemed by the first literary characters abroad and at home. "Dicam solum, magnam KUSTERO gratiam habendam esse, qui primus omnium ornando poetæ grandem operam contulit." Invernizius: vol. 1. p. vi. See *Bibl. Choisie* de J. Le Clerc, t. xv. 109: t. xix. 263. *Acta Erudit. Lips. An.* 1710. *Meng. Mart.* p. 97. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 386. Some copies are magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER, and sell for twelve or fourteen guineas. Osborne, in his sheet Cat. of 1759, marked such a copy at *4l. 4s.* only. One of the finest copies of the kind I ever saw is at Althorp.

BERGLERI. Lug. Bat. 1760. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Peter Burman the younger had the care of this edition, which contains the unedited notes of Stephen Bergler and Charles Duker; also the fragments of the lost comedies collected by Canter and Coddæus, with their indexes by Fabricius and Meursius. The preface is by Burman, in which he gives some account of Bergler, and of the life and merits of Aristophanes. The animadversions of Duker are very excellent, and contribute much to the elucidation both of the text and Scholia. Harwood says, the "notes of Bergler, are very good, and the edition is correctly printed." See also Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 387.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1783. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A very celebrated edition of Aristophanes; containing the Latin version, notes, and emendations, of Brunck: "Nova e Codd. sumta Scholia, cum Fragmentis Aristoph. auctis atque Emendationum variarumque Lectionum Supplemento." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 387. Porson has given an admirable notice of Brunck's edition in Maty's Review, 1783: which has been judiciously reprinted in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 113. Invernizius however (Edit. 1794. vol. i. p. vii.)

doubts whether Brunck did more harm or good to Aristophanes.* Some copies of this truly critical edition are struck off on quarto paper; and of those, some few are on fine Dutch paper; which is also the case with the 8vo size. A beautiful copy of the latter kind, bound in 5 vols. is in the library at Althorp; among the earliest purchases of the noble owner.

INVERNIZII, BECKII, et DINDORFII. Lipsiæ. 1794-1823. 8vo. 11 vols. *Cum Scholiis.*

The manuscript, of which the text of this edition is little more than a copy, is of great value, as it is perhaps one of the most correct and complete existing. It supplies several chasms, and rectifies several passages; but the greatest advantage derived from it, is the correction of the metre, particularly in the chorusses. In this respect Brunck's conjectural emendations appear with advantage, by their frequent *agreement* with the MS. The remarks of Invernizius are too slight to claim much attention. *Bibliographical Dict.* vol. i. 108. This MS. in the viiith and ixth pages of the proeme of the editor, is pushed as far back as the VIIIth century: and is considered, at latest, to be of the XIth century. It was obtained from the Museum Veliternum, at Ravenna. Another MS. *(Codex Boryianus)* of the XIVth century has been also consulted, and is found to agree, in the elucidation of the more difficult passages, with the Ravenna MS: from which it is inferred that it is a faithful transcript from some ancient MS.

"The MS. (says Harles) is supposed to be of the tenth century; the work is accompanied with critical annotations, the Greek Scholia, and indexes, by Beck. The authority of

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"* Iam de BRUNCKIO incertum puto, plusne boni an mali Aristophanem contulerit. Acre ingenium Viri, plurimum in græcis litteris exerciti, tantum sibi semper assumpsit in veteribus scriptoribus emendandis, ut quod sibi probatum non esset, pro suo arbitrio everteret."

the MS. is principally followed, and the conjectural readings of Brunck are, for the most part, *rejected.*" See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 332, whose account seems to be in contradiction to the *Bibliog. Dictionary.* Invernizius, however, is not allowed by Dindorf to have collated this ancient Ravenna MS. with sufficient attention. Yet his labours do him great credit. He was a lawyer, and has here given us the fruits of his leisure hours, stolen from his professional and family affairs. He superintended the edition as far as the first three volumes; when it was continued by BECK; but in a more decided and able manner by DINDORF; who, of all the Editors of Aristophanes, appears to be one of the most industrious and enthusiastic; and I should apprehend that little remains to be gleaned after the labours of so indefatigable a scholar. The PAX appeared in 1820; and is an edition of no small critical importance. The preface is brief, but pregnant with pertinent information; from which, among other things, we gather that Invernizius has manifested extreme carelessness and inaccuracy in adopting the readings of the Ravenna MS. The editor conceives the text of this play to be now more perfect than it was before published. The notes of Porson, from Mr. Dobree's *Porsoniana*, have been added.

The EQUITES appeared in 1821, Gr. Among the ancient editions of this play, that of the *Juntæ* is particularly valuable; the editor having availed himself of an excellent MS. Many things from this edition, which had been overlooked, are incorporated, as well as every thing noticed by Invernizius from a collation of the famous Ravenna MS. Some readings are also admitted from a work of Victorius edited in the *Act. Philolog.* published at Munich. The Scholia, whenever introduced, are from the Aldine edition, of 1498. The labours of the late Dr. Elmsley from the *Edinb. Rev.* (vol. xix. p. 91) are also made serviceable.

In 1822 appeared the AVES and the SUPPLEMENTA COMMENTARIORUM. The former exhibits all the care, erudition, and accuracy of the previous publications: exhibiting, in the fine paper, a very beautiful volume. The latter, entitled vol. vii. pt. 1. has only the text of the PLUTUS: followed by Commentaries upon that play, upon the Nubes, upon the Ranæ, Aves, Equites, Pax, Concionantes, Acharnenses, and Vespæ. Among these commentaries, the labours of Messrs. Dobree and Elmsley* are incorporated, and the letters of Bentley† to Kuster given entire. There are also Collations of MSS. Of this edition there are at present only eleven volumes published; but, when complete, it is supposed that it will extend to fifteen. The copies on THICK DUTCH paper make a handsome set of volumes.

SCHUTZII. Lipsiæ. 1821. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A most elaborate edition—with the prefaces of Kuster, the younger Burman, and Brunck, and the notes of Kuster, Bergler, Brunck, and other learned men. In the third part of the 1st vol. which is to contain the Scholia on the *Acharnenses*, the *Equites*, and the *Nubes* of which the text forms the first: Schutz gives in his preface the scope and design of this impression. There are copies on finepaper: but why is the ordinary paper so *very ordinarily* executed? The 2d part of vol. 1. contains the commentaries upon the Acharnenses, Equites, and Nubes. In course of publication.

PLAYS—*separately published.*

Plutus.

MOSELLANI. Hagenoæ, 1517. 4to. Gr.

This seems to be the first edition of the "Plutus" of

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* *Classical Journal*; no. XL. p. 135.

† *Museum Criticum*, no. VII.

Aristophanes separately published; although the author of the Bibliographical Dictionary calls the *Paris edition* of 1549 such. It was compiled for the use of the students at the Louvain academy: the preface of Mosellanus is dated Sept. 1517. There is, however, a preliminary epistle of *Theodore Martinus*. Harwood and his republisher have not noticed this very uncommon book. See Harles's *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 338.—Idem. *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 339.

VENATORI. Noriberg. 1531. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is praised in the poems of Eobanus Hessus, a great admirer and translator of the Greek poets.

GIRARDI. Paris. 1549. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by Wechel and Dupuy. This edition is reviewed in the editions of the entire plays by Portus and Kuster. Vide p. 298-9 ante. It would seem that the same edition was reprinted by MOREL, at Paris, in 4to. 1550, and by BENENAT, ibid. 1557. 4to.

RUMPII. Hamburg. 1613. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Helmstad. 1667. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

With the metrical version of FRISCHLINUS, not very remarkable for its fidelity. These editions are deserving of being consulted; the first does not often occur for purchase.

STUBELLII. Lipsiæ. 1737. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Unnoticed by Harwood and his republisher. It is an edition which, whatever merit it may have claimed at the period of its publication (and *that* could not have been *great*,) was soon forgotten in the very excellent one about to be mentioned.

HEMSTERHUSII. Harling. 1744. 8vo. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1811. 8vo. Gr.

One of the most accurate and critical editions of a Greek writer, ever published. It contains the genuine ancient Scholia, and the notes are every way worthy of the high reputation of Hemsterhusius. No subsequent editor has presumed on a publication of the Plutus, without consulting this masterly performance. The preferable edition is that of SCHÆFER, of 1811: who, in a short advertisement, tells the reader of such numerous advantages in this reprint of the parent text, furnished by unquestionable authorities, that it cannot fail to be sought after and possessed. A new Appendix, furnished by Hemsterhusius himself, and published here for the first time, as well as some excerpts of Porson upon Brunck's Aristophanes, are among the valuable addenda of this edition.

TERRUCII. Florent. 1751. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

With notes written in Italian. This is an uncommon edition; and I have been informed that the notes occasionally evince elegance of taste and acuteness of discrimination.

HARLESII. Norimb. 1776. 8vo. Gr.

With the entire notes of Bergler and Duker, and some select ones of Kuster, Hemsterhusius, and Harles himself. It is a very creditable edition, and may be consulted with advantage.

MUNTERI. Cellæ. 1784. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With some select notes of the preceding modern editors, and of the ancient commentators, as well as a few by the editor himself. This edition should find a place in the student's library.

KUINOELI. Giesæ. 1804. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

With the Commentary of FISCHER, who died before its publication; the office of which was undertaken by Kuinoel. There are scarcely more than two lines of text in each page; so abundant is the Commentary. "The text of Hemsterhusius is given with the most scrupulous fidelity, and a hope is confidently entertained that this specimen of sober and careful interpretation will be acceptable to all cultivators of solid learning." Præf. The common paper is, in parts, scarcely legible.

NUBES.

MELANCHTHONIS. Witteberg. 1521. 4to. Gr.

First edition of the Nubes printed separately; it contains the preface of Melanchthon, with some of his Latin notes in the margin. Unknown to Harwood and his republisher.

Two Paris editions were published in 4to. Gr. in 1604 and 1628: the former by Prevosteau, the latter by Libert: they are both very rare.

———. Harderouici. 1744-1752. 8vo. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

These are very respectable editions, containing the text and notes of Kuster. The latter was reprinted at Leipsic, in 8vo. 1753, with a learned preface by ERNESTI, in which the Scholia are explained and amended in many places; though the Greek text, and some parts even of the Scholia, are not free from typographical errors.

SCHUTZII. Halæ. 1786. 8vo. Gr.

Chiefly from the edition of Brunck; but it contains some notes of Schutz, and an index. It is deserving of critical attention.

HARLESII. Lipsiæ. 1788. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

This is a very useful edition, containing the ancient Scholia and the editor's own remarks. It has also the various readings from two MSS. *(Codd. Bavar. et Elbing.).* Besides Ernesti's emendations of the Scholia, it presents us with some fresh remarks by NAGELIUS, professor at Altdorf, who composed a particular treatise upon them.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1799. 8vo. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

Herman, who is at present one of the best critics and classical scholars of Germany, has, in this edition, incorporated Ernesti's remarks with his own. The Greek text seems to be very faithfully printed; and the fund of critical knowledge contained in it cannot but render it an acceptable book to the lovers of this entertaining Greek comedian. It has escaped the republisher of Harwood. The printing and paper are of the sorriest possible execution.

PLUTUS ET NUBES.

MELANCHTHONIS. Hagen. 1528. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This is a very rare edition of the first publication of these *two plays* in a separate volume. Few ancient editors seem to have been more partial to Aristophanes than the grave, the pious, the benevolent MELANCHTHON!

Another edition of the same plays, with the "*Ranæ*," was published at Paris in 4to. 1540, by Conrad Neobarius. These *three* again, with the "*Equites*," were published at Leyden in 12mo. 1596, "in usum scholarum."

LENGII. Londini. 1695. 1732. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

The first edition I never saw; but the *second*, which is now before me, is a very beautiful as well as accurate one. The Latin version is new—"in quâ (says the the editor) id præcipue agitur, ut mens poetæ quam fidelissime exprimatur." The ancient *Scholia* are placed beneath the text in every page: the notes, which are few, intended only to explain the more difficult passages, are placed at the end of the "Nubes," immediately preceding two useful indexes. It has a life of Aristophanes, written by Frischlinus. The type and paper are excellent—such as we see in the classical publications of this country about half a century ago. In the title-page it is said, "In usum studiosæ juventutis."

JÆGERI. Altdorf. 1790. 8vo. Gr.

A useful work. The text is, upon the whole, purely printed; and the editor in many places evinces taste and critical acumen.

RANÆ.

FROBEN. Basil. 1524. 4to. Gr.

Mentioned on the authority of Fabricius. The Bibliographical Dictionary assigns to it a duodecimo size, and the date of 1534: but they may be different editions. Both are very rare.

HORTENSII. Lug. Bat. 1561. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

Hortensius, whose edition is not a common one, published at separate periods the four following plays of Aristophanes, with a Latin version: the "Ranæ," as above noticed; "Plutus," in 1556, Tr. Rh.; "Nubes," ibid. 1557; and "Equites," ibid. 1557.

HOEPFNERI. Hal. Sax. 1797. 8vo. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This is only the first volume; the second will contain a commentary. In the preface to this edition, Hoepfner discusses in a very learned manner the arguments, MSS. and editions, relating to this, and to the other comedies of Aristophanes. It is uncommon in this country.

The *remaining Plays* may be summarily noticed. Of the "VESPÆ" the best separate edition seems to be by Septimus Florens Christianus, published by Rumpius at Hamburgh in 8vo. 1620: the notes of Christianus are received into the edition of Portus; but his "Prologus," as this edition is very rare, ought also to have been incorporated. Of late (1824, 12mo. Gr.) there has appeared a pretty little edition by CONZIUS with pertinent notes from Brunck, Hotibius, and Invernizius, running at the foot of the Greek text. The editor's object has been to avoid sterility on the one hand, and prolixity on the other. Occasionally, the celebrated German version of J. H. Vossius (1821) is introduced by way of illustration of the poet.

The "EQUITES" was separately published by Hortensius in 1557, as just stated, whose remarks have been rather severely handled by Caspar Burman.

The "AVES" has been excellently edited by Beck, Leipsic, 8vo. 1782. This edition is without a Latin version; the notes are full of erudition.

The "ACHARNENSES" has recently received an excellent illustration in the edition of Hoepfner, Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1798. Gr. this being only the first part. It contains various readings, and has an index of Greek words. The late DR. ELMSLEY published at Oxford, in 1809, an edition of the Acharnenses, with notes, &c. but not being himself pleased with it, he sup-

pressed it after a few copies had been sold. It is consequently very scarce. But as it is the best separate edition of the play, it has been reprinted in Germany.

The "PAX." First edition printed at Louvain by Sassenus, in 4to. 1547. Gr. Again printed at Paris by Morel, 4to. 1586. Gr.; with emendations and various readings from a MS. in the royal library—but more valuable and rare than any of the preceding is *Christianus's* edition, published by Morel at Paris in 8vo. 1589. See Clement, t. ii. 84; and Maittaire, t. iii. 801, as referred to by Harles in his *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 391. Some copies have in the title-page "*e typographiâ Steph. Prevosteau.*"

Of the "*Concionatrices*" and "*Thesmophoriazusæ*" I know of no separate edition particularly curious or rare.*

ARISTOTELES. B. C. 322.

1. OPERA OMNIA.

ALDUS. Venet. 1495-8. Fol. 6 vols. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: uniting all the works of Theophrastus. This editio princeps of Aristotle is unquestionably one of the most splendid and lasting monuments of the productions of

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[* A variety of new editions of the separate plays of Aristophanes is announced by Mr. Priestley, in his list of classical publications; including the Scholia, and a new edition of the entire plays under the care of BEKKER, in 4 octavo vols. I have omitted to notice a reprint of BRUNCK's edition at Oxford in 1810, 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat. The notes run at the foot of the text. Had the plan of this work allowed of the notice of TRANSLATIONS, the gratification of its author would have been great, to have dwelt on the very surprising metrical version of the Frogs, by Mr. Mitchell; and his yet more masterly and instructive disquisition on the genius of Aristophanes and the character of his plays. No classical reader should be without this extraordinary volume.]

the Aldine press. It would be tedious, and perhaps unnecessary, to dwell with minuteness on the various materials of which the work is composed: to the curious in classical literature, such an account would be superfluous; and to the uninformed I recommend the perusal of Clement, t. ii. 91 (although he omits to mention the eight sheets at the end of the fourth volume, belonging to the book on Animals: see *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 1548); Maittaire, t. i. 75 to 80; Buhle, t. i. 210 (Edit. Bipont. 1791); Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 11-13, 14, 15. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* cura Harles, vol. iii. p. 316. *Bibl. Spenceriana*; vol. i. p. 258-60.*

There is no book, of a similar character and extent, of which I should say that even fine copies are commoner: and among such of this description, which I have seen, none surpass those in the collections of Earl Spencer, Dr. Valpy, Mr. Heber, and Dr. Malkin of Bury St. Edmunds. The latter indeed is UNCUT, and is the identical copy described in a note in the *Library Companion*, at p. 573. Edit. 1824. Mr. Heber has a duplicate copy, from the Meerman library, of extraordinary beauty. But even the copies (in an imperfect state) printed UPON VELLUM, are by no means of excessive

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[* Of copies UPON VELLUM, Mr. Moss (*Manual of Classical Bibliography*, vol. i. p. 109-12) mentions only a beautiful one in the library of New College. But he should have added, that it was the ONLY COMPLETE copy upon vellum known to be in existence: that it had belonged to the famous Linacre; and that the bibliographical world are indebted to Mr. Gaisford, the Regius Greek Professor at Oxford, for its discovery..

Of the other (imperfect) copies, mentioned in the *Tour*, vol. ii. 291. and *Libr. Comp.* (p. 573, &c.) it is difficult to pronounce upon their claims to superiority of admiration. That so MANY membranaceous copies of so bulky a performance—and that NOT ONE of the single volume of the ARISTOPHANES of 1498—should have been printed, is, to me, an inexplicable occurrence.]

rarity. I have seen FIVE such copies, described in the work just referred to. But the ONLY PERFECT one known, is that in the library of New College, Oxford. It possesses the *first* volume, the great desideratum in every other known copy. This magnificent set of books had belonged to the famous Linacre; and has been only recently discovered by the Rev. Mr. Gaisford, Regius Greek Professor at Oxford.

BEBELLIUS. Basil. 1531. Fol. 2 vols. Gr.

IDEM. Ibid. 1539-50. Fol. 2 vols. Gr.

The editor of the first edition was the famous Erasmus, who received considerable assistance from Simon Grynæus, "qui in dialectis emendatissimum codicem adhibuit, in quo vix ulla fuit pagina quæ non aliquod operæ pretium attulerit." The commentaries of Simplicius were consulted in the physical books, and in those of animals the version of Gaza is frequently corrected. The Life of Aristotle, prefixed to the work, is by Guarinus of Verona. The second edition seems a reimpression of the first. The third has many advantages over the preceding: Michael Isingrinius assisted Bebel in the publication, which is enriched by the observations and annotations of Velsius, Flaccius, Gesner, and Victorius. The various readings are placed in the margin; and the different books are divided into chapters, after the Latin editions. The Life of Aristotle is by Diogenes Laertius. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 318-19. Edit. Bipont. *Notit. lit.* 219.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1551. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr.

The editor was John Baptist Camosius, who has reviewed the four preceding editions, examined the readings of the Greek interpreters, consulted some MSS, and every where corrected and restored the text to the utmost of his ability. The work is elegantly printed, on fine paper, with small types, and frequent contractions. Sylburgius has taken his "Variæ

Lectiones" from this edition; but in so negligent a manner, says Buhle, that he has left an abundant harvest for his successors. At the head of each volume is a short preface by Turrisanus, who speaks highly of his zeal for the publication of good editions of Greek writers.

This edition is well spoken of by Harles (*Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 319,) and is called "very valuable and uncommon" by Harwood. A copy, with the manuscript notes of Pussatus, was purchased by Dr. Burney, at the Pinelli sale, and is in the British Museum. A very beautiful one is in the Cracherode collection. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* 221. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 263.

SYLBURGII. Francof. 1584-7. 4to. 5 vols. in 11. Gr.

Fabricius, says Buhle, judges rightly of this edition,* when he pronounces it to be more excellent and complete than any that had been before published. In the preface to the first volume, Sylburgius makes a minute and elaborate detail of the contents and advantages of his edition. Besides containing the corrections of former publications, and an improved text, there are three indexes to each volume: the first is a short synopsis of the heads of each tract or book; the second an Index "Verborum Græcorum;" and the third a Latin Index "Rerum Memorabilium." In addition to Aristotle's works, it comprehends some tracts of Theophrastus. In the Academy at Leyden (according to Buhle) there is a copy of Sylburgius's edition, with many manuscript notes of Isaac Casaubon. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* 227; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 437;† Ibid. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 320; *Hist. Bibl. Fabrician.*

* Consult *Bibl. Krohniana*, p. 201, where there is a very copious and correct account of this edition, which was preceded by one in eleven volumes, 4to. 1557. The lengthened notice of Mr. Moss is a repetition of this description.

† Who says, "Si quis omnes xi. tomos collegit, quod raro fit, is habet de quo glorietur."

t. iii. 453. It is called by Harwood "a very beautiful and correct edition." Since the establishment of peace, copies of this edition have become comparatively common, and moderate in price: but a sound, clean copy, in neat binding, is yet worth six or seven guineas. The finest copy I ever saw, was in the Rossau monastery, in the suburbs of Vienna.

Is. Casaubon. Lugd. 1590. Fol. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

"The "Variæ Lectiones" of this edition have been severely reviewed in Buhle's preface, p. vii. viii. After speaking of the deficiency of the editions of Sylburgius and Casaubon in this respect, he observes of the latter, "Nec farragine variarum lectionum Casaubonianâ nunc recte uti licet, quoniam illæ plerumque nude appositæ sunt, nec annotatum est, codicibusne an editis debeantur an conjecturæ." To this edition there are three indexes: one, containing the names of the authors who have written upon Aristotle; the other, of the principal subject matter discussed in the books; the third is a general index of persons and things. This work was reprinted at Geneva in 1596-1605, and at Lyons in 1597. See Buhle; *Edit. Bipont.* 230; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 325; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 437; *Hist. Bibl. Fabr.* t. iii. 200.

Pacii. Genev. 1597. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was reprinted at Geneva in 1607 by Samuel Crispin, and is sometimes bound in two, three, or more volumes. It was also, I conceive, reprinted at Lyons in 1602, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. which was the edition referred to by Fabricius, and of which a copy occurs in *Bibl. Mason*, pt. 1. no. 287, where it is called "*Perrara editio.*" There is a copy of the above *first* Geneva edition in the public library of Leyden, containing some manuscript notes of Grotius.

DU VALLI. Lutet. 1619-29. Fol. 2 vols. 1639-54. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

These editions, in Greek and Latin, follow closely that of Casaubon, and profess to be accurately published with the annotations of ancient and modern interpreters; and the two books "De Republica, in Suppl. Politicorum Aristotelis," were superintended by Kuriazus Stroza. They exhibit, for the first time, a "Synopsis analytica Doctrinæ Peripateticæ." The last editions in 1639-54, are printed with larger types, "cum nova propædia ad Philosophiam, &c." and dedicated to Lewis XIII. but are greatly inferior to the first in utility and correctness. It is no mean compliment paid to this edition, that its text should have been adopted by Buhle. Yet some have imagined it to be a mere re-impression, with a fresh title-page. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 326. Some copies of the first edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER; and used formerly to bring great prices.

BUHLII. Bipont. 1791. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This portion of an intended edition of Aristotle, by Theophilus Buhle, exceeds in utility and typographical elegance all that have preceded it. Five volumes only are yet published, the fifth ending with the book "De Arte Poetica." The first volume will be found to contain a variety of curious and pleasing information in the following particulars, viz. *six lives* of Aristotle, written by various authors, beginning with that by Diogenes Laertius, and ending with Hesychius Melesius's; also a seventh, "per annos digesta," after the manner of Andrea Schottus, by Buhle; *Commentatio* de Libris Aristotelis acromaticis et exotericis; *Elenchus* Codicum et Editionum (which is valuable and minutely elaborate in the detail of the Latin editions of the fifteenth century); *De Librorum* Aristotelis Interpretibus Græcis, Arabicis, et Latinis;

Porphyrii Isagoge, with critical animadversions. The text of Aristotle follows, with notes at the end: the Latin version is placed beneath the text.

The text, with some deviations, is taken from Du Val: some of the books have new Latin versions, others retain the old. When the number of chapters and paragraphs is altered, it is noted in the margin by reference to the chapters in Casaubon, Sylburgius, and Du Val (see præf. xxix.). Upon the whole, we may congratulate the lovers of Grecian literature, and the admirers of Aristotle's philosophy, upon the publication of this beautiful, erudite, and convenient edition, which bids fair to rank with the Plutarch of Wyttenbach, and the Homer of Heyne. I regret that it is not in my power to add any particulars to gratify the reader as to the probability of the completion of so valuable a work.

II. Organum.

Martinus. Lovanii. 1535. 4to. Gr.

With the Isagoge of Porphyrius. This is perhaps the first Greek impression, separately printed, of the Organum of Aristotle; and it is, as are most of the early Louvain volumes executed by Theodore Martin, of very considerable rarity. Buhle refers us to Pacius's account of it in his edition of 1584.

Wechel. Paris. 1537. 4to. Gr.

With the castigations of Olivarius Valentinus: who, in the ensuing year, published the *Liber Prædicamentorum* in the Greek; they are both rare and curious books, especially that of 1537. Buhle refers us to Maittaire's account of them in his *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 285-6: where however the edition of 1537 is entered as the *Isagoge Porphyrii*.

PACII. Vien. 1584. 4to. Gr. Franc. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. 1598. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. Genev. 1605. 4to.

Of these editions the last is the most ample and correct. No editor better understood the nature of this Treatise of Aristotle than JULIUS PACIUS, who was the preceptor of Casaubon, and profoundedly skilled in all the arcana of the Peripatetic philosophy, in both the Greek and Latin tongues. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 332. Buhle is warm in commendation of these impressions.

III. RHETORICA.

ALDUS. Venet. 1508-9. Fol. Gr.

Among the *Rhetores Græci* of Aldus; for which, see the collections at the end of the 2d volume.

VICTORII. Florent. 1548. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Basil. 1549. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Florent. 1573-79. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The first of these editions is exceedingly scarce, and known only to very few. From a manuscript note of Fabricius, it appears that Victorius was offered two thousand crowns by a certain noble prelate, if he would dedicate an edition of the Rhetorica to himself; which this editor inflexibly rejected. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 336-7. The *last* is called a rare and excellent edition by Harles.

GOULSTONI. Lond. 1619. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Goulston's was the most popular of the versions of Aristotle's *Rhetorics* in our country during the 17th century:

and his additional annotations are allowed to be successful. This work was dedicated to Charles I. when he was Prince of Wales; and there are copies of it on LARGE PAPER. A copy of this kind, in its original binding, and presented by the Editor to the famous Lord Bacon, was shewn me by Mr. Triphook: from which the presentation words are copied below.* It was one of the most desirable volumes, connected with the classical publications of our own country, which I ever saw. Goulston's edition was reprinted at Cambridge in 1696. 4to.

BATTIEI. Cantab. 1728. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A very excellent edition.

———. Oxon. 1759. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This Oxford edition, which is correctly and beautifully printed, is said by Dr. Harwood to have been composed by Mr. HOLWELL,† "whose criticisms have poured distinguished light upon this abstruse and most excellent treatise of Aristotle."

———. Lipsiæ. 1772. 8vo. Gr.

A correct and rather uncommon edition: formed chiefly on those of Victorius printed at Florence by the Juntæ.

———. Oxon. 1805. 1809. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"In usum juventutis academicæ." This is a very useful, as well as elegant edition of Aristotle's Rhetoric. The Greek text is taken from Goulston's edition of 1619, as altered in the Cambridge reimpression of it in 1728. The various readings

* The words, in the hand writing of Goulston, run thus: "Præcellentiss°. domino Meo Dño Verolamiensi Angliæ Cancellario Summo, Sapientissimo, Æquissimo, Eruditissimo. Obsequij Pignus Æterni."

† See under Dionysius Halicarnasseus.

below the text are from Buhle's edition, which is highly and justly commended. The Latin version, placed at the end of the Greek text, is also Goulston's with short specimens of variations beneath. Three indexes close the volume.

For further information relating to the editions of the Rhetorica, consult Buhle; Rossi, *Bibl. Romæ.* 8vo. 1786. p. 134.

IV. De Arte Poetica.

Pacii. Venet. 1536. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In composing this valuable and very rare edition, Pacius consulted three ancient MSS. one of which was in the Vatican. From the account of Buhle, this appears to be a very valua ble work. The Latin version was published in 1538: to which two very interesting epistles, by the two Pacii, are prefixed. Renouard, *L'Imprim. des Alde,* vol. i.; p. 207.

Robortelli. Florent. 1548. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Executed by Torrentino, printer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. I consider this to be one of the very rarest volumes extant, connected with the Poetics of Aristotle: and it is one which has also escaped the researches of Tyrwhitt.* Its intrinsic worth is equal to its rarity. Buhle has not been more particular than its importance demanded: but from an exami-

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[* It is clear, not only from the list of Authors consulted by Tyrwhitt in his Animadversions, but from a comparison of the parallel passages, that this able commentary of F. Robortellus upon the Poetics of Aristotle had not been seen by the Oxford editor; notwithstanding his thirty-five years labour upon the Author, and his consultation of various ancient editions ["eoque consilio editiones veteres, quarum præcipuæ ad manus erant, omnes contuli"]—Thus; Tyrwhitt's very first emendation has been *anticipated* by Robortellus: see p. 11. edit. Robortelli.]

nation of the volume, as reprinted in 1558,* the reader is presented with the following address of Robortellus.

"Quatuor enim ego usus sum libris; tribus MSS. quorum duo sunt in Medicæa Bibliotheca; alter quidem Politiani manu descriptus; alter uerò multò uestustior; plurimum autem tribuendum et illi puto, propter Politiani singularem doctrinam et acre judicium, uiri mehercule cum Antiquis conferendi. Præter hos duos magnum mihi adiumentum præbuit perantiquus liber in membranis descriptus, de quo mihi libentissimè, sicuti de aliis multis, accommodauit Paulus Lacisius Veronensis, uir græcarum, latinarumque literarum, etiam Hebræarum, peritissimus. Accessit his quartus; impressus ille quidem; sed ex uetustorum librorum fide multis in locis emendatus, in eo appositæ sunt lectionis uarietates ab accurato, doctoque homine. his notis V. C. F. L. quibus uetustum codicem, et Florentinam lectionem, significari puto; multa enim cum Medicæis quæ conueniunt, liber." .... Robortellus concludes thus: "Quid fuerim assecutus, docti iudicabunt; nam ego præter summam diligentiam et uigilantiam, nihil mihi arrogabo unquam."

At the end of this work, which concludes at p. 322, is the Paraphrase of Robortellus upon Horace's *Art of Poetry*, with his *Explanationes De Satyra, De Epigrammate, De Comoedia, De Salibus, De Elegia*: "quæ omnia addita ab authore fuerunt, ut nihil quod ad poeticam spectaret desiderari posset: nam in iis scribendis Aristotelis methodum seruauit; et ex ipsius Libello de ARTE POETICA principia sumpsit omnium suarum explicationum," pp. 64. Brunet mentions two copies of this valuable book UPON VELLUM: one in the Macarthy library; the other in Mr. Edwards's catalogue of 1796—valued at 21*l.*†

* This reprint is not noticed by Buhle. It is in the library at Althorp: but as the address to Cosmo Medici is dated from *Pisa, June* 1548, this supposed reprint may be *only* the former edition with a fresh title page.

† It is the SAME copy; and was sold at the Macarthy sale for 401 francs.

VICTORII. Florent. 1560-73. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

A rare and most excellent edition. See Harles, *Introd.* L. G. t. i. 444. See also *Edit. Bipont.* vol. i. p. 260.

HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 1611-43. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

At the end of his valuable little work "De Tragœdiæ Constructione," printed by the Elzevirs.

BENII. Venet. 1624. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the complete text of the Poetics, and numerous dissertations on poetical controversies.

WINSTANLEII. Oxon. 1780. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"This Oxford edition (which was preceded by a very good one in 1760, 12mo. and 8vo. without accents) is an excellent one," says Dr. Harwood, "and will for ever be a monument of the editor's learning and industry: but it is more calculated for the critic than the student." The text is from Sylburgius's edition, and it formed the basis of Tyrwhitt's.

HARLESII. Lipsiæ. 1780. Gr. et Lat.

The preface is copious and instructive: and the notes, together with the various readings, render this a most desirable edition.

COOKII. Cantab. 1785. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which is respectably mentioned by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, contains Gray's Elegy in *Greek* at the end of the volume.

REIZII. Lipsiæ. 1786. 8vo. Gr.

With frequent alterations of the Greek text, without any reason assigned. It has no preface. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 445-6.

TYRWHITTI.* Oxon. 1794. 4to. et 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very elegant and accurate edition, containing the commentaries of Tyrwhitt, as well as his version, which,

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* THOMAS TYRWHITT, the above accomplished editor, was born in the year 1730. He was brought up at Eton school, and afterwards went to Queen's College, Oxford; but in the year 1755, was elected fellow of Merton College. He was then engaged as under-secretary at war to Lord Barrington; which place he held for five years. In 1761 he became clerk to the House of Commons, and, after six years service, resigned the situation to Mr. Hatsell. In 1784 he was elected curator of the British Museum, in conjunction with the late learned and deservedly esteemed Mr. Cracherode. His reputation secured him every mark of respect from the wise and the good—and the various elegant and useful performances which issued from his pen, reflected more celebrity upon him than any thing he could derive from even the dignity of his situation. Of his numerous works, the well-known edition of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, in 5 vols. 8vo. (1775-8) has disputed the palm with any publication of an English classic yet extant; having received the unqualified commendations of Steevens, Ritson, and Reed. It is difficult to determine whether his productions in illustration of native or foreign authors be entitled to the greater applause. The last work, which he himself published with valuable notes (A. D. 1785,) was "A newly-discovered Oration of Isæus against Menacles." His labours on the "*Poetics of Aristotle*" were not published till after his death; which event took place in 1786. A list of his works would occupy too great a portion of this note: the reader will find an account of them in the Gent. Mag. vol. lvi. pt. ii. 717. Suffice is to say, that his productions were always distinguished for delicacy of taste, justness of discrimination, soundness of judgment, and extent of erudition. Few have exhibited greater variety of research, or felicity of illustration: "nihil tetigit quod non ornavit." Tyrwhitt possessed the enviable qualities of a mild temper and placid disposition: from his boyhood, he had an ardent propensity for literature—and this, which was, perhaps, "his ruling passion strong in death," was regulated and adorned by all those virtues which shed a lustre on domestic life. There is a beautifully

however is rather the paraphrastic one of Goulston; but so corrected, as to be considered almost new. The Greek text is formed on that of Winstanley, but so carefully corrected, as to leave not a single error unnoticed. On the death of the editor, the work was superintended by the late Dr. Randolph, by Dr. Burgess, and by several other able scholars of the University of Oxford: who found the text, as left by Tyrwhitt, so exactly corrected, that scarcely any thing remained for them to do. The LARGE PAPER copies of this volume form one of the most attractive ornaments of a classical collection. They are few in number, and costly in price; being reserved by the Delegates of the University Press as presents for eminent characters. I understand that 34 copies have been already distributed: among these, is a very beautiful one in the Althorp library. The last copy of the kind, which was sold at a public auction, was that of Dr. Randolph, Bishop of London; now in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, who gave 60 guineas for it. This edition has been several times reprinted at Oxford, with only *three* alterations, and those not important ones. Some copies of these latter editions are elegantly struck off on LARGE PAPER.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1802. Gr. et Lat.

Graefenhan, who dedicated his own edition to this editor, says of this impression, (*Proleg.* p. 41) Hanc editionem,

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engraved portrait of him, (prefixed to the quarto edition of the Canterbury Tales,) full of benevolent expression.

His books, as well as the magnificent collection of those of his friend Mr. Cracherode, were bequeathed to, and are now deposited in, the British Museum: these may survive the *ashes* of the donors—but the *memory* of Tyrwhitt and Cracherode no time will, I trust, ever efface. In the proeme of the above sumptuous edition of Aristotle's Poetics, the amiable and learned author thus remarks: "effugium mihi munivi ad ea, quæ voluerim meorum fuerant, libertatem, et otium sine dignitate."

quum toties volverem, non potuere me fugere ejus virtutes et vitia, quæ quum tum in prolegomenis, tum in commentariis, notaverim, id nunc ago ut enunciem editorem illum . . . mihi scripsisse, se, si nunc ad Aristotelem cudendum adiret compluria aliter editurum fore: &c. Still the edition of Herman is worthy of the attention of the critical student.

GRAEFENHANI. Lipsiæ. 1821. 8vo. Gr.

Among the most elaborate editions extant. The prolegomena contain much bibliographical and literary information: a review of all the previous editions of the Poetics is given; and Tyrwhitt, as well as several of the more celebrated commentators of this work, are treated with little ceremony and respect. Even Buhle, who, though considered by this critic as the best editor of Aristotle, now and then excites his ridicule. The editor is a young man—acute, enthusiastic, and apparently sincere;—but he will, as he grows older, measure both his words and opinions with better judgment and better breeding.

SAHL published an edition of the Poetics of Aristotle in 1791, 8vo. with critical notes, which was subjoined to an edition of Horace's *Art of Poetry in* 1802, 8vo. See Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 226-7.

V. ETHICA.*

STURMII. Argent. 1540-56-63. 8vo. Gr.

These are respectable and somewhat critical editions, containing much useful information.

[* The EDITIO PRINCEPS of this work is described by Buhle to be a folio, without date, entirely in the Greek language: of which a copy is in the royal library at Paris. See an account of this surprisingly beautiful and precious book in the *Bibliogr. Tour*; vol. ii. p. 293.]

TURNEBUS. Paris. 1540. 4to. 1555. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Very excellent editions: the latter is a splendid and uncommon book.

BERGII. Francof. 1591-96. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The latter is the best edition.

RACHELII. Helmæstad. 1660. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A very respectable edition.

WILKINSONI. Oxon. 1716. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"An incomparable edition, and superior to all the preceding," says Harwood. Copies on *large paper* are rare and sell high. This work was very elegantly republished at Oxon, in 1803, 1809, and 1818, 8vo.

VI. POLITICA Libri VIII.

SCHNEIDERI. Franc. ad Viad. 1809. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The very best, as well as the most copious, edition of the *Politics* of Aristotle. A perusal of the preface will shew with what judgment, as well as zeal, Schneider has conducted his labours. The first volume is a feast of commentary; including many remarks from the acute T. Aquinas: see Pref. p. xxiv. It is a neatly printed work, even on the ordinary paper.

KLUGII. Vratislav. 1824. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

A beautiful, as well as highly critical, little volume. The Greek text is critically revised, and a skilful commentary is added. The previous labours of Manso and Schneider are duly noticed and extolled. The compliment paid to the memory of the latter, at the end of the preface, is elegant and

affecting. The information about the Carthaginian history is curious and exact.

VII. Œconomica.

Schneideri. Lipsiæ. 1815. 12mo. Gr.

The title bears this designation. "*Anonymi Œconomica, quæ vulgò Aristotelis falso ferebantur.*" A remarkably neat little volume, with a sensible preface and pertinent notes. At page xxi of his preface, Schneider observes, "that there are many things, in this little treatise, explanatory of Grecian history, which in other writings, now extant, you will search for in vain:—and there are portions also illustrative of the manners and customs of Grecian antiquity: but there are also portions, "difficult and obscure, in the illustration of which I am not satisfied with my own efforts."*

[* Enlarged, and I would hope improved, (compared with the *preceding* edition of this Work,) as is the ABOVE account of the works of Aristotle, in their aggregate and separately published forms, I cannot dismiss it to the attention of the reader, without a word or two which may not be considered wholly irrelevant. Had it been my object to have swoln these pages with an account of LATIN editions, or rather VERSIONS, of Aristotle, it is manifest that this work would have greatly lost in *value* what it had gained in *bulk*. Accordingly, I have great pleasure in referring my readers to the pages of Mr. Moss's *Manual of Classical Bibliography*, where such editions, by the aid of Fabricius and Buhle, and a few of the more obsolete bibliographers, are specified in exact order and with sufficient minuteness. Mr. Moss has alsò incorporated, in the Aristotelian pages of his work, an account of many of the COMMENTATORS upon the Stagyrite: an office, which, after Fabricius, Morhof undertook in his *Polyhistor Literarius*, vol. ii. lib. i. c. ix, xii.; and, latterly, Mr. Beloe in his of *Anecdotes* of *Literature*, &c. vol. iv. p. 255-317. While however I commend the diligence, and applaud the zeal, I must be allowed to question the taste, and doubt the utility, of such an undertaking in a Manual of CLASSICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. No writer has been more overwhelmed and obscured than Aristotle, by the weight and

ARRIANUS.* A. D. 140.

I. *De Expeditione Alexandri.*

TRINCAVELLI. Venetiis. 1535. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: an uncommon book. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy at 18*s*. Consult Maittaire, vol. ii. 825, as referred to by Fabricius. It was republished, with an improved Latin version, by B. Facius, under the care of Gerbelius in 1539, 8vo. at Basle.

VULCANII. Lutet. 1575. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is the first *critical* edition of the expedition of Alexander by Arrian. Vulcanius, when at Constantinople, received an ancient Greek MS. from Henry Stephen, which he carefully collated; and by aid of which he improved both the text of the author and the emendations of his predecessors. Mait-

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wrong-headedness of his Commentators; and such lucubrations (with the exception of some of those of T. Aquinas) as were put forth in the fifteenth century, may be considered as the LUMBER of libraries. I except many, if not most, of the GREEK Commentators; and especially the great luminaries of the earlier part of the sixteenth century: nor did I want a view of the magnificent set of these Greek Commentators, in the library at Felbrig—perused, as well as possessed, by the late Mr. Wyndham—to confirm me in my attachment to them. And here, a brief word of remonstrance with Mr. Moss. He has gratuitously stepped aside to animadvert on "the extreme barrenness" of the accounts of Debure, Brunet, and myself, on the collected and separately published works of Aristotle. Now, with suitable deference, I submit that Mr. Moss has not added *one* JOT of important intelligence to the information afforded him by his predecessors?—that there is not one writer, named by him, who has not been consulted—at least by myself; —while the materials, brought forward with so much parade by the critic, have been studiously shunned by the criticised.]

* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

taire, vol. iii. p. 765, note a, has an interesting account of some memoranda relating to this edition, furnished him by Dr. Stratford, Regius Professor of divinity at Oxford.

BLANCARDI. Amst. 1668. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Harwood says, that he had read this edition, and that it possessed great merit.

GRONOVII. Lug. Bat. 1704. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent edition; and preferable to all that preceded it. A good copy is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* A fine copy, on LARGE PAPER in vellum binding is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

RAPHELII. Amst. 1757. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent and commodious edition. The text of Gronovius is accurately corrected; the chapters are divided into sections; the more plausible conjectures of Gronovius admitted; difficult passages explained, and an excellent index is added. A good copy is worth 18*s.*

BORHEKII. Lemgou. 1792. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

I do not know whether *both* volumes of this critical and estimable edition are published. Trincavellus, Stephen, Gronovius, Raphelius have been carefully consulted: and the performance is highly creditable to the critical reputation of the editor.

SCHMEIDERI. Hal. Mag. 1798. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A map is prefixed. We have here a very sensible and judicious edition of one of the most interesting authors of antiquity, in the department of voyages and travels. The version is that of Vulcanius, as published by Hudson in his

Geographi Minores; and the readings of the Bodleian MS. the next best extant—after the Florentine MS.—are adopted, from the same work: with a regret expressed, on the part of Schmeider, (*Præf.* p. x) that he has no opportunity of collating the whole of that MS. The work of the late Dr. Vincent is treated with great respect;* and his refutation of Dodwell's Dissertation is inserted, in Latin, at the end. Harles, in his *Suppl. Introd. H. L. G.* vol. ii. 336, says, that in the second edition of the Baron Ste. Croix's Critical Enquiry into the Life of Alexander the Great,† &c. p. 744, a high eulogy is bestowed upon this excellent edition of Schmeider. It is a great pity that so valuable a book is not printed in a more inviting form.

II. *Periplus.*‡

GELENII. Basil. 1533. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. First edition of the *Circumnavigation of the Euxine and Erythrean Seas.* The text is however very corrupt and imperfect, as Stuckius has observed in his Latin version of this author: Genev. 1577, folio. This version is accompanied with a learned and useful commentary

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* Schmeider says, and says truly, that the Germans in their notices of foreigners, make no national distinction, provided the works produced by them are good. Hence the German version of Dr. Vincent's work, and its celebrity abroad. But he thinks (p. xi-xiii.) that the bookseller's speculation in that version is not likely to be successful. "Our geographers (adds he) prefer reading the work in question in its ORIGINAL TONGUE."

† Translated by Sir Richard Clayton, (Bart.) *Critical Enquiry into the Life of Alexander the Great: with notes and observations,* 1793. 4to.

‡ With the *Periplus of Hanno,* and *Plutarch de Fluminibus et Montibus.* The reader will not fail to consult the excellent works of the late Dr. Vincent—entitled the *Voyage of Nearchus,* &c. and the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea:* each in 4to.: reprinted.

upon ancient geography and history; and is, I believe, a somewhat uncommon book..

The version of Stuckius was used by Blancardus in his edition of 1683: and by Hudson and Dodwell in the minor Greek geographers of 1698. Ramusio's collection of Voyages contains an Italian version of the same Latin translation.

III. *Tactica.*

BLANCARDI. Amst. 1683. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The best edition. See p. 329.

IV. *De Venatione.*

The first edition is that of HOLSTENIUS, 1644, 4to. Gr. and Lat. The Latin version is considered very elegant. But the value of this edition has been preserved in all respects by Blancard in the impression just mentioned.

ATHENÆUS. A. C. 190.

ALDUS. Venet. 1514. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.* The editors, MUSURUS and Aldus, having very indifferent MSS. to consult, it followed that their work would be marked with numerous errors and unaccountable omissions. This is literally the case. In the 11th book (p. 128, lin. 12) there is so palpable a deficiency, that Schweig-

* For this account of Athenæus, the public is indebted to Professor Schweighæuser's excellent edition, in the preface to the first volume of which I have found a very full and correct account of all the editions of Athenæus, which were faintly sketched out by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 631, &c.), Harles (*Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 607; *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 232), Clement (t. ii. 179), and Harwood. In the Monthly Magazine for January 1803, p. 537, the reader will discover an interesting account of the materials from which Schweighæuser compiled his edition.

hæuser found almost two entire sheets of matter to supply it: this deficiency is also in every other edition of Athenæus but in that of Schweighæuser. In the 15th book (p. 191) there is an omission which is filled up by twenty-two pages in Casaubon's edition. Such are the errors and imperfections of this editio princeps; on which, however, Casaubon has pronounced too severe a sentence of condemnation; for Schweighæuser informs us that in many places where he found *all the MSS. defective*, he was enabled to discover the true reading of the author chiefly from the learning, judgment, and happy conjecture of Musurus. Edit. Argent. 1801. præf. xxviii. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 112. *Bibl. Spenceriana;* vol. i. p. 265. Mr. Thorpe marks a copy of this edition, which he conceives to be on LARGE PAPER, at 15*l.* 15*s.*

BEDROTI. Basil. Fol. 1535. Gr.

This edition exhibits all the errors of Aldus, with many additional ones; and Casaubon has implicitly followed it when he might have found better readings and a purer text in the Aldine edition. According to Casaubon, the editors were Bedrotus and Herlinus, two young Germans, possessing more enthusiasm than correctness; but much to be praised for this attempt—in which they would probably have succeeded better had their judgment and maturity of reading been equal to their ardour. "Sed hoc (observes Schweighæuser) qualecumque sit, habet sane et alias commoditates hæc editio, de quibus in fronte dictum est: et contextus satis probabili curâ et fide e Veneto exemplo in ea repræsentatur." Argent. edit. præfat. xxix. xxxii.

CASAUBONI. Genev. Fol. 1597.* } Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Lugd. Fol. 1612-57. } 2 vols.

These are the well-known editions of Isaac Casaubon,

* The second volume, containing the Commentaries or Animad-

whose celebrity as an illustrator of Athenæus has long been acknowledged by the learned throughout Europe. The Latin version is by DALECAMPIUS* (or Dalechamp,) who published it from the Basil edition, in a separate folio volume at Lyons in 1583, and who devoted nearly thirty years of his life to the compilation of it. Edit. Argent. præf. xxx. note g. Of the above editions of Casaubon, the first is the more correct, as it was executed under the eye of the editor; the second is more erroneous; and the third, published a long time after Casaubon's death, approaches nearer the first in correctness, and has some additional matter by Paul Fermat, which however barely fills two pages (at p. 703, et seq.) See edit. Argent. *præf.* L. note g: LII. note h.

The merits of Casaubon† are undoubtedly great; and

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versions, was published in 1600. "The most valuable part of the edition of Casaubon is his celebrated Commentary, which constitutes a folio of no inconsiderable magnitude. Many of the emendations which are proposed by Casaubon are violent and improbable, and a still greater number may be considered as obvious to any person who is endowed with a moderate share of critical sagacity. Notwithstanding these defects, we know no work of this kind, except perhaps Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris, in which the reader is presented with such a mass of pertinent information, Unlike many commentaries, the text of the author is almost always kept in sight; and the erudition of the critic, although ample, is displayed without ostentation." *Edinb. Review*, 8vo. 1803, p. 185.

* DALECHAMP was a celebrated physician, and his translation would have been much better than it is, if he had had less practice in his profession. When therefore we are told that he was *thirty years* engaged in the translation, we are to understand that he devoted *only the leisure allowed him by his business* to the undertaking. Bayle, art. Athenée, note D. The first *French translation* of Athenæus was in 4to. 1680, by l'Abbé de Marolles, and the last work of the Abbé. It is extremely scarce and dear, according to Bayle, who declares he never saw a copy of it. See Journ. des Savans, Mai, 1680.

† In the year 1594, SCALIGER thus wrote to him: "Strabonem,

whatever may be the value of his edition, compared with the more luminous one of Schweighæuser, it can never fail to afford the curious reader a lasting fund of entertainment and information. Schweighæuser himself does not hesitate to speak in the handsomest terms of the learning and application of the editor. *Præf.* lviii. vi.

When we peruse or pronounce judgment on this valuable performance, let us call to mind the difficulties under which the editor himself laboured; the scantiness and deficiency of his materials; the want of general critical information of the writings of his author; and the peculiar nature and difficulty*

Athenæum, Suetonium tuos avidissime expecto. Quicquid ex ingenio tuo prodibit, erit planè τυ πατρος το παιδιον." Scalig. Epist. Elz. edit. 1627, p. 146. And in the year 1596, in another of Scaliger's epistles, Casaubon is pronounced by him to be "the only man of the age fit for the undertaking,"—"Præter te, qui illum auctorem in integrum restituere possit, habemus neminem." Epist. xli. And again, in Feb. 1597, Scaliger thus exhorts Casaubon—"Perge neque pigeat laboris: *præsertim in Athenæo*; quem, si tu nobis non restitues, a quo sperare debemus?" p. 159. See his *Eulogium on the Comm. of Athenæus*, epist. lvi. p. 102. The whole letter is very interesting, and, in some parts, affecting.

* From note l, in Schweighæuser's preface (p. LIV), I extract the following particulars, which give a lively picture of the anxieties and labours of Casaubon. "An. 1598, his verbis scripsit Casaubonus ad Jos. Scaligerum: 'Dies hic alter est cum Dei virtute, animadversi-'onibus in Athenæum τὸν κολοφῶνα ἐπιθέκαμεν. Si me amas et ingenii 'nostri fœtus putas esse tanti, est quod nobis gratuleris. Magnâ enim 'et molestâ curâ liberati sumus. Dici non potest, quam sæpe in ipsis 'difficultatibus incepti nos pœnituerit. Magnum æquor sumus emensi, 'magnis tempestatibus jactati sumus: tandem portum tenemus'." About the same time he wrote thus to his friend Gillottus: "Nunc hoc tantum dico, absolvisse me tandem virtute Dei O. M. molestissimum, difficilimum et tædii plenissimum opus, Animadversiones in Athenæum. Si nostras nugas putas esse tanti, vir magne, gratulare, quæso, nobis. Multum enim sudavimus, multum æstuavimus, multi ausi

of the work itself: add to this the poverty and paucity of MSS. and the inaccessibility to those treasures which were then buried in ignorance and obscurity, but which, under happier auspices, have been freely laid open to his successor.

SCHÆFERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1796. Gr. et Gall. T. I.

Of this edition only one volume is published, which is not intended to be followed by another: the Greek text is succeeded by the French version of VILLEBRUNE. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 608. Of this work, Schweighæuser never saw a copy.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 1801-7. 8vo. 14 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Ex. Typ. Soc. Bipont. This very excellent edition, so long expected by the literary world, is at length completed. The first volume is particularly valuable, as presenting us with a critical preface of 120 pages, in which Professor Schweighæuser lays open the sources that supplied him with materials for the formation of his edition. They are as follow: 1. Two manuscripts: one of the fourteenth century,* containing the entire abridgment of Athenæus, and in which passages occur that have never before been published: although it be not ancient, it is considered by the editor as a very valuable one. This MS. was removed from Sedan to Paris. The

sumus: nihil denique relinquimus intentatum, quo exiret hoc e manibus nostris opus vestrâ, summorum istic virorum, expectatione dignum." *Epist.* clxvi. clxviii. *in Collect. Almelov.* p. 88, &c. Consult also the preface of Casaubon, in which he expatiates on the difficulties he had to surmount in compiling his edition.

* "Est is codex nitidissimus, duobus ac ducentis membranaceis foliis majoris mensuræ constans; totam, ut dixi, Athenæi epitomen exhibens, &c. Tercissima libri scriptura; currente licet manu exarata, multisque scribendi compendiis implicata." Præfat. lxxxvi.

other, and most valuable MS. is of the 10th century,* and more ancient than any known MS. of Athenæus; it appears also to have been the legitimate parent of the author's text. This precious relic was sent from Venice, where it had slept in the library of St. Mark for three centuries in dust and oblivion, to Paris. See præfat. xxxvi. cvii. 2. Besides reading a multiplicity of critical works that had appeared since Casaubon's time,† Schweighæuser obtained with some difficulty two copies of Casaubon's edition, with a great number of learned notes by Brunck, written in the margin. In one of the copies there were excerpta from a Parisian MS. supposed to be compiled by Hermolaus Barbarus. All these notes were sedulously transcribed by the indefatigable Schweighæuser. 3. He obtained a valuable work from the university of Gottingen, partly through the intercession of Heyne, and partly through that of some particular friends. 4. He procured from the library of Strasburgh, and that of the Schœpfliniana which is joined to it, among other rare books, a copy of Casaubon's second edition, formerly belonging to Kuster, in which that luminous scholar had written a great quantity of valuable notes. 5. He received some important observations

* "Est membranaceus codex, toto statim habitu venerandam quandam prodens vetustatem, trecentis septuaginta tribus foliis constans maximæ mensuræ. Quælibet codicis pagina in duas columnas distincta. Scriptura, nullis usquam compendiosis nexibus horrens, similis maxime ei, quam pro exemplo scripturæ decimi seculi adposuit Montfaucon in Palæogr. Græc. p. 282, *num.* 6." Præfat. lxxxix.

† The method pursued by Schweighæuser in preparing his edition was as follows: in the margin and at the bottom of the *third* edit. of Casaubon he wrote down his notes, constantly keeping the *first* under his eye. In one of the copies of the first edition he wrote his excerpta from the two famous MSS.; in the other copy he corrected and prepared the Greek text for the press; where he found the first and third edition disagree, he noticed it in a copy of the *second* edition.

on his author from the learned De la Porte Dutheil, to whose care the Greek MSS. in the Parisian library were intrusted; and particularly does the editor acknowledge his obligations to Dr. CORAY, M. D. (of Smyrna,) a very learned and excellent Greek scholar,—"verissimus Valckenaerianæ et Ruhnkenianæ scholæ alumnus;" whose profound and admirable emendations of some of the more difficult passages of Athenæus are received by Schweighæuser with gratitude and admiration. See præfat. cxvi. xviii.

Such are the helps which the author of the present edition has received; and such, united to the well-known care, judgment, and erudition of the editor of Appian, Polybius, and Epictetus, justify us in ranking the present edition of Athenæus among the most favoured productions of the classical world. A good copy of this admirable performance is worth 12*l.* 12*s.*

AULUS GELLIUS. A. C. 130.

SWEYNHEYM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. All the editions printed at Rome by Sweynheym and Pannartz (especially before the year 1470,) are considered as particularly valuable by the curious in bibliography; and the present work, of which only 275 copies were struck off, is esteemed among the rarest and most precious of the "Editiones principes." Gronovius doubted its existence. The editor was ANDREA, afterwards BISHOP of ALERIA, whose dedicatory epistle to Pope Paul II. shews the extreme misery to which he was at that time reduced. His numerous literary labours justly procured him the episcopal chair. Of this beautiful and scarce edition, there is a very particular account in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 266; with a fac-simile of the Greek types used in it. Copies of this

valuable book are in most private libraries of eminence, and in the generality of public libraries. At Vienna I had the good fortune to examine the unique copy, UPON VELLUM, which had belonged to Cardinal Bessarion, and was once in the library of St. Marc at Venice. See *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 493.

IDEM. Romæ. 1472. Fol.

Whether this was printed before, or after, Jenson's edition of 1472, has not been determined by bibliographers. It is a work of extreme scarcity and value: see *Bibl. Mead.* No. 1281, and *La Valliere's. Cat.* No. 4201. At the end are the verses beginning with "Aspicis illustris," so frequently used by these printers. Consult Maittaire, t. i. 320; and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 96, who mentions four copies of it. A description of it appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. vii. p. 17, where it is said to be one of the rarest volumes from the early Roman press. Brunet considers it rarer than the Editio Princeps. A copy of it is in the Osterley, and another is in the Blenheim, library.

JENSON. Venet. 1472. Fol.

This magnificent work, says Clement, is an exact copy of the edition of 1469. Jenson has surpassed the Roman edition in the beauty and skill with which the Greek passages are printed,* Gronovius doubted also of *this* edition, conceiving the second Roman one of 1472 to be the editio princeps. A copy of this truly beautiful work is in the greater number of our distinguished private and public libraries; but, as far as I have been able to examine, there is no copy of it upon vellum. Consult *Bibl. Mead.* no. 1282; *Bibl. Askev.* no. 1574; *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. no. 5348.

* A fac-simile also of *this* Greek type is given in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 269. Consult the description there accompanying it.

AND. CATHARENSIS. Venet. 1477. Fol.

This is a rare and beautiful work, of which a copy was sold at the Pinelli sale, No. 11216. See also *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. no. 5349; *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 5204. Consult Clement, t. ix. 114-119, who is minute and entertaining on these, *the rarest*, editions of Aulus Gellius in the fifteenth century.

JO. DE TRIDINO. Venet. Fol. 1509.

Fabricius and Ernesti have supposed that this was the first edition which contained the summary or arguments of the eighth book, which is lost; but Clement (t. ix. 119, note 51) had himself a 4to. edit. of 1508, printed by Petit (unknown to Fabricius and Ernesti,) in which the summary was accurately copied. This folio edition of 1509 is minutely described by Clement; but it has escaped De Bure and Harwood. It is a rare and curious work.

JUNTA. Florent. 1513. 8vo.

The first and only edition from the JUNTA press. See *Bibliogr. Decam.* ii. 258. The copy UPON VELLUM, noticed by Bandini as in the Riccardi collection, is now in the De La Crusca library. *Cat. de Livr. impr. sur vélin;* 1824, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 229.

ALDUS. Venet. 1515. 8vo.

The editor is Egnatius: the work does not contain any commentaries, but a double index sufficiently ample. The preface is by Antonius Marsilius. Fine copies are becoming very scarce. A fine copy at Fenton's sale, in 1812, was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* See Clement, t. ix. 120; *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 120.

———. Bonon. 1550. Fol.

This edition, which has escaped every bibliographer but

Clement, and even the Bipont editors, is to be found in the Bibl. Sarraziana, no. 1717: it is there called "*Editio rarissima et accuratissima:*" A beautiful copy, ruled with red lines, was sold for 23 florins.

GRYPHII *Hæred.* Lugduni. 1560. 8vo.

This is a beautiful and accurate edition. Almost all the editions of Gryphius and his heirs, printed generally in the *Italic* character, and sold for very reasonable prices, are deserving of the student's notice. "GRYPHIORUM editiones nostro quidem judicio accuratissimis sunt accensendæ." See the preface to the Bibl. Sarraziana. Hag. Com. 12mo. 1715.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1585. 8vo.

Although this edition goes by the name of Henry Stephen's, it appears from Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* 429,) that it was not actually printed by him. Stephens *caused* (procuravit, says Maittaire) both Aulus Gellius and Macrobius to be printed at Paris in the same form, and by the same typographer, at the above period. He himself entertained an idea of printing both these authors in one volume, but was dissuaded from it by some of his friends; for what reason cannot now, perhaps, be known. The real printer of this edition is not specified by Maittaire. A very beautiful copy was sold at the Pinelli sale, no. 11224; it is there called "*Liber admodum rarus.*"

ELZEVIR. Amst. 12mo. 1651. 1665.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1666. 1687.

The two first editions from the Elzevir press were carefully published by J. F. Gronovius. The first *Variorum* edition contains some select notes of various editors as well as an accurate revision of the text by Thysius, and the corrections

of Oiselius, with select annotations from various learned men. The second, which is the *editio optima*, was published by J. F. Gronovius, containing his own notes; and was the basis of the 4to. edition of 1706. Ernesti. *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 10.

JAC. GRONOVII. Amst. 1706. 4to.

"This edition," says Dr. Harwood, "has as much literary merit as any of the Dutch editions of the classics in 4to. The notes of other critics are selected with judgment, and the explanatory remarks of Gronovius must give every scholar the most exalted idea of his singular erudition." According to Ernesti, it does not contain all the notes of the *first* Variorum edition, but a great number of the observations of Thysius, Oiselius, and J. F. Gronovius. It has also the entire collation of two MSS. by Scioppius, and some excerpta from the corrections of Ludovicus Carrio. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L. ibid.* The work is not so extremely scarce as Dr. Harwood states it to be.

CONRADI. Lipsiæ. 1762. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is a reimpression of Gronovius's edition, with the preface and excursus of J. L. Conradus.

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition is also formed on the basis of James Gronovius's: the first volume contains a Notitia literaria (in which, however, there is nothing very curious,) and an "Index Capitum," followed by the text of the author. At the end of the second volume are two useful indexes. The text, like that of almost all of the Bipont editions, is unaccompanied by notes. The edition is neat, and sells at a moderate price.

"Many learned men," says Ernesti, "have undertaken the task of correcting or illustrating Aulus Gellius, but have been

prevented by death, or other accidental causes. We want," continues he, "the full commentaries of Carrio, and the lucubrations of Gifanius, among whose inedited works are some commentaries on Corn. Nepos, Symmachus, Prudentius, and Aulus Gellius, corrected by the help of ancient MSS.*: also the promised editions of Lipsius, Scaliger, and Claudius Salmasius; the second edition of Lambecius's '*Prodromus Lucubrationum in Gellium*' [the first edition was published at Paris, 8vo. 1647, but without the *Epidromus*], which is supposed to be much more valuable than the first, but which has never yet been given to the world." Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 10, 11.

Harles has omitted Aulus Gellius in his *Introd. in Not. Lit. Rom.* and barely mentions him in the second volume of his *Suppl. ad Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.*

AURELIUS VICTOR. A. C. 379.

The critical editions† of this writer, worth possessing, are so few, that I shall refer the student to the following only.

VINETI. Antw. 1579-82. 8vo.

Containing the erudite notes of ANDREA SCHOTTUS, "the first restorer of the text of Aurelius Victor." Harwood and his republisher have not noticed the merits of this rare and valuable work.

VARIORUM. Traj. ad Rh. 1696. 8vo.

Published by the learned PITISCUS. This is not only a

* Ernesti refers to Schelhornii *Amœnitates litterariæ*, t. xii. 291; I have consulted that work, and can discover nothing analogous to the subject.

† For earlier editions—in the xvth century—I must refer the reader to the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 269-271: of which Mr. Moss has made diligent use. They are of no very essential importance.

rare book and elegantly printed, but it ranks among the best edited of the *Variorum* Classics in 8vo. The plates of heads are pretty well executed.

ARNTZENII. Amst. 1733. 4to.

The Bibliographical Dictionary has quoted, in commendation of this edition, what is said of it in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. no. 5391. It is certainly an elaborate performance; but more critical annotation is bestowed upon it than the subject seems to have required. The *cuts*, so much praised, possess very little merit. However, the edition is indispensable to the collector's library.

GRUNERI. Coburg. 1757. 8vo.

A very sensible and useful publication. The Antwerp edition, with the notes of Schottus, seems to have been principally followed.

HARLES republished the text of this edition, with some few annotations, at Erlang. 8vo. 1787.

———. Biponti. 1789. 8vo.

Like all the Bipont editions, the present contains a useful *Notitia Literaria*, and the text of the author is judiciously composed. Its intrinsic excellence compensates for its exterior inelegance. The student will do well to procure it.

It is to be noticed, that the preceding editions contain *all* the known works of Aurelius Victor. Some rare and curious editions of his *Account of illustrious Men* will be found in Ernesti *Bibl. Lat.* and Count Revickzky's Catalogue: among the latest and best editions of this *latter* work is that of Wachterus, published at Lemgou, 8vo. 1792.

AUSONIUS. A. D. 390.

———. Venet. 1472. Fol.

Editio Princeps; with Probæ Centones, the eleven Eclogues* of Calphurnius, and other opuscula. De Bure (no. 2851) was unable to find a copy of this uncommonly scarce work among all the libraries of Paris, and was therefore indebted to Maittaire (*Annal. Typog.* vol. i. p. 315) for his description of it. Few first editions of the Latin classics are rarer; as may be seen from the minute account given of it in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 272-4. Care should be taken that the copy contains the epistle of Ovid on the *death of Drusus*, as well as some opuscula of *Tiphernus:* both of which succeed *Proba* and *Calphurnius.* These latter, one of 11 and the other of 16 leaves, follow the text of Ausonius. In the whole, 86 leaves. The date of the work is gathered from the conclusion of Calphurnius. An indifferent copy is in the royal library at Paris; and a similar one in the imperial library at Vienna. Lord Spencer's duplicate copy of this rare book was purchased for the Bodleian library for 54*l.* 12*s.*

Æm. Ferrarii. Mediol. 1490. Folio.†

This is the first edition of Ausonius *separately* published, and is rather rare and esteemed by collectors. It contains a life of the poet, and an index to the epigrams. At the end is this subscription: "Explicant ea Ausonii fragmenta, quæ invida, cuncta corrodens, vetustas ad manus nostras venire permisit. *Mediolani impressa per Magistrum Ulldericum Scinzenzeller*, A. D. MCCCCLXXXX. die XV Septembris." See

* These Eclogues were *first* published in the editio princeps of Silius Italicus.

† Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 274-8, for further details of editions in the XVth century: and the compressed account in Mr. Moss's *Manual of Classical Bibliography.*

Panzer, vol. ii. 61, who seems to have overlooked the copy in the *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9366, now in Lord Spencer's collection, and fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 274.

UGOLETI. Parmæ. 1499. 4to.

The printer was ANGELUS UGOLETUS, and the editor his brother THADDEUS. This book, as containing the ENTIRE WORKS of Ausonius, should be always found in a well furnished classical library. A very particular account of it is given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 277.

ALEANDRI. Paris. 1513. 4to.

The Abbé Morelli, in his catalogue of Pinelli's books, 4to. edit. vol. ii. p. 310, has pronounced this to be "*Liber raritatis eximiæ.*" Of its present value I will not pretend to speak, although the Bibliographical Dictionary marks it at *2l. 2s.* Panzer, vol. viii. no. 631, was unable to refer to any other copy but that in the Pinelli collection. It was printed at the Ascensian press.

ALDUS. Venet. 1517. 8vo.

Copies of this Aldine edition, in beautiful preservation, are esteemed by the curious. Some bibliographers erroneously mention a copy printed upon vellum. A fine LARGE PAPER copy, belonging to Grolier, is in the royal library at Paris. Mr. Grenville possesses it in an UNCUT state.

JUNTA. Florent. 1517. 8vo.

This edition, which is called by Harles a very rare one, was printed by Philip Junta, whose prefatory address to Count Frederick Valmontoni informs us with what care and trouble it was compiled, and how the preceding editions were crowded with errors. Consult Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 120.

In the *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9372, it is called "*Liber rarissimus.*" See too Harles's *Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. 718.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1671. 8vo.

This scarce Variorum edition of Ausonius was preceded by one of Tollius's in 12mo. 1669, whose notes are incorporated in it. This second presents us also with every thing valuable to be found in prior editions, and may justly therefore be treasured by the collector of rare books. A fine copy of it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

———. Biponti. 1785. 8vo.

An edition more useful than beautiful. The Notitia Literaria is, however, elaborate and valuable; and may be consulted with advantage.

BION ET MOSCHUS. B. C. 187.

MEKERCHI. Brugis Flandr. 1565. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

The first publication of any portion of the works of Bion and Moschus,* was in the Aldine Theocritus of 1495—(the

* Among the rest, the epitaph on Adonis. In the year 1555 H. STEPHEN translated Bion and Moschus into Latin verse, during his stay at Venice with his friend Paul Manutius, in whose office it was printed. Renouard says it is a small 4to. volume, and rather scarce. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 290. A copy is in the *Bibl. Meadiana*, no. 1999, which was sold for 6*s.* 6*d.*

In the *Bibl. Askev.* no. 2401, there is mention made of a Gr. and Lat. edition of Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus, by R. STEPHEN, Paris, 4to. 1556; which, although mentioned by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 803, note ii. I do not discover in any other bibliographical writer, and which has escaped Maittaire in his life of that printer. The second publication of Bion and Moschus, after Mekerchus's edition, is by H. Ste-

poems of these two pastoral writers being formerly mingled with those of Theocritus—and in the Stobæus of 1536.) Consult *Fabricii Bibl. Gr.* vol. iii. 801. The present edition, under the care of Mekerchus, is a very rare and curious one; it has a double Latin version with the Variorum Scholia: the elegies of Phanocles, and some fragments of Propertius, accompany it. At Dr. Askew's sale (no. 2402), this editio princeps, in elegant morocco binding, was sold for only 1*l.* 2*s.*; the same, at the Pinelli sale (no. 9024,) was purchased by Dr. Charles Burney. A copy is in *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 3586.

R. VULCANII. Antw. 1584. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

With Callimachus. A beautiful, rare, and critical edition. At page 63 is a Gr. and Lat. epitaph of Gerard Falkenburg, on Flemingus, in imitation of Bion; and at p. 70, &c. are metrical Latin versions of some of the Idylls of Bion and Moschus, by Politian, Dousa, and H. Stephen. In the public library of Leyden there is a copy of this edition with the manuscript notes of Is. Vossius. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 803.

SCHWEBELII. Venet. 1746. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, besides containing the notes of former editors, presents us with the metrical Latin version of WHITFORD*

phen, among his Poetæ Prin. Græc. fol. 1566. The third is by FULVIUS URSINUS, at the end of his "Carmina novem illustrium Fœminarum," Antw. 8vo. 1568, p. 233 to 269. See a copy in *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9044. Ursinus, who rather differs from H. Stephen, first exhibited some readings from a MS. in the Farnesian library, and restored some passages to Moschus, which had generally been attributed to Theocritus. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 802, note *h. h.* The fourth edition of Bion and Moschus, by H. Stephen, was published in the Theocritus of 1579. See Art. "THEOCRITUS."

* Londini, 4to. 1659, along with Musæus.

and the French one of LONGEPIERRE,* with two indexes: the text is on the basis of Stephen's edition. It was severely reviewed in the *Nov. Act. erudit.* 1751, Dec. p. 699, by Carpzovius, which drew forth a warm reply from Schwebelius. Some supposed Reiske to be the author of the review; but his widow, in her life of him, positively denies it. See Harles, *Vit. Philolog. clariss.* t. ii. 121, as cited by him in his *Fabr. B. G.* above referred to.

HESKINI. Oxon. 1748. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A very elegant edition, and much more critical and correct than that of Schwebelius. Almost all the French notes of Longepierre are translated into Latin, and his inaccuracies and imperfections are diligently corrected. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 559. Ibid. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 804.

SCHIERI. Lipsiæ. 1752. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.
HARLESII. Erlang. 1780. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Schier's edition is founded on Schwebelius's, corrected by Heskin; that of Harles is founded on Schier's, corrected by Valckenaer,† Brunck,‡ and others. The various readings and conjectures are placed under the text, the animadversions and notes at the end of each poem. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 560. Idem, *Fabr. B. G. ibid.*

MANSONIS. Gothæ. 1784. 8vo. Gr. et Germ.

An erudite and valuable edition, with German notes. The order of the poems is changed, and the Greek text is without accents: opposite the text is the German version. Prefixed,

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* Paris, 12mo. 1686: said to be a scarce work, and accompanied with excellent remarks. Bibliograph. Dictionary, vol. ii. 22.

† From his Theocritus of 1779. See "Theocritus."

‡ *Analect. vet. Poet. Græc.* Argent. 8vo. 1772.

are two commentaries; one on the life, the other on the poems, of Bion and Moschus. Harles, *Ibid.*

TEUCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1793. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A critical edition, with select notes from others, and the author's own animadversions.

JACOBSII. Gothæ. 1795. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

From the edition of Valckenaer's Theocritus of 1789, edited by Jacobs, and containing Bion and Moschus. See Art. "Theocritus."

WAKEFIELDII. Lond. 1795. 8vo. Gr.

A beautiful and correct edition, by the late Gilbert Wakefield, and printed with great care and delicacy by Bensley, but without accents, for which omission it has been much censured, and for which reason it never sold. Some copies are struck off on a 4to. paper. The work is commended by foreign critics.

BOETHIUS. A. C. 520.

*De Consolatione Philosophiæ.**

HANS GLIM. No date. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This uncommonly scarce edition (executed in a coarse roman type,) may be said to be uncollated by Editors, as well as almost unknown to bibliographers. A full page has 31 lines, and the volume contains 56 leaves. Lord Spencer's copy is presumed to be the only one in this country. See a description of it in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. p. 76. Consult also *Bibliog. Decam.* ii. p. 6, note *.

* The *best* edition of the OPERA OMNIA BOETHII, was published at Basil, fol. 1570, in 2 vols.: and according to Count Reyickzky, the

KOBURGER. Norimb. 1473. Fol. Lat. et Germ.

First edition of the Commentary of Thomas Aquinas. A particular account of this beautiful, but by no means uncommon, book will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. 1. p. 279: from whence it appears that, although this edition was known as early as the year 1706, neither Maittaire nor Debure were acquainted with it. In the whole, it has 197 leaves. Copies of it are usually large and fine.

KOBURGER. Norimb. 1476. Fol. Lat. et Germ.

Till within these twenty years, this used to be considered the Editio Princeps of the author. This and the preceding edition are equally magnificent works, and noble specimens of the press of Koburger. I think I have seen nearly twenty copies of each impression. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 280-6, for a very rare French edition of 1477, and a Latin and German edition printed at Ghent in 1485.

The Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. ii. 32, mentions an edition "*fol. sine anni nota*," which is thought to be the editio princeps, and published about the year 1470.*

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work is rare and much sought after. See *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 141. Harles says the *first* edition of the *Op. om.* was printed at Venice in 1491. Panzer makes the first edition 1487, and refers to Askew's Cat. no. 1161—where I find only Boethius's treatise on *Arithmetic*—a book of extreme scarcity.

* The preceding was written in my *second* edition of the "Introduction;" since which, I find the correctness of my conclusion has been questioned, and the accuracy of the Bibliographical Dictionary supported (vol. vi. Advertisement, p. v.) by the authority of Boni and Gamba in their *Biblioteca Portatile*. But there happens to be *one word* in this alleged authority which rather favours my position, and diminishes the force of my opponent's reasoning. Boni and Gamba say, speaking of this ancient and supposed first edition, "Antica edizione e *forse* la

GRUNINGER. Argent. 1501. Fol.

This book, says the *Bibl. Harleiana* (vol. iii. no. 1048), is full of cuts, and may therefore be looked upon as a great curiosity. The Harleian copy had a short history attached to it of the life of Boethius, with some account of his writings. Clement (t. iv. 435) mentions this edition, and refers to Reimannus (*Cat. Bibl. Theolog. Reimanni*, t. i. 356), who speaks of an edition of this date published at Cologne, in 4to. which he erroneously called "editio omnium prima." I have consulted Reimannus, and find Clement accurate in his reference. In fact, the Terence of 1496, the Horace of 1498, the Virgil of 1517, and this present edition of Boethius, all exhibit specimens of the same style of wood-cutting. About a dozen years ago, these books were much coveted, and at high prices: and for this edition of Boethius, I was once asked 60*l.*! I believe that a very capital copy of either book may now be obtained for 5*l.* 5*s.*

MARESCHAL et CHAUSSARD. Lugd. 1511. 4to.

This is a curious Gothic edition, without numerals or catchwords. In the same form and in the same year, an edition was published by Quentell, at Cologne, "in which the divine work of Boethius, heretofore depraved in one thousand places, is corrected and restored." Of the above *Lyons* edition, the

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prima ed originale," &c. Now the word *forse* renders the whole matter as dubious as ever. I adhere, therefore, to my first position. We are apt to attach too high an antiquity to books without dates. Mons de Boze, who was a learned bibliographer, says, very properly, in his dissertation on the Mentz Psalter of 1457, "qu'il y a [par conséquent] beaucoup de livres *sans date*, qui sont infiniment *plus recens* que d'autres qui *en ont*." See *L'Acad. des Incript.* t. xiv. 264. Consult also De Bure on the editio princeps of Terence, no. 2603. Edit. 1808. [But qu. is not the edition of HANS GLIM (see p. 350) the very impression here alluded to?]

following is the "avertissement," which I shall endeavour faithfully to copy for the sake of the bibliographical Antiquary.

"Nemo cibum capiat donec benedictio fiat
Priueter mensa qui spreuerit hec documenta.
D Vultus hilares habe
C Sal cultello capi
M Quid edendum sit ne pet
M Non depositam capi
A Rixas murmur fugi
N Membra recta sede atis.
D Mappam mundam tene
C Ne scalpatis cave
A Aliis partem tribu
T Morsus non rejici
I Modicum sed crebro bib
S Grates Christo semper refer."

See Clement, t. iv. 437.

BERNARTII. Antv. 1607. 8vo.

Ex *Officina Plantinianâ*. An elegant and correct edition. The Commentary of Bernartius occupies the latter and greater portion of the volume.

VALLINI. L. Bat. 1656. 8vo.

This edition, says Harwood, is a very elegant and correct one, and the notes of Vallini are learned and judicious. Some copies have in the title-page, *Lug. Bat. et veneunt Parisiis apud Thomam Jolly*, 1656. See *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 6324.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1671. 8vo. Lipsiæ. 1753.

The first edition is a very good one, and is emphatically styled, "the Variorum Boethius." The text, according to the "admonition to the reader," is formed on the basis of

Vallini's edition, and is preceded by a learned and excellent preface by Petrus Bertius: "ita ut, quicquid operæ a doctis viris in Boetium, variis voluminibus, diverso tempore collatum est; simul uno intuitu parvum volumen contineat." The notes, chiefly by Sitzmanus and Bernatius, are numerous and pertinent. The book is neatly and respectably printed.

Harles (*Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 387) just recites the edition, and says it is "to be commended." BLEAU published a pretty little edition of Boethius in 1668, and at GLASGOW there was a neat and correct edition published in 1751.

———. Paris. 1783. 4to.

Mentioned on the authority of the Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. ii. 37, where there is said to be a copy printed UPON VELLUM. It is called "a very beautiful book."

BODONI. Parmæ. 1798. 4to. 2 vols. Lat. et Ital.

This is a very sumptuous edition, printed in the usual style of magnificence of those works which have issued from the Bodoni press. The editor is BENEDICT VARCHI. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. præf. p. viii.

CÆSAR. B. C. 44.

SWEYNHEYM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. We are much indebted to Clement (t. vi. 16) and Audiffredi (*Ædit. Rom.* p. 20) for their copious and accurate accounts of this extremely rare work, of which only 275 copies were struck off. Ernesti has erroneously observed that it contains but five books, "de Bell. Gall." (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 259): Audiffredi himself inspected *two* copies of it, and found it to contain all the books that we now possess. The epistle of ANDREA, afterwards Bishop of Aleria, prefixed to the text, is full of erudition, says the *Bibl. Harleian*. vol. iii. no. 1103. In the whole, there are 164 leaves.

This editio princeps is called by Laire (*Spec.* 144, note *p*) "inter rariores libros rarissima," and is so esteemed by Clement, De Bure, and Audiffredi. The generality of bibliographers mention a copy of it ON VELLUM in the *Bibl. Hulsiana* (*Haye*, 8vo. 1730, t. i. 192,) which was sold for 225 florins; and which is probably the same copy (formerly Prince Eugene's) as is now in the Imperial library at Vienna. See the *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 494. A copy was in the *Bibl. Meadian.* no. 1623; *Bibl. Smithian.* 83; *Cat. de la Valliere*, no. 4905, which copy was purchased by Count Revickzky for 1260 livres: *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 6171; *Bibl. Parisina*, no. 516, which sumptuous copy brought *53l.* 11*s.* Lord Spencer's (formerly Revickzky's) copy is described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 288. Grolier's fine copy is in the royal library at Berlin;* and Maioli's in the British Museum. A fine copy is in St. John's college library, Cambridge: another is in the Bodleian Library; another in Dr. Hunter's Museum; a seventh in the Osterly, and an eighth in the Blenheim library. The Duke of Devonshire had a duplicate copy, and His Majesty possesses the copy formerly belonging to Consul Smith.

JENSON. Venet. 1471. Fol.

Editio Secunda. Unknown to Fabricius, but mentioned by his editor Ernesti. Clement speaks with great confidence of this work, from a copy which he saw and minutely inspected. He says "it is more beautiful and magnificent than the second edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz (1472,) and also equally rare —" l'on peut assurer sans crainte (continues he) que c'est un bijou de bibliothèque." vol. vi. p. 18, note 8. A full page contains 39 lines, and the colophon is on the reverse of the 146th and last leaf: see a full account of it in the *Bibl.*

* Of other copies ABROAD, that in the royal library at Paris contains the MS notes of Victorius: and those in the Mazarine and Munich (public) libraries, are remarkably fine, in original bindings. *Tour*, vol. ii. 282; 367. iii. 290.

Spencer. vol. i. p. 289. In the Cracherode collection there is a remarkably fine copy of it.

SWEYNHEYM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1472. Fol.

Editio tertia. It differs from the first edition of 1469, in having the epistle of Andrea, Bishop of Aleria, inserted at the end of the volume; and the titles of the books and of the epistle *printed*, instead of being partly omitted and partly filled up by manuscript, as occurs in the editio princeps. See Clement, v. vi. 17, and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 97. Laire (*Spec.* 179, note *h*) is incorrect in his account of this work, yet Harles relies on his authority. It is to Clement that we are indebted for a minute and valuable description of it; who has informed us, that, except the trifling variations before noticed, it is an exact reimpression of the edition of 1649. "Cette édition est imprimée en beaux caractères, sur du beau papier, belles marges: tout y respire la magnificence commune aux éditions de Sweynheym et Pannartz," says the lively and descriptive Clement. A very fine copy of it, having belonged to Prince Eugene, is in the imperial library at Vienna. Three copies are mentioned in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 290.

(FYNER. Eislingen. 1473.) Fol.

This is undoubtedly the production of the press of Conrad Fyner, who exercised his art at Eislingen. There is no title or prefix on the first page, which, as well as every other page, contains 38 lines. In the whole, 183 leaves. See *Panzer*, vol. i. p. 18; *Clement*, vol. vi. p. 19, note 9; *Brunet*, vol. i. p. 243: and *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 290. This edition is famous for containing the supposed tract of "JULIUS CELSUS de Vita et Rebus Julii Cæsaris," which gave rise to much controversy; and which Grævius* reprinted on account of its

* Clement says that Grævius committed many faults in his reim-

scarcity, in his edition of 1697-1713, and the whole question is there minutely discussed. Isaac Vossius was the first, who, in a fanciful and impudent mood, ascribed these dissertations to Julius Celsus;* but a host of critics and scholars have entered the lists against him with various skill and equal success. It seems to be now settled, that Francis Petrarcha, and not Celsus, was the author of this composition. See Clement, and Ernesti, *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. i. 259.

———. Romæ. 1476. Fol.

There is great reason to doubt the existence of this work. Grævius appears to be the authority on which every bibliographer rests; but on looking into Ernesti,† and Orlandi,‡ as cited by Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 216,) there seems to be very slight evidence of its reality. Clement tells us, that a German of the name of Ephraim Müller attributed it to Sweynheym and Pannartz; but unluckily for the conjecture, Sweynheym died in 1474.

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pression of this tract, which Bunnemann marked down in the margin of his copy: of these faults Le Clerc complains in his *Bibl. Choisie*, t. iii. 335.

* Julius Celsus Constantinus was a grammarian, who, for his amusement, reviewed and corrected the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar; and as a testimony thereof wrote these words at the end of the volume: "*Julius Celsus Constantinus V. C. legi:*" or, as it exists in some volumes, "*Julius Celsus, vir clariss. et comes, recensui.*" This childish occurrence was the cause of much discussion in the old literary schools. Many people looked for the Commentaries of Celsus, which, says Clement, "are neither at the beginning nor end of the volume; and yet out of ten men who are in possession of this edition, probably nine of them do not know that they have got the pretended Julius Celsus of Vossius!"

† *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 259.

‡ *Origin del Stamp.* 76-305: in both these works not a single library is referred to for its existence.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1477. Fol.

This edition may be desirable as containing the first "index of the towns, rivers, &c." mentioned in the text. Brunet, vol. i. p. 243. Consult also the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 93. Maittaire, t. i. 384; De Bure, no. 4883; *Bibl. Smith.* p. 83; Cat. *de la Valliere*, no. 4907; and *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 7557; which copy was purchased for 6*l.* Its present price is undetermined. It occurs rarely for sale.

MAZOLINUS. Tarvis. 1480. Fol.

Concerning this rare edition, says Harles (*Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 199,) consult *Goetzii Mem. Bibl. Dresdens.* t. i. 154. It appears from Clement (t. vi. 21,) that Goetze is wrong in calling it a 4to. it being decidedly a folio. See too Maittaire, t. i. 406. The work is handsomely printed, and has all the freshness and brilliancy of a publication at the conclusion of the 16th century.

These are, I believe, the most material and rare editions of Cæsar in the 15th century.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513-19. 8vo.

These editions, the latter of which is a copy of the former, are mentioned out of respect to the memory of Aldus; but they are not remarkable for their beauty or correctness. The first has seven pages of errata: see Clement. t. vi. 23; who enters minutely into the subject: "Mendis scatet"—say the Bipont editors of the Aldine edition. See too *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 100-150. Lord Spencer possesses a beautiful copy of the first edition UPON VELLUM.

JUNTA. Florent. 1514. 8vo.

More correct, says Harles, than the first edition of Aldus.

An exquisite copy of this work, printed ON VELLUM, was sold at Mr. Paris's sale for 29*l.* 8*s.* See *Bibl. Paris.* no. 518. "Exemplaire de la plus grande beauté, et dans sa relieure originale:" This is the copy in the Cracherode collection, which is described in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 370. Bandini does not notice such a copy.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 1570. 8vo.

This edition, say the Bipont editors, contains every thing to be found in the Venetian edition of 1556,* and presents us with many valuable remarks from the labours of FULVIUS URSINUS, the editor. It was reprinted in 1574, 2 vols. and the notes of Ursinus on Cæsar and other historians were republished at Antwerp, 8vo. 1595. Harles gives a long and specific account of the edition of 1570, which, he says, is rarer than the succeeding one of 1574, and which he praises for its critical utility. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 204; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 260-1.

CORVINUS. Francof. 1574. Fol.

This work may be considered as the prototype of Clarke's sumptuous edition of Cæsar. "Cette magnifique édition," says Clement, "mérite d'être plus connue, qu'elle ne l'est ordinairement. Et comme elle se trouve dans notre Biliothèque Royale, j'en ferai ici la description. Elle est imprimée en beaux gros caractères, et ornée de plusieurs figures gravées en bois; mais fort bien gravées. *Jacobus Strada* en a pris le soin, et a fait la dépense de l'impression; ce qui ne laisse pas de contribuer à sa rareté. Sa Dédicace (au Duc de Bavière, *Albert*, et à ses fils) est remarquable, parcequ'il y fit l'histoire de la Bibliothèque de Munich, que l'on n'iroit pas

* By Paul Manutius. See Harles, t. ii. 203.

facilement chercher à la tête d'un *Jules César.*" Clement then proceeds to give a very ample description of the volume. See t. vi. 29-30. Harles particularly specifies this edition, but is incorrect in *saying* that it contains *forty* plates of battles and other things relating to the campaigns of Cæsar. The number is *thirty*. The mistake arises from the word *quadraginta* being on the back of the title-page; whereas a careful enumeration shews there are only *thirty*—in conformity with that number expressly mentioned at the end of the book.

Although Harles thinks it has been praised beyond its merits, yet he allows it to be "rare and beautiful, and not without its critical use, though entirely taken from Vascosan's* edition." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 205-6.

JUNGERMANNI. Francof. 1606. 4to.

This is a very excellent edition, and is the first in which the *Greek translation* of the Commentaries appeared. Both the text and the notes do great credit to the refined taste and erudition of Jungerman. It was incorrectly reprinted at Francfort, 4to., 1669, "sumtibus Jo. David. Zunneri." The Greek translation, whether by Planudes† or another hand, was communicated to the editor by Bongarsius, from the library of Petavius. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 262. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 207-8.

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* Vascosan printed an edition in 4to. Paris, 1543, which is called "Magnifique et très recherchée," by Clement (t. vi. 27, note 13.) It must, however, be observed that the classical editions of Vascosan are not so valuable and dear as Clement supposes. At the sales of Mead and Folkes they reached their highest prices.

† "Græcus librorum de Bello Gallico interpres, quem ex Biblioth. Paul. Petavii primus Godf. Jungermannus edidit, num *Theodorus Gaza*, an vero *Maximus Planudes*, sit, ambigit, in lib. de claris Interpret. Huetius; ita tamen de illa judicat, ut nec impuram dicat esse, nec invenustam." Morhof. *Polyhist. literar.* t. i. 854, edit. 1747.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1635. 12mo.

Count Revickzky, in his "*Catalogue de différentes Collections,*" attached to his Bibliotheca, has informed us that the *true* Elzevir edition is distinguished by having the plate of a *buffalo's head* at the beginning of the preface, and body of the work; also by having the page 149 numbered 153.

Whoever chooses to consult farther particulars respecting the differences between the true and false editions (although the preceding are probably quite sufficient) may have recourse to the *Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs,* 1822, 8vo. p. 67: whence it may be sufficient to observe, that the true edition contains 35, and the second or false 37, lines in a full page. The second is also printed on a larger paper. On a close inspection, the genuine edition will be found to be more beautifully, or rather more clearly printed than the spurious. An indifferent copy of the genuine edition, bound in red morocco, is marked at *1l.* 1*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. M. Renouard gave as much as 250 francs for his fine copy of it; but the French collectors are bitten with the *Elzevir mania.**

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 1651-58-61-70-86. 8vo.

"Of these editions of Cæsar, *cum notis variorum,* that printed by Elzevir in 1661 is by far the best, and is a most beautiful and correct book," says Dr. Harwood.

GRÆVII. Amst. 1697. Lug. Bat. 1713. 8vo.

These editions have been noticed in the account of the edition of 1473. The first is a neat and elegant, though incorrect work, according, to Morhof and Ernesti. The edition

[* Consult his *Cat. de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur,* vol. iv. p. 94. The owner of the copy says, that his "is the finest that he knows after that in the royal collection, which was obtained at Gouttard's sale in 1780.]

of 1713, which contains some notes of Davis's first edition, is usually considered the best variorum edition, and is accordingly added to the set of "variorums."

CELLARII. Lipsiæ. 1705. 8vo.

This excellent edition of Cellarius is enriched with useful notes, six geographical tables, and a valuable index. The labours of that learned antiquary have been successfully directed towards the elucidation of many important passages of Cæsar. His edition was reprinted at Leipsic in 1713-1717-1722-1726-1731-1736-1746-1755-1756, and 1757. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxxii-iii.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1706-1727. 4to.

These editions are mentioned with approbation by Fabricius and Ernesti; and Harles thus observes: "Majorem tamen curam adhibuit opemque meliorem Cæsari præstitit Davisius, quamquam interdum loca sana putarit corrupta luxataque, eaque falce critica sauciaverit potius, quam restituerit in integrum. Interim optimis editionibus adnumeranda est Davisiana editio." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 210. Harwood, as well as every other critic, acknowledges the latter to be the better and more copious edition. They have both the Greek translation.

CLARKII. Londini. 1712. Fol.

This is the magnificent and celebrated edition of Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE. It is perhaps the most sumptuous classical volume which this country ever produced, and has long been the admiration of bibliographers. It contains *eighty-seven* copper-plates, which were engraved at the expense of the different noblemen to whom they are dedicated. Care must be taken, that the *forty-second* plate, representing a Bull or Bison, of extraordinary size, be not wanting, as is sometimes the case. Of these plates I am not disposed to think so highly

as some fond admirers: the head of MARLBOROUGH (to whom this courtly work is dedicated,) by Kneller and Vertue, does not convey any exalted idea of that renowned hero; and the bust of JULIUS CÆSAR, which follows it, will appear meagre and inelegant to those who have contemplated a similar print in the 4to. publication of Lavater's Physiognomy. The plates are, in general, rather curious, than ably executed; and, compared with what Flaxman has done for Æschylus and Homer, are tasteless and unspirited. The *type* of this magnificent volume is truly beautiful and splendid; and, for its fine lustre and perfect execution, reflects immortality on the publisher.

The text is accompanied with various readings in the margin; and at the end of the vol. after the fragments of Cæsar, are the critical notes of the editor, compiled with great labour from the collation of ancient MSS. and former editions. A MS. in the Queen's library, and one belonging to the Bishop of Ely, were particularly consulted by Dr. Clarke. The work closes with a large and correct index of names and places. It is, upon the whole, a most splendid edition, and will be a lasting monument of the taste as well as erudition of the editor. See *Old Memoirs of Literature;* vol. vi. p. 96: 419.

In treating of this work, Clement pleasantly observes: "Il seroit à souhaiter, qu'on nous donnat sur ce modèle des éditions de tous les auteurs classiques, en faveur *de ceux qui ont des pistoles,* et qui aiment à lire les belles éditions—soit pour s'amuser, soit pour s'instruire." *Bibl. Curieuse,* vol. vi. 36.

There are only two papers of this edition. Dr. Beattie has informed us that there is one of the first copies in Britain, of the LARGE PAPER, at Gordon Castle;* but this is probably not excelled by the copy in the library of the Marquis of Stafford. As a proof of the magnitude of this latter

* Beattie says it is the finest copy he ever saw of it. See his letter to Sir Wm. Forbes, in the latter's Life of him, 4to. edit. vol. ii. 206.

copy, the plate of the Bison (which generally covers the opposite pages, when the book is opened, with *scarcely any surrounding margin*) has a margin of about *two inches* on *all sides of it.* I have seen several copies of a very large description. The Duke of Devonshire's duplicate copy, bound by R. Payne, in red morocco, was one of this kind, but sold for only 37*l.* 16*s.* The Duke of Grafton's copy, by no means finer, produced 64*l.* A very fine copy is in the library at Althorp.

VOSSII. Amst. 8vo. 1713. 2 vols.

This edition, "cum notis variorum et D. Vossii," is usually esteemed the *edit. opt.*

OUDENDORPII. L. Bat. 1737. 4to.

An admirable and truly critical edition, comprehending the labours of Davis, Clarke, and Vossius. "The preceding commentators on Cæsar," says Harles, "have all been eclipsed by the skill and researches of Oudendorp; who, by a careful examination of numerous MSS. and editions, has often successfully restored the true ancient reading of his author. The marginal glossaries of old grammarians and librarians are sometimes received into the text, but care must be observed in using them; witness Hirtii *lib.* viii. de Bell. Gall. cap. xv. 466." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 198-212. Oudendorp reprinted the text of his edition, without the notes, at Leyden, 8vo. 1740.

MORUS reprinted this edition, but with many critical advantages, at Leipsic, 8vo. 1780:* he sometimes adopts the reading of Cellarius, and has well illustrated the *military tactics* of Cæsar, from the History of the Gauls by RITTERUS,

* An octavo edition of Oudendorp was published at the Clarendon press the same year.

and the work of Guischard, entitled *Mémoires militaires sur les anciens Grecs*, &c.; the first edition of which introduced the author to the notice of Frederick the Great, who raised him to the rank of Colonel. See Bipont. Edit. *Not. lit.* xxxv. The edition of Morus is highly commended in the *Bibl. Critica, Amst.* 1783, t. ii. pt. vi. 69, &c.

———. Bipont. 1782. 8vo. 2 vols.

A neat and useful edition, comprehending a *notitia literaria* improved from Fabricius and Ernesti. The text is formed on the best editions; and at the end of the second vol. are "variæ lectiones," and many useful and critical helps towards the understanding of the text of the author. It has no notes.

HOMERI. Londini. 1790. 8vo. 2 vols.

The first volume comprehends the books of the Gallic war, to which are added a geographical nomenclator, the French notes of Scaliger, Clarke's index of countries and towns, the fragments of Cæsar, and the commentary of Dodwell concerning the author of the Supplement, together with geographical tables. The second volume contains the remaining works usually attributed to Cæsar, to which are added a geographical table of ancient Spain, and an "Index Rerum." This edition, which is very beautifully printed, and of which there are some sumptuous copies on LARGE PAPER, is deserving of a place in the student's library, from its extreme correctness.

HUTTENI. Tubing. 1797. 8vo.

A useful and accurate edition; published without the least ostentation—but necessary to the curious student.

OBERLINI. Lipsiæ. 1805. 8vo.

This is an elaborate and excellent edition, and worthy of the

reputation of the editor of Tacitus. It is formed on the basis of those of Oudendorp, Cellarius, and Morus, with additional observations, and a careful revision of the text by Oberlin. At the end, after the fragments, are "Mantissa observationum ad bellum Gallicum," an Index Historicus," and an "Index Latinitatis." This edition is printed on paper of *three* different qualities: the best, "CHARTA BELGICA," makes it a magnificent octavo volume.

They have lately at Vienna (1822) printed the text of Cæsar, with notes in the German language, "in usum juventutis."

CALLIMACHUS. *(Uncertain.)*

F. DE ALOPA. Florent. 4to. Gr. *No Date.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS: *Litteris Capitalibus impressa.* This is perhaps the scarcest of all the well known early Greek quartos printed in capital letters. A particular account of it appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. 291: and copies were in the collections of Bridges, Mead, and Askew. A fine copy of it was sold at the sale of Mons. D'Ourche's library at Paris, in 1811, for the moderate sum of 670 francs: but at the Roxburghe sale, the following year, a copy was purchased by Mr. Jonathan Raine for 60 guineas. It is doubtless of exceedingly great rarity.

But although the present impression be the first of the *entire works* of Callimachus, it is not the first in which a *portion* of that author's text appears; since, in the Edit. Prin. of the *Miscellanies* of POLITIAN, published at Florence, in 1489, folio, there appears a short poem—*In Lavacra Palladis*—the fruits of the collation of a few verses of which, compared with the same in this present edition, have been given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. i. p. 292. In vol. iii. p. 466 of the same work, there appears a fac-simile of the Greek types in

the Florentine publication. Maittaire had a notion that the SCHOLIA (printed on A I-VI & B I-IV—10 leaves, following the conclusion of the text, of this edition of Alopa, on ΓVIII) was a separate publication. In the whole, this precious volume, to be complete, should contain 34 leaves.

The mere text of this edition—without the Scholia—and very inaccurately printed—appeared in the Aldine Pindar of 1513, 8vo.

FROBEN. Basil. 1532. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

To the Hymns of Callimachus are subjoined the "Gnomologia," which is a singular production from a certain ancient MS. specified in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 725. The Scholia and Preface of Gelenius adorn this correct edition, which is far preferable to the Aldine, and which supplies some lacunæ. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 825. It was reprinted by Vascosan at Paris, 4to. 1549.

ROBORTELLI. Venet. 1555. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

On consulting the note at page 234 of the 1st volume of the *preceding* edition of this work, it will be observed that some conjectures were formed about the existence of an edition of the above date—and which may be now confidently affirmed to be the VERY book under consideration. The public are indebted to the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. p. 227, for a particular description of it; from which it appears that its rarity is so great, that ONLY TWO copies of it are known in this country.* The one, collated, had belonged to the late Bishop of Ely, and is now in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It has been carefully examined by Dr. Blomfield (the present Bishop of Chester) for his own edition

* The Mus. Crit. says only *one*: but Mr. Heber has *another*.

of Callimachus: vide infra. From his account of it in the *Museum Criticum*, the reader is referred to the subjoined description.* Brunet has a slight notice of it, with a reference to the same authority. He also refers to a copy in the Rover collection, which was sold for only 14 francs and a half. M. Brunet might have added, that probably 800 francs would not have purchased a copy of it in fine condition.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1566. Gr.

IDEM. Genev. 1577. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

The first of these editions is in the celebrated "Poetæ Græci principes" of H. Stephen, in which very little pains were taken with the text of the author. Benenat reprinted it at Paris, 4to. 1574. The second edition of H. Stephen has been pronounced to be the FIRST CRITICAL edition of

* "It is a very elegant book in small octavo, containing the Hymns, with Latin versions of them by different authors, and the Scholia falsely called Παλαία. It was evidently printed from the princeps editio of Lascaris, with a few conjectural emendations of the editor, and several typographical errors. After an accurate examination of this edition, I have no hesitation in calling it the edition of ROBORTELLUS. The table of contents enumerates the Hymns, the translations of them, and the Scholia; and this is all that appears upon opening the book. But upon holding up the last leaf (which appeared unusually thick) to the light, I discovered that, on the reverse of it had been printed a page of notes, which notes are those ascribed to Robortellus in the edition of Grævius. A blank leaf had been so neatly pasted over this page, that nothing but an accurate examination would have enabled me to detect the circumstance. It appears, probable, therefore, that Robortellus had intended to enrich this edition with annotations, but that when he had completed the first page, some accident intervened, (illness, perhaps, or a disagreement with his printers) which prevented him from prosecuting his design. The publishers therefore concealed the last page, and the table of the contents made no mention of the notes."

"The printer's name is not mentioned, but I think it highly probable that it was executed at the press of the brothers *de Sabio*, p. 228."

Callimachus. It contains the Greek Scholia and version of Frischlinus in prose and verse; also the Life of Callimachus, written in Greek by Frischlinus, with a Latin version of it by Baier. In this edition the thirty-three epigrams, and some fragments in Latin verse, first appeared; which gave rise to future publications of epigrams of a similar nature. The text, which is on the basis of the editio princeps (but in part of the Hymn to Ceres, assisted by the collation of a fresh MS.) has been followed by almost every subsequent editor. See Freytag, *Adpar. litter.* t. i. 234; which, according to Clement (t. vi. 59, note 37,) gives a very minute and ample description of the edition.

VULCANII. Antv. 1584. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"This edition contains also the texts of Moschus and Bion: a new translation in verse: the editor's own annotations, and about 80 more fragments, the greater part of which are printed separately, as being extracted from the Etymologicon Magnum. The notes of Vulcanius are not tedious, and frequently contain remarks *bonæ frugis*, though they have of course been eclipsed by the learning of those which have succeeded them." *Museum Criticum*; vol. ii. p. 148.

FABRI. Lutet. 1674. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"This is, I believe, the first critical effort, in the way of editing an ancient classic, by the celebrated Madame Dacier—at that time Mademoiselle le Fevre. Huet supplied her with a number of epigrams, and she had herself obtained possession of 53 additional epigrams, principally from different Scholia. She also supplied notes." *Ibid.*

GRÆVII. Ultraj. 1697. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent and erudite edition: the first volume presents

us with the notes of Theodore Græviu̧s, the Greek Scholia (in each page) of Robortellus, H. Stephen, Frischlinus, Vulcanius, Bentley, and others. Those of Bentley are fraught with the most surprising erudition. The second volume contains the copious and very learned commentaries of SPANHEIM on the six hymns, which are said, by Brouckhusius,* to be "opus admirandæ eruditionis et quale hodie vix sperare ab ullo mortalium audeamus." Whoever will consult the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 149, will have abundant reason to rejoice in the acquisition of this edition; of which copies on LARGE PAPER used formerly to bring very considerable prices. See *Libr. Companion*, p. 624, ed. 1824.

T. BENTLEII. Lond. 1741. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Along with Theognis; an edition, which, although pronounced by Harwood to be "not inferior to any edition of Callimachus," is severely handled in the *Museum Criticum*; vol. ii. p. 150.

STUBELII. Lipsiæ. 1741. Gr. et Lat.

With the Timon of Lucian. "In præfat. editor excutit querimonias et injustas et non spernandas de Callimacho, ejusque scriptis, judiciumque Ovidii, non satis probabiliter, ita interpretatur, ut in laudem cedat Callimacho, quippe qui ipsam naturam superaverit, et quod ab hac ei negatum fuisset, curâ ingenium non debile adjuvante, compensaverit." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 827.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. Fol. 1755. Gr.

A very correct and beautiful edition, says Harwood The text of Callimachus is accompanied with some plates of statues

* In his edition of Propertius, lib. iii. Eleg. xxi. v. 15.

from the antique, which do not appear to possess any extraordinary merit. The type is very elegant, and worthy of the printer; but owing, I suppose, to a great number of copies being struck off, the work sells at a very moderate price.

ERNESTI. Lug. Bat. 1761. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

A most excellent edition. It contains, besides the preface, notes, and the version of Ernesti, many grammatical and critical observations of Hemsterhusius* and Ruhnkenius. But, from the latter, scarcely anything of what was expected, and what, from his famous *Epistola Critica*, might have been so advantageously and easily procured. Nor has the assistance of Valckenaer, which was not only promised, but was ready to be granted, if applied for, been availed of. This should seem to be the inference from the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 151. The text is carefully corrected according to the authority of MSS. and the commentaries of Spanheim have received many judicious corrections and improvements by the skilful hand of Ruhnkenius. The edition, besides these advantages, contains the whole of what is valuable in Grævius.† See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 527. Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 828. A beautiful copy of this work, *on fine writing paper*, was sold for 254 livres at La Valliere's sale.

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* "The notes and emendations of Tiberius Hemsterhusius, one of the best Greek scholars who ever adorned Holland, render this edition very valuable," says Harwood. Gibbon (Post. Works, vol. ii. 60) calls it a correct and valuable edition.

[† In the forty-ninth epigram, the second verse is given according to a supposed emendation of Bentley, which is said to have been communicated to Grævius. This is not accurately explained. The supposed emendation of Bentley was given by Grævius in his edition of Callimachus. When he sent the printed sheet over to Bentley, the latter saw the mistake he had fallen into, and wrote to Grævius, telling him of it.]

BANDINI. Florent. 1763. 8vo. Gr. Lat. et Ital.

The text is from Grævius's edition; by the side of it is the Latin version, and at the bottom is the Italian one; but between the Greek, Latin, and Italian texts, there are some various readings taken from the editio princeps. Each hymn is accompanied with a commentary, written in Italian, "in usum juventutis." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 828.

LOESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1774. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is a useful compendium of Ernesti's edition, exhibiting his text without the notes, and accompanied by an index of the more difficult words, and some various readings from a certain manuscript not before collated.

BRUNCK published Callimachus in his "Analect. vet. Poet. Græc." Argent. 1772, t. i. 423.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1792. Folio. Gr.

Printed in capital letters, on a splendid folio page. The copy of it in the library at Althorp is struck off UPON VELLUM. Harles however, in his edition of the *Biblioth. Græca* of *Fabricius*, vol. iii. 828, does not give the text the highest character for accuracy.

BLOMFIELDI. Cantab. 1815. 8vo. Gr.

Dr. Blomfield (now Bishop of Chester) has given the text of the Hymns and Epigrams, with the various readings of the Editio Princeps and Robortellus's edition, at the bottom of the page. Then follow the notes: those, from other critics, are principally from Bentley, Rhunkenius, and Ernesti: but the author of the greater part of the annotations is the editor himself. The collection of fragments, quoted from various writers, occupying, with the comments upon them, 170 pages, has been here enlarged to the number of 511. Upon the

whole, this edition, which is very neatly printed, is, for the ordinary purposes of scholastic reading, and for a correct display of the text of the poet, the most judicious, and I will hope popular, edition of Callimachus extant. It is dedicated to the editor's early patron, Earl Spencer.

CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, ET PROPERTIUS.

I. CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, ET PROPERTIUS.*

VIND. SPIRA. Venet. 1472. 4to

EDITIO PRINCEPS: "cum Statii Sylvis." This work was supposed by Laire (*Spec.* 186) to have been printed at Rome by Udalricus Gallus; but Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 123) carefully inspected two copies of it, and assures us that it was printed by Spira at Venice, exactly in the same manner as his "Martial"—*sine anno*, but supposed about the above period: he observes also that the characters are more beautiful and proportionate than those used by Gallus. De Bure (No. 2645) mentions a copy in the library of the Duke de la Vallieré, which also contained the works of Horace, "*sans aucune indication quelconque*," but printed in the same manner as the present three poets. On examining the La Valliere catalogue of 1783, I find the first ancient edition of these poets dated 1475; so that probably the work mentioned by De Bure never came to sale. It is prodigiously scarce. Lord Spencer's copy, which had formerly belonged to Count Revickzky, was sold to the Bodleian library, on his Lordship's obtaining possession of a superior copy at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's duplicates, in 1815, for 40*l.* Consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 294-7 for a full and minute account of this estimable volume; from which Mr.

* Catullus flourished 87, Tibullus 19, and Propertius 7, years before Christ.

Moss has borrowed a most liberal portion. Perhaps the finest perfect copy of it that exists, is in the public library of Strasbourg. See *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 67. A beautiful one is in Dr. Hunter's collection at Glasgow. Mr. Grenville possesses it in as fine a state: but without the *Propertius* and *Statius*. Mr. Heber has a copy with the same imperfections. In the Cracherode collection there is a copy printed UPON VELLUM; which may rank rather among the rarest, than the most beautiful, books in the world. It had belonged to the Cardinal de Lomenie, who bought it at Venice in 1788. A second SIMILAR copy is in the Blenheim library, and a third in that of the Canons at Padua.

Jo. DE COLON. Venet. 1475. Fol. *Cum Stat. Sylvis.*

Editio secunda. It is said that this extremely scarce work is almost an exact copy of the preceding. See Maittaire, t. i. 350; De Bure, no. 2643; and Panzer, t. iii. 108. At La Valliere's sale (no. 2422) a copy was sold for 670 livres; at the Pinelli sale (no. 9397) a copy was purchased for 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; at the sale of Mr. Paris's books (*Bibl. Paris.* no. 197) a very fine illuminated copy was sold for 32*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Thorpe, in his catalogue of 1825, no. 1333, marks a copy at 31*l.* 10*s.* Consult *Bibl. Spencer.* i. 297. Copies are in the libraries of his Majesty, Mr. Heber, and at Blickling—which latter is remarkably sound and desirable. It is also in the Bodleian library.

RENEN and BERTHOCUS. Vincent. 1481. Fol.

This edition is usually accompanied with the fourth book of Statius's Sylvæ. A beautiful copy, with manuscript notes, was purchased at the Pinelli sale, by Mr. Wodhull, for 5*l.* 5*s.* Consult Heyne's preface to his second edition of Tibullus, p. xxxiii. &c. where there is a most accurate and valuable review of the early editions of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. See also Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 508. A fine copy of this book is in the possession of Mr. Bohn.

An edition of this date was printed at Reggio by Odoardus and Mazali; for an account of which consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 299.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502-15. 8vo.

The edition of 1502 was compiled by Aldus and Avantius; the former wrote the preface, the latter the epistle, at the end of Catullus, to *Marino Sannuto*, a Venetian nobleman. Of the two editions, the *last* seems the more correct and valuable (according to Harles,) and was the basis of many subsequent ones in the sixteenth century. At Dr. Askew's sale (no. 1433) a splendid illuminated copy of the *first* edition, ON VELLUM, was purchased by the late Mr. Cracherode for 17*l.* 10*s.* This beautiful volume is in the Cracherode collection, now deposited in the British Museum; but it has not any thing like the typographical splendour of the Junta Cæsar, printed in the same manner, and mentioned at p. 357, ante. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 61, 117; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 316.

JUNTA. Florent. 1503. 8vo.

Formed upon the Aldine of 1502. Consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 262, for further particulars.

PAUL. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1558. 8vo.

The three poets have each separate titles and a separate numbering of the pages, so that they may be divided or united at pleasure. The first poet contains 147 pages, and one of errata; the second 57, and one of errata; and the third 93, and two of errata. MURETUS,* who compiled the edition, has not been much praised for his accuracy and care. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 96.

* "Dans une de ses lettres à P. Manuce, Muret dit, 'Si fieri posset, 'ut sex aut septem Tibulli REGIA CHARTA describerentur, esse mihi

DOUSÆ. Lug. Bat. 1592. 12mo.

Ex Officin. Plantin. This edition, according to Barthius, (præf. Propertii, p. xvii.), leaves every preceding one far behind by its accuracy and emendations. Heinsius calls it the most correct of all the editions of these poets: it is formed on the basis of the Basil edition of 1569; the editor was Janus Dousa, whose father was a very learned but singular character. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 320; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 93.

SCALIGERI. Heidelb. 1600. 8vo.

Sillig begins his third age of the best editions of Catullus, Tibullus and Catullus, with the present by Joseph Scaliger*— the best, from that learned hand. He himself constantly used it: and he speaks of the incomparable talents of the Editor in the most unqualified manner. "It must be allowed, says Sillig, (Præf. p. xiv) that Scaliger, partly by the aid of MSS. and partly by his own divine talent, has often restored the true reading of Catullus, so that his merits in regard to that author, should be received with gratitude." A little farther it is observed, that "he may be considered as the last of the more successful Interpreters of Catullus." This edition seems to be unaccountably overlooked by Bibliographers.

MORELL. Lutet. 1604. Folio.

"Cum notis variorum unum in corpus magno studio con-

' summopere gratum: hac de re ipse statuas.' J'ignore si les exemplaires demandés par Muret ont été tirés, mais on voit par cette lettre que *la fantasie des grands papiers* a été de tous les temps, et que même *de bons esprits ne la dédaignoient pas.*" Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 305.

* The first edition by Scaliger was in 1577, 8vo.: which is noticed by Brunet: and of which a copy on LARGE PAPER was sold for 52 francs at the sale of Mirabeau's library.

gestis: quorum catalogus paginâ abhinc octavo exhibetur: cum indice rerum et verborum copiosissimo." Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 93) has set out in detail the various commentaries embodied in this elaborate edition. It is, indeed, a publication fraught with the most curious and useful matter, by some of the greatest scholars of the sixteenth century, relating to these interesting poets. There are copies of this impression on LARGE PAPER; which have a magnificent aspect.

PASSERATII. Paris. 1608. Folio.

Printed by Morell. This work contains the commentaries of Passeratius, which are more elaborate on Propertius than on the two remaining poets: it has an accurate index "rerum, verborum, auctorum, et emendationum." The text is chiefly Dousa's, from the edition of 1592: some copies of this edition have the subscription "*Per Marcum Orry, via Jacobœa, ad insigne Leonis salientis.*" See *Bibl. Critic. Amst.* t. i. pt. iii. 59; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 321; *Bibl. Crevenna*, no. 3775.* I might add that this edition was *preceded* by one printed at Lyons, 12mo. 1607, edited by GRASSERUS; which, Barthius says, was unknown to literary men. The MS. from which *his* edition was taken, is wonderfully praised by Grasserus. Harles, *ibid.*

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* Some have thought this edition to be nothing more than the preceding, with a fresh title-page: Crevenna informs us, that Morell and Orry jointly printed the edition, and each of them put his own name to a proportionate share of the copies. The copy in the Crevenna library was on LARGE PAPER.

The same year that this Parisian edition was published, Wechel printed one at Hanover, 8vo. 1608, with the critical notes of GEBHARDUS; which was reprinted in 1621, with additional notes by Livineus. These editions have been severely handled by subsequent editors, though Barthius acknowledges that the labours of Gebhardus were of some use to him.

VARIORUM. Traj. ad Rhen. 1680. 8vo.

This edition was compiled by J. G. Grævius, who, however, does not seem to have carefully composed it, but merely to have *superintended* it during publication. "Negligenter tamen nec curate expressa est editio, nec concinne dispositus rerum adparatus." Burman in *Obs. misc. crit.* vol. vi. Ernesti calls it "parum accurata et emendata;" yet Harwood has marked it at 1*l.* 1*s.* and calls it "valuable on account of the learned notes of Grævius." It was preceded by a neat yet incorrect edition by Gabbema, Traject. 8vo. 1659. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 95; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 322.

———. Cantab. 1702. 4to.

A splendid and accurate edition, well spoken of by Ernesti, Harles, and Heyne. It is cheap, and of common occurrence.

BROCHARDI. Paris. 1723. 4to.

Printed by Coustelier. A beautiful but not valuable edition. The editor makes a pompous display of the sources from which he compiled it; but there appears to be more ostentation than real utility in the work. Harles, ibid. t. i. 323.

AND. PHILLIPII. Lutet. 1743. 12mo.

Printed by Coustelier. An edition more beautiful than valuable. A copy ON VELLUM, in three volumes, was sold for 138 livres at La Valliere's sale: it was purchased by Count Revickzky, and is now, I believe, in the collection of Lord Spencer.

The 4to. and 12mo. editions, by BASKERVILLE (1772) are also very beautiful, but not esteemed for accuracy.

HARWOODII. Londini. 1774. 12mo.

This is a very correct and respectable edition, in the com-

posing of which Dr. Harwood bestowed particular pains. See Bruggeman, p. 476, who cites *Monthly Review, June* 1774.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1794. Fŏlio.

A very superb work. The text of Tibullus is taken from Heyne's second edition of that poet; the text of Propertius from Burman's edit. *curâ Santenii.* The text of Catullus has been reviewed and corrected by an anonymous editor, from three Roman MSS. and two others which Antony Angelius (who lived in the sixteenth century) was in possession of. The readings of the Guarnerian MS. have also been consulted, and the editor has availed himself of two ancient editions (Venet. 1472. Parmæ, 1473) which he found with various manuscript remarks and readings from a number of learned men. Harles, *Suppl. ad Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 339. One of three copies only, of this edition, UPON VELLUM, is in the library of G. Hibbert, Esq.

II. CATULLUS.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. 1473. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Of extraordinary rarity and value. Panzer (t. ii. 350,) on the authority of *Bibl. Pinell,* no. 9424, supposes this work to have been edited and printed along with "Statii Sylvæ" of the same date. Maittaire (t. i. 326) specifies them both as distinct works; and neither Ernesti nor Harles consider them as joint publications. Be this as it may, a fine copy of *both* works, in the *same* volume, is in the public library at Cambridge. The Pinelli copy, in the same state, was purchased by the late Mr. Elmsley, the bookseller, for 32*l.* Of the remaining editions of Catullus in the fifteenth century, I am not aware of there being any thing particularly curious to mention: a variety of them are specified by Clement, t. vi. 459.

GUARINI. Venet. 1521. 4to.

Corrected by Baptista Guarinus, with the notes of his son Alexander. An anonymous correspondent presses upon me the importance of making known the intrinsic value as well as the positive scarcity of this critical volume. The annotations are not found in the folio of 1604: vide p. 375—and the book has escaped Doering. The annotations are amongst the most valuable of those of the ancient Commentators. A copy was in the Pinelli Collection. See Panzer's *Annal. Typog.* vol. viii. p. 467, no. 1075.

Is. VOSSII. Lond. 1684. 4to. Ultraj. 1691. 4to.

These are the editions containing the celebrated commentaries of Isaac Vossius, which unaccountably lay hid for upwards of thirty years, till Beverlandinus, his amanuensis, and who appears to be the editor of the poet, restored them in their present form to the eager eyes of the public.

Besides examining many MSS. Vossius collated the ancient "Codex Mediolanensis," which is very rare and valuable, and which afforded him many materials for a correct and luminous text. His commentary, accompanying the poems of Catullus, is elegant and erudite, though not free from occasional indelicacies of thought and illustration. Some copies have the title-page "Lug. Bat. 1684, 1691." The latter edition is enlarged with useful indexes; the London one is rare, according to Harles. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 96; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 324; *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 15. See also Clement, t. vi. 463, who, however, is tediously minute about the different dates.

VULPII. Patav. 1737. 4to. 2 vols.

"This is in every respect," says Dr. Harwood, "the best edition of Catullus yet published; the text is exhibited in a more correct manner, and the notes of Vulpius are very

valuable." According to Ernesti and Harles, the notes of Vulpius are not so much in emendation of the text, as in illustration of the poet, by selecting parallel passages from ancient and modern writers. Reprinted "in usum juventutis," with select notes and a copious index, in 1786, 8vo. 2 vols.

CORRADINI. Venet. 1738. Folio.

This is the famous surreptitious edition which was palmed on the world by Corradini de Allio, who pretended he had discovered a very precious Roman MS. by which he was enabled to exhibit a pure and accurate text; "but the cheat being discovered," says Harwood, "the rascal only laughed at it." Concerning this editor, who was notwithstanding an acute and learned man, consult Harles, *Vit. Philolog.* t. ii. 107 (Bremæ edit. 1767,) quoted in his *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 326, where there is rather a copious extract from Corradinus's preface. See a copy of *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9432.*

DOERINGII. Lipsiæ. 1788.† 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition, which is not printed with much attention to typographical beauty, forms a very excellent companion to the Tibullus of Heyne, and the Propertius of Barthius: the text and notes being arranged in the same sensible and critical manner. Sillig (see the following edition) refers us to an excellent critique on Doering's edition, executed by Martyni-Laguna, which appeared in the *Ephem. Lit. Jenens.* 1790. *Mense Junio.*

SILLIGII. Gottingæ. 1823. 8vo.

The preface is at once sensible and critical: exhibiting a

* "The more curious reader of Catullus may find an interleaved copy of the *Elzevir* Catullus, enriched with many curious and valuable notes, in the British Museum." Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, vol. i. 91.

† Of the same date, the famous Wilkes published an edition in small quarto, of which a copy UPON VELLUM is described in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 138.

terse review of the merits of previous editors, and of the order of the earlier editions. Of these early editions, Sillig appears to have seen and used none before that of 1481. Of MSS., none but the Dresden,—inspected also by other editors—have been consulted by him. The notes are numerous and apposite: but the printing and the paper seem, in some places, to defy deciphering. Unluckily there are no fine paper copies. Among the ancient editions, of which there is a list, after the Bipont manner, great stress is laid on the scarcity of an impression of 1474, supposed to have been printed at Rome, of which Santenius gave an account to VALCKENAER, for his edition of the *Elegia Callimachea* of Catullus. Of this impression I know nothing. It does not appear in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, nor in the *Manuel du Libraire*.

The best edition of Valckenaer's work is that by Luzac, published at Leyden, 1799, 8vo.

III. TIBULLUS.

F. DE ARGENTINA. ——. ——. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Both Panzer (t. iv. 6) and Denis (*Suppl.* 680) take their description of this work from the *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9953, where it is described to be the first edition of Tibullus printed separately (about the year 1472,) and equally beautiful and rare. The copy in the possession of Count Revickzky, is now in that of Earl Spencer; and is particularly described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 444. A full page has 27 lines, and there are 47 leaves in the whole. It is a volume of exceedingly great rarity.

LAVER. Romæ. 1475. 4to.

Audiffredi is at once copious and exact concerning this edition, and a particular account of it will be seen in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 568. It was printed at the command

of G. Tibullus de Amidanis de Cremona; and contains the Commentaries of Berardinus of Verona. Including the commentary, a perfect copy of this impression should contain 190 leaves. The copy of this book at the Pinelli sale was purchased for 10*l.* 15*s.* There is a copy in the Bodleian library.

[SINE ULLA NOTA.] 4to.

A copy of this exceedingly rare volume, from Count Melzi's collection, is in the very curious library of F. H. Standish, Esq. It contains 36 leaves: having 27 and 28 lines in the fullest pages. The first page has 26 lines. The & is frequently found at the end of a verb, thus: ten&, hab&. It has the diphthong æ. I know of no other copy.

BROUCKHUSII. Amst. 1708. 4to.

"A valuable edition," says Harwood; "but Brouckhusius is a bold editor, and has taken unwarrantable liberties with the text." Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 96) thought so highly of this edition, and of the abilities of the editor, that he wished him to undertake an edition of *Catullus*, which he had little doubt would have been executed with equal ability and success as his Tibullus and Propertius. "Erudita grataque est hæc editio," says Harles, "viri elegantis ingenii, qui ab insigni subsidiorum criticorum adparatu accessit ad illam parandam ornandamque." *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 344; but consult Heyne's preface to his edit. of 1777, where the merits and demerits of Brouckhusius are judiciously stated. In the *Hist. Fabric. Biblioth.* t. iii. 514, Brouckhusius is greatly extolled. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

VULPII. Patav. 1749. 4to.

Dr. Harwood gives this edition every praise: the merits of

Vulpius's *Catullus* (to which the reader is referred) are in every respect equalled by those displayed in this edition of *Tibullus*. Mr. G. Hibbert posseses a copy of this book on the LARGEST PAPER: see p. 385 post.

HEYNII. Lipsiæ. 1755-77-98. 8vo.

The first of these editions was compiled by Heyne when he was a very young man, and cannot therefore be put in competition with the succeeding ones. The second is one of the most admirably edited books in the world: the labours of Brouckhusius and Vulpius have been carefully consulted, and judiciously selected; and the text, which in the first edition was chiefly taken from Vulpius, is adopted according to the editor's own judgment and sagacity: this second edition has also the advantage of containing some readings from a very scarce and almost unknown edition "*ex Codice Corvini Regis curâta.*" In short, whether we consider the erudition of the preface, the purity of the text, or the taste, learning, and research displayed in the notes, we shall not hesitate in giving it the decided preference to every previous edition of Tibullus. Harwood calls it "a faultless book." See, too, Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 345, but particularly the long and learned review in the Biblioth. Critic. Amst. t. i. pt. iii. 53.

The *third* edition is still an improvement on the preceding ones, as containing, besides other emendations, the readings of four MSS. in *Biblioth. Guelferb.* Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 351. There are copies on fine paper.

IV. PROPERTIUS.

——. ——. 1472. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; and yet probably subsequent to the impression in the same year described at p. 372, ante. Whoever will be at the pains to consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii.

p. 286, will have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be among the VERY RAREST of the Editiones Primariæ of the author extant. It was unknown to Volpi, Maittaire, Debure, and Ernesti: and why Panzer, Boni, and La Serna Santander (neither of whom had seen a copy) should conceive the impression was originally accompanied by Catullus, does not very evidently appear. Audiffredi has given a description of it from a perfect copy in the Casanatensian library. A full page has 28 lines, and a perfect copy 74 leaves. At the Pinelli sale (no. 9822) a copy was sold for 9*l.*: it is rightly there called "liber rarissimus."

(FERANDUS. Brixiæ) —. 4to. Without Date.

For the reasons assigned in the work above referred to,* this volume MAY be the EARLIEST extant of Propertius. The printer might also have been Ferandus. Its rarity is extreme. It contains, in the whole, 82 leaves: having the last lines thus:

Moribus & cœlum patuit: sum digna merēdo
Quoius honoratis ossa uehāt aquis. FINIS.

I know not where a second copy, after that of Earl Spencer's, is to be found.

BROUCKHUSII. Amst. 1702-27. 4to.

These editions, of which the latter is more correct and enlarged, are very valuable. "Ordinem Scaligeranum adoptavit Brouckhusius, vir elegantissimi ingenii et veterum poetarum intelligens. Opes superiorum editorum in suum fundum transtulit, novis iisque egregiis non minus quam copiosis locupletavit, et tam scriptorum quam editorum librorum subsidiis usus: in textum aliquoties suas Heinsiique conjecturas admisit." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 353. Barthius's preface, p. xix. There are LARGE PAPER copies of both the Propertius and Tibullus of Brouckhusius.

* Bibl. Spenc. vol. ii. p. 288.

VULPII. Patav. 1755. 4to. 2 vols.

The celebrity acquired by Vulpius in his editions of Catullus and Tibullus is far from being diminished by this excellent and critical edition of Propertius: the reader will peruse what has been written on the *Catullus* of Vulpius. The three editions of these poets, by this editor, were sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* at the Pinelli sale. There are *three* papers of these three poets, by the same editor: of which the LARGEST is of almost unparallelled rarity. One of this kind, in 6 vols., is in the Althorp library. *Ædes. Althorp.* vol. i 138. Another, of equal beauty, is in the collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville.

BARTHII. Lipsiæ. 1777. 8vo.

This work, from the author's own confession, is formed on the plan of Heyne's Tibullus; but the Biblioth. Crit. Amst. t. i. pt. iii. 110, does not flatter the author with having greatly succeeded in his undertaking. It must be acknowledged, however, that both the preface and prolegomena contain much useful and solid information, and that the editor has shewn great care, learning, and research in the conduct of the work. Critical notes are subjoined at the bottom of each page; and there is an index of such MSS. as have been collated by previous editors, or are yet uninspected in various libraries. Harles speaks favourably of this work, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 354.

BURMANNI. Traj. ad Rhen. 1780. 4to.

Peter Burman did not live to see the publication of this edition, but on his death it was carefully superintended and revised by SANTENIUS. After reading what has been said on this admirable and truly critical edition by Harles (*Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 355,) and the *Biblioth. Critic. Amst.* (t. ii. pt. vi. 1-25,) I may venture to pronounce it by far the best

edition of Propertius yet published. The text is formed on Brouckhusius's edition; and the commentary of Burman is a treasure of critical and philological learning. Besides excerpta from ten MSS., the notes of Heinsius, and much valuable information from some libraries never before explored, this work presents us with the edited and unpublished notes of almost every learned man who has written in illustration of the poet; and some of Burman's corrections and emendations of passages, usually received as legitimate, are as happy as they are acute. The student and collector will, therefore, consider this edition as one of the brightest ornaments of his library. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are now becoming scarce in this country.

KUINŒLI. Lipsiæ. 1805. 8vo. 2 vols.

The first volume contains only the text with variorum notes; and two indexes. The second, the editor's commentary and a portion of that of Burman. It is an excellent edition, enriched with the labours of Santenius, who had never concluded his edition of this author. The preface is sensible and critical—and the merits of preceding editors, as well as of the poet himself, are detailed with great candour and judgment.

CEBES. B. C. 405.*

CALLIERGUS. Venet. ——. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: with the *Oratio Panegyrica* of BASIL THE GREAT, *De Institutione Puerorum* of PLUTARCH, and the *Hieron, sive de Tyrannide* of XENOPHON. Fossi, in his *Catal. Bibl. Magliab.* vol. i. col. 507, describes it with signatures α to κ: without catchwords; having 22 lines in a full page, and in the last 23. In the whole 74 leaves; of which Cebes forms the first 22: having the word Τελος at the end. Maittaire, and after him Morelli and Fossi, conceive that the

* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

printer of this book was Zacharias Calliergus. The types in fact resemble those of the Scholia to the first edition of Apollonius Rhodius. *Bibl. Pinell.* vol. iii. p. 234. no. 7157. Panzer borrows from Maittaire and Fossi. Brunet mentions a copy UPON VELLUM, which was sold by Mr. Ruolz, at Lyons, for 310 francs. This edition of Cebes has but recently come into the possession of Earl Spencer, who obtained it at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's for 21gs. The particular description of the text of Cebes, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 302,* was given before the other opuscula, mentioned at the beginning of this article, were obtained: but it was bound with an edition of the *Erotemata* of *Chrysoloras*. Of this rare little volume, I know of no other copies in England but the preceding, that in the collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, (obtained from Messrs Payne and Foss), and that in the library of F. H. Standish, Esq. late in the possession of Count Melzi.

BONDENUS. Ferrariæ. 1510. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

With LASCARIS. A very rare volume, and fully described in the *Bibl. Gr.* of Fabricius by Harles, vol. i. 797, note.

KNOBLOUCH. Argent. (1515.) 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The date is conjectural. With the Opera et Dies of He-

* See also the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 143, for a description of an edition of the *Erotemata* of CHRYSOLORAS, printed in the same types, and with which, in fact, the Cebes is bound. It may be as well to state that many impressions of the text of Cebes appeared in the earlier editions of the grammar of LASCARIS: and it may be a moot point, after all, whether the Editio Princeps of this Author be not that which appeared in the dateless edition of Lascaris, supposed to have been published between the years 1498 and 1503? Consult *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 440-1, and Harles, *Fabric. B. G.* vol. i. p. 708. Cebes is also frequently, if not usually, found in the editions of Epictetus; and, if so, that of Schweighæuser is the best.

siod, and other opuscula. The editor styles himself Ottomarus Aidos. Called by Harles in his *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. 706, a most rare edition.

———. Lovanij. ——. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A very uncommon edition; supposed by Brunet to have appeared before 1533, and to have been printed at Louvain by Theodore Marten.* It contains, according to the same authority, 22 leaves not numbered. A copy is in the collection of Mr. Heber.

Wolfii. Basil. 1560. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 3 vols.

Perhaps the first critical text of the authors which this edition embraces; and which authors are, Epictetus, Cebes, Simplicius, and Arrian. The Latin version is Jerom Wolf's. The first volume has no date, but the preface is dated 1560 from Augsbourg. This edition was reprinted in 3 small volumes in the office of Birckman, at Cologne. Harles *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 61 is somewhat particular; but see (as referred to by him in his *Suppl.* vol. i. p. 170.) Schweighæuser's edition of Epictetus, vol. i. p. xxxi: and p. cxxxvii.

Berkelii. Lug. Bat. 1670. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the Enchiridion of Epictetus: and containing all the notes of Wolf, Casaubon, and Caselius, and a few of Senecanus. It was reprinted at Delft, but with little or no improvement.

Gronovii. Amst. 1689. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the version of Wolf, and the Editor's own notes. This edition has the character of exhibiting the best critical text of Cebes, up to the period of its publication. Three new

* He is called Marten, Martens, and Martin.

MSS. were consulted in its compilation. It is the favourite impression; and is called "very correct and beautiful" by Harwood. A copy on thick paper, bound in russia, is marked at 14*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

JOHNSONI. Londini. 1720. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

The version is the Editor's: with select notes from other critics, and his own. A useful and correct edition. Brunet notices copies on LARGE PAPER. The London editions of 1739, 40, and 45, &c. merit little notice.

———. Glasguæ. 1747. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

"A very beautiful and accurate edition"—says Harwood: printed from the text of Gronovius.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 1806. 12mo. Gr.

From the edition of Epictetus, by the same learned Editor: see post. This is perhaps, as a Manual, the completest impression of the Table of Cebes.

CICERO. B. C. 40.

1. OPERA OMNIA.

MINUTIANI. Mediol. 1498. Folio. 4 vols.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Minutianus was the first man of his age who embodied, in four successive volumes, the scattered publications of Cicero; and this work, it is agreed by learned men, is little or nothing more than a reimpression* of the pre-

* In the "*Opuscula philologica*" of Ernesti, p. 137, it appears, that Minutianus did not consult a single manuscript; but merely collated the editions previously published. See also Minutianus's epistle to Trivulcius, in which he says, "magis *editis* quam *scriptis* exemplis singularum partium usus sum."

vious editions of the separate works hereafter to be mentioned. The two first volumes were published in 1498, the two last in 1499.* If we peruse Saxius (*Hist. Lit. Typog. Mediol.* p. 415,) we shall see with what toil, and at what a heavy expense, this celebrated work of Minutianus was compiled. De Bure and Ernesti are lavish, and with justice, in their praises of its typographical beauty: the latter (*Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 217) says it is printed "grandi modulo, chartis et litteris pulchris et splendidis." For a more particular account consult Maittaire, t. i. 673; Verburg's preface (edit. 1724;) Clement,

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* De Bure has annexed a little story taken from Saxius concerning the intended dedication of this work to Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the actual dedication to Marshal Trivulcius. Sforza being driven from his territories, in the war between France and the Milanese, the publisher of the work looked out for another more fortunate patron; and Trivulcius was pitched on as the man: accordingly, in the two latter volumes, a Dedication was manufactured, and fixed in the front of the third and fourth volume. But it so happened, that the first patron, Sforza, got the better of his hard fortune, and became established in his former possessions. The publisher (Minutianus) hastened to give him a proof of his unabated regard, by tearing out the sheet, which contained the Dedication to his rival; luckily he had not parted with the impressions, and the two last volumes came out without any date, as the date was impressed on the dedicatory page. See however the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 380.

Saxius (p. 535) has favoured us with this Dedication, which has the following inscription: "Illustri et excelso Principi JOANNI JACOBO TRIVULTIO, Regio Locum-tenenti in Insubria universali, ALEXANDER MINUTIANUS salutem et felicitatem.

[Mr. Moss might have spared himself the trouble of extracting, and his readers of perusing, the note from Debure, if he had referred to this authority in a more particular manner at the foot of his note. It was perhaps the more incumbent on him so to do, as ALL his extracted passages from the text of Minutianus had been prepared in the Bibl. Spen. It is true that this work is referred to in the crowd of authorities at the end of the description.]

t. vii. 140—who informs us that Fabricius had but an imperfect knowledge of it, and does not even notice it in his *Bibl Lat.* edit. 1721; De Bure, no. 2364; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 47; and Panzer, t. ii. 88. See *Bibl. Mead.* no. 1234. At Gaignat's sale (no. 1453) a copy was sold for 394 livres. See *Bibl. Creven.* no. 3294; and Osborn's Cat. for 1766. no. 493. In his sheet Catalogue for 1759, Osborne marked it at 8*l.* 8*s.* Copies of it are in most of our public libraries. That in the Cracherode collection, in the British Museum is a very beautiful one; and so is the copy in Earl Spencer's Collection: of which a faithful description will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 380-3. This work, in a typographical point of view, may be considered one of the noblest monuments of the XVth century. It is supposed that there are copies on LARGE PAPER; but I believe that such copies are only specimens of the work in its original and legitimate condition. The possession of the Dedication should be always attended to. Mr. Thorpe in his recent catalogue (1824. pt. iii. no. 12265) marks a fine clean copy in russia, gilt leaves, at 35*l.*

Two among the finest copies of this first edition of Cicero's Works, which I ever saw, have appeared to me to want the Dedication. One (measuring 16 inches and a quarter by eleven) is in the public library at Cambridge; the other is in the library of Geneviève at Paris. A third copy, quite perfect, and of yet taller dimensions, adorns the Imperial library at Vienna. *Tour;* vol. ii. p. 349: vol. iii. 496.

BAD. ASCENSIUS. Paris. 1511-22. Fol. 4 vols.

The first edition, printed and edited by Badius Ascensius, is little more than a reimpression of the editio princeps; in the second, the Aldine edition is followed, with the readings of the first in the margin.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502-23. 8vo. 9 vols.

A great part of this Aldine edition was published by Andreas Asulanus. It was the original intention of ALDUS to have published the entire works of Cicero in four or five quarto volumes; and, consistently with this idea, he brought out the first volume of his projected edition in 1514, which comprehends the "Libri Oratorii:" his death, in 1515, unfortunately frustrated the further execution of the design. Asulanus employed Naugerius to superintend a great part of the edition, which, upon the whole, though in some places it affords a purer text than the edit. princeps, is not entitled to celebrity as being a very correct or critical one. Beckii *præf.* (in edit. 1795, &c.) p. xix-xx. &c. Renouard informs us, that to obtain a *complete* and *fine* copy of the Aldine edition of Cicero is a circumstance of very rare occurrence. The volumes were printed in the following order; *Epist. ad Familiares*, 8vo. 1502, *Epist. ad Atticum*, 8vo. 1513: *Libri Oratorii*, 1514: *De Officiis*, 8vo. 1517: *Orationes*, 8vo. 1519, 3 vols.: *Opera Philosophica*, 8vo. 1523, 2 vols.* See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 146, 169-70.

[* It may perhaps gratify the curious to be informed of a few copies of the above early *Aldine* publications of Cicero printed UPON VELLUM. Of the *Epistolæ ad Familiares* of 1502, M. Renouard possesses the only known copy. Of the reprint in 1512, no other copy is known than that which was in the collection of the Duke de la Valliere, and which wanted the first and last leaves—and yet it is doubtful, from Renouard, whether this were the Lyons counterfeit, or the edition of 1502. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 96: *Cat. des Livres sur Vélin*, 1824, vol. ii. p. 255. Of the *Epistolæ ad Atticum*, 1513, 8vo. a copy is in the library of Earl Spencer; and another in that of Count Golowkin. Of the *De Officiis* of 1517, Renouard makes mention of a copy in the catalogue of a book sale at London in 1792;† which I presume to

† Art. "De OFFICIIS."

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 1528. Fol. 3 vols.

The editor of this work was MICHAEL BENTINUS, a man of singular science and erudition. In compiling it he received great assistance from different learned men in Germany. Cratander himself (the printer) also travelled for the purpose of collecting MSS. and general information, and was fortunate enough to obtain "*Six Epistles to Brutus*," which had never before been published. These MSS. are considered by Victorius as superior to the rest procured in Germany. The text of this edition was carefully corrected by Bentinus, who has proved himself a sound and judicious critic. It is much superior to preceding publications, and is "as good as it is ancient." Beckii *præf.* xxi-ii. Ernesti and Harles give but a superficial account of this work.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 1534-40. Fol. 4 vols.

Of these editions the latter is the more valuable. CAMERARIUS was the editor of it, "quo nemo tum erat ab ingenio, doctrinâ, et curiosâ lectione ad eam rem instructior et paratior." In some instances he has succeeded in his readings better than Victorius: "Fugiens," says Beck, "illam, quam diximus Victorii κακοζηλιαν." Beckii præf. xxvi. Ernesti (t. i. 218,) Harles (t. ii. 50,) and the Bipont editors (LXXXV), are unanimous in their praises of Camerarius, and of the latter edition, which is modelled after Victorius's, and contains some of his notes. A neat copy of this latter edit. (which is now scarce

be the one in Earl Spencer's collection. Of the *Orationes* of 1519, the Royal library at Paris contains only the 1st vol.; but in the library of Ste. Geneviève there is a perfect, and perhaps matchless, copy: described, with not more warmth than its beauty merits, in the *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii. p. 351. In the catalogue of Mr. Thorpe, no. 1503*l*, a fine large set of the Aldine editions of Cicero, in 10 vols. is marked at 31*l*. 10*s*.]

and sought after,) in 2 vols. *corio rubro, fol. deaur.* is marked in the *Bibl. Sarraz.* (no. 1598,) as having been sold for 17 florins. Its present price is very capricious.

VICTORII. Venet. 1534-37. Fol. 4 vols.

This is the famous edition of Victorius, printed by *L. Antony Junta,* which has so long and so justly received the encomiums of the literary world. I refer the reader to the preface of Verburg's edition of 1724; to Ernesti, Harles, and the Bipont editors, as just cited for an elaborate and commendatory account of the work. Victorius* is rightly called "*Verus* CICERONIS *Sospitator.*" Clement informs us that a sumptuous copy of this excellent edition on LARGE PAPER, belonging to Cardinal du Bois, was sold in Holland (1725) for 290 florins. In the *Bibl. Menarsiana,* p. 128, a fine copy in morocco was sold for 220 florins. A variety of libraries have contained this work, from that of Bridges to Pinelli; but its fate is like that of many others when governed by fashion or caprice. The Junta Cicero is now become a common and a cheap book. It has been sold for 15 and even 20 guineas, when in fine condition and binding. I have seen at least a dozen copies; but only *two* which contained the *four leaves of Various Readings.* One of these is in the Royal Library at Paris, as noticed in the *Bibliographical Tour;* vol. ii. p. 317: the other (the Harleian copy) graces the shelves of the library of my friend the Rev. Henry Drury; where these Various Readings are inserted at the end of the second volume, of the date of 1538. I should have doubted the existence of any

* Of Victorius, Grævius has observed that Cicero owes more to *him* than to all the other editors put together: "Reprehenditur tamen (say the Bipont editors) in eo affectatum antiquitatis studium et insolentior verborum scriptura."

copy of the Junta Cicero on LARGE PAPER, had I not seen, at Paris, *two* volumes of it in this condition. A *perfect* copy, of the same kind, (notwithstanding its *designation* as such in some of the old catalogues) is probably no where to be found. In the library at Osterley one of this kind is, however, said to exist.

SEB. GRYPHIUS. Lugduni. 1540. 8vo. 9 vols.

This edition, edited by M. Brutus, was succeeded by several others in octavo, viz. in 1546, 1550, 1559, 1578, 1585. The edition of 1546 is called in the Bibl. Sarraz. (pt. iii. no. 1249) "*Editio in magno pretio apud eruditos:* the copy sold for 60 florins. A very beautiful copy of the edit. of 1550 was sold for 2*l.* 16*s.* at Mr. Bridges's sale; but this cannot determine its present price. I have seen a beautiful copy of it, ruled in red lines, and in rich old ornamented binding—valued at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

PAUL. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1540-4. 8vo. 10 vols.

This admirable edition of Cicero by Paul Manutius, son of Aldus, is deservedly held in high estimation. No man had a juster conception of the beauties of this great Roman orator and philosopher, and no man has more successfully imitated his style than the learned printer whose edition is under review. The authorities* are numerous which point out its excellence and merit.

It may be as well to state the order in which the volumes, forming this edition, made their appearance. The *Epistolæ*

* Paulus Manutius. Aldi fil. alter Ciceronis vindex, idemque intelligentissimus interpres et felicissimus ipse imitator, cum admodum juvenis (natus enim erat an. 1512,) nullis sumtibus, nullique studio pepercisset,

ad Familiares (having been before published by P. Manutius in 1533*) *ad Atticum*, and the *Orationes*, were published in 1540: the latter forming three volumes. The *Officia* and *Libri Philosophici* (the latter, 2 volumes) in 1541: and the *Libri Rhetorici* in 1546. 2 vols. In the whole, 10 volumes. Of these valuable impressions there are copies on LARGE PAPER, of which the Royal Library at Paris possesses 8 volumes; wanting the Offices and the Epistles to Atticus. At the sale of the Pinelli library, a copy of the *Epist. ad Fam.* of this description was sold for 2*l.* 5*s.* It is now worth probably four times the sum. Of the *Epist. ad Atticum* a copy UPON VELLUM was sold at the Crevenna sale for 63 florins. It was the duplicate vellum copy in Consul Smith's library; of which the choicer one now adorns his Majesty's library. Of the *Offices* of 1541, there is a copy UPON VELLUM in the Cracherode collection.† A fine copy of this Aldine edition, in 10 vols. in extra calf binding, is marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Bohn. This edition of P. Manutius was reprinted in 1560-62 and 1569-70; the latter, with the Life of Cicero by Lambinus, and his annotations to each volume. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. LXXXVIII.

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in antiquis Ciceronianorum libris indagandis, iisque cum superioribus exemplis, etiam Victoriano, conferendis: edidit tandem formatum a se ex Aldino textum, scholiaque addidit *in epist. ad divers.* jam ante separatim edita. Et invenit ille etiam plures asseclas, quam Victorius, in quem ipse primo subiniquior, mox tamen æquior exstitit. EDIT. BIPONT.

* The "*Libri Oratorii*," in 4to. were published in the same year; and dear will be this volume in the eyes of the curious, as it is the first work with which Manutius opened his press. It is formed on the Aldine edition of 1514, and contains the preface of Aldus. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 188, t. ii. 76.

† *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. 370, note.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1543. 8vo. 8 vols.

This elegant edition was preceded by one in 4 vols. folio, 1538; which is not, however, much esteemed. The edition of 1543 is rendered of some value with the curious, as being the first work in which Robert Stephen made use of the *Italic letter.* See Maitt. *Vit. Steph.* p. 40. It is said by the Bipont editors to contain the Scholia of Paul Manutius. Beck observes, that it in general copies the readings of the editio princeps in preference to those of Victorius, for which no just reason is assigned.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1543-5. 12mo. 10 vols.

A very neat and elegant edition. See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. No. 5196. Ernesti, in the preface to his edition, mentions a date of 1553, by Colinæus, which is erroneous. No work of Colinæus bears a later date than 1550. See the note on Colinæus's Greek Testament, p. 115. ante.

C. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1554-5. Fol. 4 vols. in 2.

"Nitida et luculenta editio," says Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat.* ed. 1721, t. i. 143;) but his continuator, Ernesti, observes, with great truth, "Textum mutavit, sed fere in deterius." Beck (præf. xxx-i.) informs us that he has discovered no less than 64 unauthorized readings "in Divinat. in Cæcilium," c. i. ii. iii.; and that, upon the whole, it is an incorrect and superficial edition: yet it has its admirers.

LAMBINI. Paris. 1566. Fol. 4 vols.

An excellent edition, by the celebrated Dionysius Lambinus; whose critical abilities, and various erudition, well fitted him for the office of editor of Cicero. This edition is the first, and most rare and valuable of all the subsequent ones printed at Paris in 1572-3, 1580, and 1584; at Lyons in 1577,

1580, and 1588; and at Strasburgh, 1581. Consult Freytag. *Adpar. litter.* t. i. 269, and Clement, t. vii. 146. We have the authorities of Ernesti* and Beck† for giving the decided preference to the *first* edition over every succeeding one, especially the *second*—which is described to be most carelessly and incorrectly compiled.‡ Consult Ernesti *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 219, Bipont. Edit. p. LXXXVIII, and Beck's preface, p. xxxi-v. where the critical merits of Lambinus have received a warm and deserved encomium, and where they are defended (as they are also by Verburg) against the attacks of Gruter. The edition of 1566 is now very scarce. See a copy in *Bibl. Sarraz.* pt. i. No. 1599.

ALDUS *(Nepos)*. Venet. 1583. Fol. 10 vols.

This edition, by the grandson of the great Aldus, is inferior to the preceding ones; the best part of it is the commentary of Paul Manutius on the Orations. The text is on the basis of Manutius's edit.: but "vitiis operarum innumeris fœdatus," says Ernesti *(Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 220.) Harles observes, that "the notes are not equal to those of P. Manutius, either in solidity or erudition." *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 55. See also Beck's preface, p. xxxvi. who does not seem to differ from the preceding critics respecting the value of this edition.§ It is a reimpression of the several parts of Cicero

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* In Præfat. p. xxxvi. edit. suæ.

† Ibid. p. xxxiii. The following is Beck's eulogy on Lambinus: "Erat autem Lambinus vir excellentis ingenii, ejusdemque et ad sensum veri, et pulchri, omni genere doctrinæ exculti: eamque rem tantô studio, tantâ sedulitate agebat, ut intra biennii ac dimidii spatium, totum opus absolveret." From p. xxxi. to xxxv. a clear and admirable account is given of the edition of Lambinus.

‡ This edition was superintended by the *Sons* of Lambinus; he himself dying in 1572.

§ This is the work cited in the Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. ii.

as they appeared, in folio, in 1578, 79, 81, and 82. Renouard says that "this edition, when found complete and in elegant condition, is much sought after, and brings rather a high price." Messrs. Payne and Foss, however, mark "a beautiful copy, in old yellow morocco binding by Padaloup, at 10*l.* 10*s.* Lord Spencer's copy, bound in 5 volumes in red morocco, had belonged to De Thou. The beautiful copy, once in the possession of J. Joye, is in the library of the Rev. H. Drury.

Of the more *recent Venetian editions*, it is observed by Scioppius (as cited at the end of Ainsworth's Dictionary, "Latini Scriptores,") "flammis abolere debebant, cruces vero figi typographis, ut documento sint aliis, ne tam improbo furto emptores emungere, et depeculari audeant!!"

Ursini. Genev. 1584. Fol. 2 vols.

A valuable edition, with the notes which were published at Antwerp in 8vo; and which throw much light on various passages of Cicero.

Gothofredi. Lugd. 1588. Fol. 2 vols.

With the notes of former commentators, but especially those of Lambinus, to whom the editor confesses more particular obligation: "Editio haud contemnenda," say the Bipont editors, p. xci.

189, as containing the *Timæus*, which is dedicated to the famous Crichton; and the dedication is there given. I refer the reader to a perusal of it, as it is elegant and affecting. *The Memoriæ Jacobi Critonii*, about 18 or 20 lines, precede the Timæus. At the end is a dedication *Illri. Adolescenti Stanislao Niegosseuki Polono.* Crichton died in November, 1583. The frontispiece presents us with a copper-plate portrait of Paul Manutius, from which the wood-cut copy of it, on a reduced scale, appeared in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 218. There is still a doubt about the *position* of the Dedication and the Memoirs of Crichton. In Mr. Drury's copy, and in the one here referred to, they are connected with the *Offices* and *Paradoxes.*

WECHEL. Francof. 1590. 8vo. 10 vols.

A very good edition, with learned notes and commentaries; reprinted in 1606 and 1609, 8vo. and at Hanover in 1603, 12mo.

GRUTERI. Hamburg. 1618. Fol. 4 vols.

This edition was formerly of some authority, and followed by a great number of succeeding editors; but with the disadvantage of bad paper and bad type, it unites many errors and absurdities; adopting the palpable incorrectness of MSS. in lieu of the emendations of learned men, who had restored the text of Cicero in a manner unexceptionable to every other critic but to the blind obstinacy of Gruter. Consult Ernesti's preface to his own edit. p. XLII; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 56; Bipont. Edit. xcii-iii.; and Beck's preface, p. xxxvi. vii.; all of which authorities unite in bestowing a severe chastisement on Gruter. It was reprinted at London, fol. 1681, in 2 vols. under the revision of Gale, editor of Herodotus; also at Berlin, 1747, 8vo. but incorrectly.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1642. 12mo. 10 vols.

A very beautiful and correct edition, exhibiting the improved text of Gruter. Bibliographers, and especially De Bure (no. 2371,) dwell with rapture on the beauty of the paper and brilliancy of the type; and critics allow that its correctness is equal to its beauty. There were *not* (as is supposed) two editions of the "*De Officiis*;" and the tract "*Somnium Scipionis*," is contained in the tenth volume of the *Opera Omnia*. The curious, however, prefer the copies which have the "*Consolatio*" printed in Italics. See *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 24-5. A very brilliant copy, in 12 vol. was sold for 250 livres at La Valliere's sale: the same, in 12 vol. for 200 florins, at the Crevenna sale, No. 3299, "*superbe exemplaire.*"

Mr. Payne lately shewed me Colbert's copy of this edition, marked in his catalogue, at 7*l.* 7*s.* Lord Spencer has a very beautiful one, and a copy of similar beauty adorns the collection of Mr. Dent. The finest, in point of *colour*, which I ever saw, belonged to a late friend, who had bought it at Mr. Dash's at Kettering. In France, fine copies of this edition are much sought after. I saw several such during my abode at Paris; but none of greater beauty than that in the collection of M. Renouard*—who gave it in SHEETS to be bound. Consult his *Catalogue de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 71-2. A very fine copy, in rich morocco binding, is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane: no. 10510.

SCHREVELII. Amst. 1661. 4to.

This is rather a singular impression, as containing the entire works of Cicero in one volume; having 1339 pages, besides a Greek and Latin Index, and an *Index Rerum et Verborum*. It is dedicated by Schrevelius to our William III., and was sold by the Elzevirs at Amsterdam, and by Hackius at Leyden. The title is on an engraved frontispiece. The notes are selected from those of Gruter and other commentators. I observe that in the *Essai Bibliographique* &c. *sur les Elzévirs*, p. 223, this impression is said to be in two volumes: but

* Both *Brunet* (vol. i. p. 399) and the author of the *Essai Bibliographique sur les éditions des Elzévirs*, (p. 78-9) refer to this copy, which measures 5 inches and an eighth, as the largest which they had seen. This may be 5 inches and a half of English measurement. Brunet thinks, that, from the difference in the sizes of copies, as well as in the quality of the paper, of this celebrated edition, that there must have been TWO different forms in its execution. After having seen nearer a score, than a dozen copies of it, I incline to a different opinion; conceiving that the differences observable, both in size and colour, are attributable to the binding and to the preservation of the volumes.

the pagination is continued through both volumes and the copy before me is in one volume.

GRONOVII.* Lug. Bat. 4to. 1692. 4 vols.

With the Scholia of Asconius Pedianus; and, in a few places, the emendations of James Gronovius, who has adopted the text of Gruter, and repeated the errors with which it abounds. Some few pieces were collated with MSS. but the name of Gronovius seems to have been foisted in "ut exemplar hoc crederetur emendatissimum et ab aliis repeteretur," say the Bipont editors, p. xciv. Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 220) does not give the edition a very favourable character: consult also *Bibl. Universelle*, t. xxiv. 504.

VERBURGII. Amst. 1724. Fol. et 4to. 2 et 4 vols.

This valuable edition, of which the 4to. is the best, was also printed in 12 vols. 8vo. in the same year. The following is Dr. Harwood's opinion: "I am well acquainted with this edition of Cicero by Verburgius, and it is executed with great learning and critical industry. The notes are judiciously selected, and this edition has the advantage of an excellent index. After all, on account of the notes critical and explanatory, it is the most useful edition of Cicero yet published." I have consulted Stollius (*Introd. Hist. Litt.* p. 171,) Ernesti, and Harles, and discover nothing which militates against the opinion pronounced by Harwood. The preface will be found very interesting. This edition was reprinted at Venice, 1731, in 12 vols. 8vo.

I conceive that the *whiter* copies were suspended a longer time in the printer's warehouse. Those copies, in lapping over vellum binding, are generally the whitest.

* BLEAU printed a pretty edition in 10 vols. 12mo. 1658, which is both creditable and commodious. There is nothing in SCHREVELIUS'S edit. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1661 (though a respectable one; See Harles's, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 57,) which deserves particular notice.

ERNESTI. Lips. et Hal. Sax. 1737, 58, 74. 8vo.
———. Oxon. 1810. 8 vols. 8vo.
———. Lond. 1819. 8 vols. 8vo.
———. Hal. and Berol. 1820.10 vols. 8vo.

Such has been the popularity of the name of ERNESTI as an editor of Cicero. Of Ernesti's *own* editions, that of 1737, &c. (in 5 vols.) has the greatest merit in point of type and paper, and is tolerably critical;* but the two last (especially the third, in 8 vols.) are more critical and profound. "No man, since the restoration of literature," says the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. p. 1, "has more contributed towards the illustration of Cicero than John Augustus Ernesti." The second and third editions contain the famous "Clavis Ciceroniana, sive indices legum—in quibus multa multo melius, quam a superioribus editoribus aliisque interpretibus factum est, explicantur; atque in summa brevitate plenius copiosiusque illustrantur." Harles. *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 58. But the third edition is more particularly valuable, as presenting us in each volume with some account of the editions of the various works of Cicero, and a few additional notes and emendations of the text. The preface to the first volume may be considered as a rich repository of critical and tasteful matter; to which the student and collector may safely resort when they wish to estimate the merits of former editions. Consult *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. i. ii. and iii. where this edition is elaborately reviewed.† The Bipont editors have made liberal use of the treasures of Ernesti. The *Oxford* reprint

* "Atque vel *solâ hâc editione* immortaliter de bonis literis meritus est." Bibl. Crit. Amst. pt. i. p. 2.

† The following is the conclusion of Beck's criticism on the editions of Ernesti. "Sed dum, quæ aliis indaganda, examinanda, corrigenda, reliquerit, plura reperimus, non obliviscemur iniqui ingrative eorum, quæ multa ab *hoc melioris lectionis Ciceronianæ duce et auctore* sunt præs-

of 1810 is correctly and elegantly executed, and, as I learn, has been attended with a prosperous sale. The *London* reprint also furnishes our libraries with an elegantly executed book. The edition recently printed at Halle and Berlin, of which only 10 volumes have been published, contains the fragments of Cicero lately found by Professor Mai: and the various readings of the MSS. collated for the Oxford and Naples editions. The first volume contains the Rhetorica Vetus et Nova; De Oratore; Orator; and the Oratoriæ Partitiones. It is a well printed edition on fine paper. I am informed that Ernesti's Cicero has been lately reprinted in America, in 16 crown 8vo. volumes. This I believe is the FIRST ANCIENT CLASSIC printed in the new world.

OLIVETI.	Paris.	1740.	4to.	9 vols.
EJUSD.	Paduæ.	1753.	4to.	9 vols.
EJUSD.	Geneva.	1758.	4to.	9 vols.
EJUSD.	Oxon.	1783.	4to.	10 vols.

The first is the famous Olivet edition, which has served as a standard of correctness and critical utility to almost every subsequent editor. It is formed on the editions of Victorius, Manutius, Lambinus, and Gruter: where these agree with each other, Olivet does not depart from them; where they disagree, he adopts that reading which his judgment suggests as preferable. The *Clavis Ernestina* accompanies the work. De Bure (No. 2385) properly observes, "Cette édition, recommandable par la beauté de son exécution, a encore

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tita, neque negabimus, facilius in uno quodam hujus scriptoris libello tractando diligentiam eamdem semper et constantem et indefessam elaborare, quam in omnium ejus librorum varietate et multitudine."

At the sale of the library of Professor Wyttenbach there was a copy of Ernesti's Cicero enriched with that learned critic's notes, which was particularly valuable on account of the additions which he had made to the Clavis. It was bought in by the family, but to any future editor of the Clavis, Professor Wyttenbach's copy would be invaluable.

l'avantage d'être regardée comme la plus correcte qui ait été mise au jour jusqu'à présent: et sans l'édition fameuse donnée par les JUNTES, on lui adjugeroit sans contredit la premiere place." See also Beck's preface, p. xxxix. and note.* * *Act. erud. Lips.* an. 1745. Some copies of this favourite edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are now exceedingly rare and valuable. At the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, a copy was bought by Lord Henry Fitzroy for 90*l.* 6*s.* At that of Sir M. M. Sykes's library for 94*l.* 10*s.* Amongst the finest copies of this book, which I have seen on large paper, are those in the collections of his Majesty, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Labouchere (Talleyrand's copy), and Earl Spencer: but at Blickling it exists in an UNCUT state—A well bound copy of the ordinary paper is worth 21*l.* Brunet has a very interesting notice about the editor of this impression: from which we learn that there were 650 copies on small, and only 25 on large paper; (of which probably TWENTY are in this country;) the original prices were 108 francs the small, and 300 the large paper.

The *Padua edition,* with some notes by Facciolati to the oratorical parts, has been pronounced by a late competent critic, to be to the full as correct as *any* of the reprints of the original text. The *Geneva edition* is printed in a handsome and creditable manner, and affords a respectable substitute for the Parisian. The notes are placed below the text; and those who are in possession of a copy will have no reason to complain of imperfection of type, or inaccuracy of text. *This* edition is worth about 7*l.* 7*s.* Olivet's edition was reprinted at Padua in 16 vols. 8vo. and at Witteburg, 8vo. 1776, in 8 vols.; which latter is called "Editio *mendosissima*" by the Bipont editors, p. xcix.

The *Oxford* edition is a very elegant and correct reimpression of the text of Olivet: to each volume there are various readings from 29 MSS. collated by Hearne—24 in the

different libraries of the university, and 2 in the library at York, were recently collated. The 10th volume contains the useful "Clavis Ernestina." An 11th volume, (of which only 100 copies were printed) containing all the notes of the Parisian edition, has been recently published at Oxford by Mr. Talboys. Upon the whole, this elaborate edition, although more ornamental than critical, reflects honour on the university of Oxford. See Bruggemann, p. 482, who quotes the Critical Review. *June* 1785. Dr. Harwood has pronounced a warm eulogium upon its merits. See the note in the *Library Companion;* p. 579, edit. 1824.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1749. 12mo. 20 vols.

"The text of this very beautiful edition of Cicero," says Dr. Harwood, "is taken from Olivet, and is very correctly published." See too Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 171. To those who may not have an opportunity of purchasing the Elzevir edition, this present Glasgow one will prove an admirable and serviceable substitute. The copies on *fine paper* are uncommon.

LALLEMANDI. Paris. 1768. 12mo. 14 vols.

A beautiful and correct edition, well spoken of by Ernesti, the Bipont editors, and Harles. The following is Dr. Harwood's criticism: "I have carefully read through this edition of Cicero, and it does as much credit to Lallemand as a scholar as his most accurate edition of Tacitus." To each volume there are critical notes. "Editio," says Ernesti, "nitidissimis litteris, et pulcherrimis chartis, nec contemnendis notulis ex utroque genere." A good copy is worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

———. Neapol. 1777-87. 8vo. 20 vols.

I believe twenty volumes of this elaborate edition are published, and, according to Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 171,) no more are to appear. The reader may consult

Beck's preface, p. xlii-l. where a very minute account is given of its progress. It is a very valuable impression.

Typ. Soc. Bipont. 1780. 8vo. 13 vols.

The text of this edition is professed to be formed on the basis of the most popular ones; without the introduction of either conjecture or novelty: it comprehends the valuable Clavis Ciceroniana of Ernesti, somewhat enlarged, with the Greek passages of Cicero explained. The Life of Cicero in Latin, is from the Greek of Plutarch; to which is added "Breviarium Vitæ, Actionum, et Scriptorum Ciceronis." The "Index Editionum" succeeds (than which, in my humble opinion, nothing can be more confused and undetermined.) The text of Cicero, commencing with "Libri Oratorii," follows this introductory matter. The variety of able editions, which the reader must have already found described, will perhaps render him less anxious about the present.

Beckii. Lipsiæ. 1795-1807. 8vo. 4 vols.

This edition, when completed, will be a very elaborate one. The text is not rigidly formed on the basis of any preceding edition; but the stores of Gruter, Grævius, Ernesti, Lallemand, and the Oxford edition, are freely resorted to in matters of critical illustration. The first volume begins with the Oration for P. Quintius, and the third concludes with the Oration for L. Murena. The fourth section of Beck's preface contains an outline of the materials and general data on which the edition is formed. The preface has much interested me, as containing an elegant and accurate detail of the comparative merits of former editions; and in common with a few literary friends, I can only earnestly hope for the conclusion of a work which has been entered upon with so much judgment and ability, and which promises, when completed, a rich and abundant harvest for the lovers of Ciceronian composition. I fear that its completion is hopeless.

———. Matriti. 1797. 4to. 14 vols.

Ex Regiâ Typographiâ. I do not know a more elegantly printed edition of Cicero's works than the present. It seems in form rather like a large paper copy of an octavo impression. The text is that of Olivet:—"communi eruditorum calculo probatam." The order of the books, or works, is sometimes changed—in order to preserve the proportion of the volume. The "*Academica, sive de judicio erga verum*" of Petrus Valentia, and the incomparable *Clavis Ciceroniana* of Ernesti are added. A portrait of Charles IV. of Spain follows the title-page of the first volume. As far as I have been able to consult bibliographers, this very elegant production appears to be but very little known. Mr. Bohn is in possession of the copy inspected by me.

Schutzii. Lipsiæ. 1814-18. 8vo. 20 vols.

Führmanus (in his *Handbuch der Classischen Litteratur*), as quoted by Mr. Moss (and Klüglingius in his Suppl., as quoted by the same authority) have praised this edition in colours a little too high and attractive. From all the enquiries which I have made, it is but in moderate request on the continent; and yet, if its merits be as designated by Klüglingius, it should seem entitled to a place in the library of the critical collector. If the edition of Cicero's Epistles of 1809-12, (described in a subsequent page) be incorporated in this, the possessor of these volumes need not lament their acquisition.

II. De Officiis.

Fust, &c. Mogunt. 1465, 4to.

Editio Princeps. Bibliographers begin to be weary of the discussions concerning this celebrated edition. After reading all that has been written by Maittaire, t. i. 274; Clement t. vii. 131; De Bure, t. iii. 121; Meerman, t. i. 8, note *y*,

p. 11, note *ac;* Bowyer (*Origin of Printing*, second edit.) 59-63; Panzer, t. ii. 115, 116; and after having seen at least a dozen copies of it, I incline to think that, if there were not two distinct editions of the impression, several leaves were cancelled and reprinted as the errors contained in them were pointed out. Lord Spencer has collated them, and marked a variety of places in more than one copy, in addition to those noticed by De Bure,* in which they differ. I may with confidence refer the reader to the particular account of this edition which is given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 304.† The *Offices* conclude on the recto of folio 79; the *Paradoxes* begin on the reverse of the same leaf, and conclude on the reverse of the 9th following leaf. Then follow two leaves, entitled "Versus xij Sapientum:" another leaf, containing the viith ode of the ivth book of Horace‡ (which is

* In Dr. Hunter's copy, which I carefully examined, there is a long note, written on a sheet of paper, in which the Doctor observes that his copies of 1465-66 vary from the descriptions given by De Bure and Clement; and that in consequence, he thinks there are *five* different editions of the date of 1465. This is probably going too far (for the Doctor, though a magnificent *collector*, was no *bibliographer*,) yet it is evident that no one has correctly ascertained all the variations in the edition of 1465.

[† Where may be also seen a *fac-simile* of the Greek text occasionally introduced into the Latin text. As far as my present recollection serves me, this is the FIRST SPECIMEN of Greek printing. I presume the fount of Greek letters, in the office of Fust and Schæffer, to have been very inconsiderable indeed; since there is no Greek volume, of even the smallest dimensions, which is known to have issued from their press.]

[‡ *De Vitæ Humanæ Brevitate.* It may be worth asking, from what source or MS. this EARLIEST impression of any portion of the text of HORACE was obtained? I presume that no more of the text of the great lyrical bard appeared in the MS. than in the printed volume. It is indeed to be regretted that the MSS. consulted by the above FATHERS OF THE PRESS were not oftener of a classical or more interesting

sometimes wanting) makes the copy complete. A short account of the fluctuation of price of this rare and desirable volume may not be unacceptable. In the Harleian Catalogue there are three copies of the date of 1465, and two of 1466. See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. 66-7. At Dr. Mead's sale (No. 1454,) a copy of it *in cor. turc.* &c. was sold for 13*l.* 13*s.*; at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1389,) the same copy produced 30*l.* Of late years, this work (I speak of copies UPON VELLUM) has greatly increased in price. One of the finest copies of this kind, in the possession of Mr. Grenville, was purchased at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library in 1815, for 78*l.* 15*s.* The copies in the possession of His Majesty, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Dent (also upon vellum) are very fine ones. It is also in the Bodleian library, and in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. I was fortunate enough to obtain,* for my friend the Rev. Henry Drury, a very fine copy from a gentleman residing at the foot of the Alsatian mountains. It occurs more rarely upon paper than upon vellum; and of copies upon paper, that in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is the largest I ever saw. The late Sir M. M. Sykes also possessed it on paper. A copy upon paper is also in the British Museum.

FUST, &c. Mogunt. 1466. 4to.

EDITIO SECUNDA. The reader is referred to the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 305-7 for the bibliographical history of the present and preceding impression. It may here suffice to remark, that the edition of 1466 is a copy of its precursor

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description. I may remark on what may be considered a very unaccountable error in the Bibl. Spenceriana—in calling this ode "the commencement of a set of Odes. ! !"]

* Through the kind interposition of the younger Schweighæuser of Strasbourg.

—and presents no varieties (as in the previous edition) of its own text. The number of leaves is the same in both; and the scarcity of each is pretty nearly alike. Perhaps this second edition is of somewhat more common occurrence. A copy of it was sold at the sale of Sir Charles Scarborough's library in 1694 (p. 32. no. 93) for 10*s.*! In fine condition, upon vellum, it may be worth 50 guineas. Most of the libraries before mentioned contain it upon vellum: to which must be added the copy in the British Museum, and in the possession of G. Hibbert, Esq. In his Majesty's library there is a copy upon paper, of the largest dimensions with which I am acquainted. A very fine paper copy also occurs in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss no. 2870; which was purchased by his R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

(ZEL. Cologne.) 4to. *No Date.*

Reasons have been advanced (and are copiously given in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 307-311)* why this impression may not take PRECEDENCE of the two just described. At all events it is a volume of excessive rarity. Neither date nor name of printer is given; but there can be no doubt of its execution by Ulric Zel. A full page has 34 lines. In the whole, there are 60 leaves. There are copies of this very rare book in the libraries of the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Grenville. This volume appears to have been wholly unknown to our earlier bibliographers.

One is also in the Bodleian library.

[* The information contained in these pages is pronounced by Mr. Moss (*Manual* &c. vol. i. p. 305) to be "accurate and valuable;" and yet the author is accused of giving a confused account of this edition. Mr. Moss will perhaps give the account a second perusal, as the "confusion" may possibly be found to arise in his own perception of the points discussed. I may farther observe that the authorities, as well as the quotations, marshalled in Mr. Moss's account, will be found in the work here particularly referred to.]

(ULRIC HAN.) Romæ. (1468-9. Folio.)

Mr. Moss, on the strength of some authorities in Denis, supposes that an impression of Cicero *De Officiis* by Ulric Han exists "in gothic characters, very similar to those used by that printer in his *Augustinus de Singularitate Clericor.* which was printed in that year." Here are two errors; which, as that gentleman has been so zealous in recording my own, may as well be corrected in this place. Ulric Han never printed any book in gothic characters, except the *Meditationes I. de Turrecremata,* 1467, which was his first essay;* and he never printed the work in question of St. Austin at all. It was among the earliest productions of the press of *Ulric Zell.* See Bibl. Sp. vol. i. p. 178. In regard to the impression under consideration, it is exceeded by NONE in rarity; and appears to be the one *alluded to* by Brunet. The details of it are minutely given in the Vth vol. of the *Bibl. Spencer.* p. 104:† from which it appears to consist of 54 leaves only—forming one in the collection of the several treatises of Cicero contained in the rare volume described in the *Bibliog. Decameron;* vol. i. p. 387-8. I am acquainted with no other copy than that in the collection of Earl Spencer.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

Containing the *Paradoxa, De Amicitia* and *De Senectute.* In the whole, 101 leaves. A very particular account of this edition, of which only 275 copies were printed, will be found

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[* He frequently used a *head line* in large lower-case gothic; but the body of the text was always *roman.* His earliest books, like the above, are in a very small roman type. He used at least four founts of roman letter. Cicero's treatise *De Senectute* (printed in the same small type) by the same printer, and containing only 13 leaves, follows that *De Officiis.* See the authority above referred to.]

† Forming vol. ii. of the *Ædes Althorpianæ.*

in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 311. It is a volume of exceedingly rare occurrence.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1470. Folio.

Containing the same treatises, with the addition of the *Somnium Scipionis.* I refer to the authority, just quoted, for the fullest description of this edition of which I am aware. It contains, in the whole, 130 leaves: and is among the very earliest books from the press of Vindelin de Spira.

The same printer reprinted it in 1472, in a smaller form, containing 131 leaves. See the *Cassano Catalogue,* p. 36. Of this second edition by Vindelin de Spira there is a copy in an UNCUT state in the Cracherode collection.

EGGESTEYN. Strasbourg. 1472. 4to.*

An uncommon book; and perhaps a reprint of the Mentz impression of 1465 or 1466. It concludes with the Paradoxes: containing 92 leaves. A fac-simile of the colophon appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 314. A copy of this rare volume is in St. John's library at Cambridge, another appears in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* It is now in the Bodleian library. The preceding are the only editions of the offices of Cicero, in the XVth century, which, to my knowledge, have any pretensions to cost and rarity. Of the BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS, the list is meagre; inasmuch as the treatise in question appears, under its most attractive critical form, in the more celebrated editions of the *Entire Works* of Cicero which have been just described.

* Brunet notices the edition by Gering, Crantz and Friburger (as of the date of 1471) but I suspect that this is only a portion of the *Philosophical works* of Cicero published by the same printers. See the Bibl. Spenc. vol. i. 368. M. Van Praet mentions a copy of this impression, of which the first leaf only is UPON VELLUM, in the royal library at Paris; vol. ii. p. 57.

ALDUS. Venet. 1517, 1519, 1541. 8vo.

Brief notice has been taken of these editions at p. 392, ante. In a critical point of view, the last is the preferable. A copy of the first edition, UPON VELLUM, which was purchased at the Paris sale (and was dated 1514) for 17*l.* 17*s.* now adorns the library of Earl Spencer. See *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 349. A copy of the third edition, also UPON VELLUM, is in the Cracherode collection in the British Museum.

JUNTA. Florent. 1508, 1513, 1517. 8vo.

These are the principal editions put forth in the office of the JUNTÆ. The two latter are the preferable. The second edition has 116 leaves of text, with 2 of preface: the third, 157 leaves of text, and 4 of prefatory matter. A copy of the first, UPON VELLUM, is in the Royal library at Paris. See M. Van Praet's *Cat.* vol. ii. p. 59.

———. Lugduni. 1538. 4to.

With other philosophical treatises. It is a beautifully printed book, with some small curious wood-cuts. The commentaries of Petrus Marsus, Maturantius, Ascensius, and Erasmus, are also contained in this uncommon edition.

———. Venet. 1554. Folio.

From the account of this edition, as given by Mr. Moss—on the authority of Freytag's *Adparatus Literarius*, vol. I. p. 258-62—it should seem to be both critical and valuable. It is also of rare occurrence. The valuable annotations of Calcagnini, which first appeared in his works, printed at Basil, in 1544 folio: were again reprinted in the editions of the Offices by Grævius. Ernesti, *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 193.

LANGII. Antverp. 1563-67. 8vo.
EJUSDEM. Hanov. 1615. 4to.

Called "excellent editions" by Grævius.

WOLFII. Basil. 1569-79-84. Fol.
RACHELII. Francof. 1668. 8vo. and Amst. 1686.

The latter edition of Rachelius is the more beautiful.

GRÆVII. Amst. 1688. 8vo.

Printed more correctly in 1691, and much enlarged in 1710. A fine copy of this latter edition, which is in considerable request, is worth 15*s.*

MIERI. Lipsiæ. 1721. 8vo. 2 vols.
PEARCII. Lond. 1745-78. 8vo.

The *last* edition of Pearce is the best. All of them are beautifully and accurately printed. The pious and learned editor was uncommonly attached to this work of Cicero.

FACCIOLATI. Venet. 1720, 1747. 8vo.

The editor has corrected much by the aid of MSS. and adopted a new distinction of chapters: "Ernesti hanc bonam editionem in novissima sua operum Ciceronis editione non adhibuit." Harles, *Brevior. Not. Lit. Rom.* p. 155. In the preceding edition of this work, this is called "a singular and rare edition."

HEUSINGERI. Bruns. 1783. 8vo.

An excellent edition; without which no critical student can fully comprehend this treatise of Cicero. It may be called the joint production of Grandfather, Father, and Son: a specimen of the edition by the Grandfather having appeared in

1749. I give this edition a ready and hearty recommendation to every classical collector. It has been frequently reprinted at Oxford in 12mo.

HOMERI. Lond. 1791. 8vo.

Edited in the usual correct manner of Homer's editions. Published by Mr. Payne.

DIDOT. Paris. 1796. 4to.

A very beautiful edition, of which it is said only 163 copies were struck off: there are four copies printed on LARGE PAPER, and four UPON VELLUM; of which latter, a copy is in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth.

BORNII. Lipsiæ. 1799. 8vo.

An excellent and useful edition. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 496.

III. EPISTOLÆ AD FAMILIARES.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1467. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; of exceedingly great rarity, and remarkable for being the first book printed at Rome, to which the names of Sweynheym and Pannartz are affixed—those printers having left the Monastery of Soubiaco, and established their press at Rome "*in domo Petri de Maximo.*" Consult Meerman, t. ii. 248; De Bure, no. 2406; Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 7; Clement, t. vii. 124; and Panzer, t. ii. 406. A copy of this exceedingly rare book (in which all the Greek passages are omitted, for want of a Greek fount) was sold at Dr. Mead's sale (no. 1241) for 7*l.*; at Gaignat's sale for 430 livres; at La Valliere's for 931 livres, purchased by Count Revickzky, and now in Lord Spencer's collection. See *Bibl. Revickz.* 22. This copy is fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.*

vol. i. p. 318: with references to almost every authority bearing upon the subject. The volume contains 246 leaves: and is of such rarity, that I am unable to mention the sale of a copy in this country after that in the library of Dr. Mead; which was probably the Harleian copy. See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. p. 67. There is no copy of it in the British Museum, nor in the Bodleian library. The finest copy in the world is doubtless that in the imperial library at Vienna. It was Cardinal Campanus's own copy. See *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 495.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO SECUNDA: with the Greek passages supplied by the press. This is also an edition of great rarity, of which it may be questioned whether Audiffredi or Panzer ever saw a copy. To be complete, it should contain 161 leaves. Perhaps the finest copy in the world is that in the possession of Earl Spencer, obtained since the description of the copy in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 320.

I. DE. SPIRA. Venet. 1469. Folio.

Two editions of this date were printed by John de Spira. The former is prodigiously rare and valuable, as being the first work of Spira's press. The colophon, on the reverse of the 125th and last leaf, is composed of *four* verses, beginning with "*Primus in Adriaca.*" A copy is in the *Bibl. Smith.* p. 116, and read note *a*; also in the *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 8679, purchased by Count Revickzky for 28*l.* 7*s.*: which is particularly described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 321, but has been since exchanged for the Macarthy copy UPON VELLUM. Another of this kind is in the Blenheim library: and a third in that of G. Hibbert, Esq.* A very fine paper copy of it is

* It is probable that one or two of the above vellum copies may be of the *subsequent* edition.

in the Cracherode collection in the British Museum. Another copy is in the Bodleian library. The latter edition has a colophon of *six* verses, beginning with "*Hesperiæ quondam*"— on the recto of the 145th and last leaf. From the authority last cited, it appears that, of these two editions, there were 300 copies of each printed; and that the present is the fourth and last work from the press of John de Spira. There are hiatuses in both editions to be supplied by the hand with the Greek passages.

[VALDARFER. Venet.] 1470. Folio.

In the whole, 135 leaves. A particular account of this uncommon edition (which account appears to have been overlooked by Mr. Moss) will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 324. I have attributed the printing to the press of *Valdarfer;* but in M. Van Praet's catalogue of the books upon vellum in the Royal library at Paris, he assigns it to the press of *Vindelin de Spira.* Perhaps that VELLUM COPY of it is the only one in existence.

I apprehend Lord Spencer's copy to have been in the Pinelli or Brienne collection. Mr. Thorpe marks a copy of it in his catalogue of 1824, (no. 12267) at 21*l.* It is of excessive rarity.

JENSON. Venet. 1471. 4to.

The description of this rare and beautiful book in the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. iv. p. 489, was not taken from the volume itself, as it was then "on its passage from the continent:" but a sufficiently particular account of it appears in the *Cat. de Livres imp. sur vélin dans les Bibl. Pub. et Part.* 1824, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 255: from which it seems that it contains 203 leaves, and that the only known copy of it UPON VELLUM was in the Harleian library. In the *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 3204: it is described as having the "initial letters wonderfully gilded and illuminated." But a SIMILAR copy, with a few of the initial letters illumina-

ted, is in the public library at Cambridge. A fine paper copy of it is marked at 21*l.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: no. 9199.

[V. DE SPIRA. Venet.] 1471. Folio.

It must be observed that bibliographers *attribute* this edition to the press of *V. de Spira.* It contains 135 leaves, having 41 lines in a full page: according to Brunet. It appears to have been in the Harleian library: *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. 67: and is possibly the edition alluded to by Mr. Moss.* My friend Mr. H. Drury, possesses a fine copy of it.

[ADAM. Venet.] 1471. Folio.

This I take to be the edition about which all bibliographers have been at a loss respecting the Printer. From what is stated in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. ii. p. 107, I have no douht of its having been printed by *Adam;* to whom we are indebted for that exceedingly curious and rare edition of Virgil, of the same date, described at p. 287 of the same volume. The volume before us has 40 lines in a full page, and contains 144 leaves. Consult also Brunet, vol. i. p. 414. A copy of it in La Serna Santander's library produced only 150 francs. It is of excessive rarity.

P. LAVAGNA. [Milan.] 1472. Folio.

From the copious account of this impression in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 325, it should seem to have considerable claims to the attention of the curious in bibliography. A

* *Manual of Classical Bibliography;* vol. i. p. 328. The confusion in which Mr. Moss conceives the accounts of Panzer, and of other bibliographers, "to be involved, respecting the editions of 1470 and 1471," does not seem palpable to every other eye.

copy was purchased at the Pinelli sale for 18*l.* 18*s.*; and a fine one is in the Cracherode collection.

NUMEISTER. Foligno. [1472.] Folio.

I must of necessity refer to the authority last named (vol. i. 327) for a particular account of this curious and rare volume; of which EMILIANUS FULGINEUS was the Editor. It contains 242 leaves in the whole. In the same year there was printed an edition, in fine roman characters, without place or name of printer subjoined. See Brunet, vol. i. p. 415. Panzer, vol. iv. p. 8, no. 32, refers to the *Bibl. Pinell.* vol. ii. p. 218, which copy was purchased by Mr. Heber for 10*l.* 10*s.* In this same year, also, SWEYNHEYM and PANNARTZ printed their *third* edition of this work. See Panzer, vol. ii. p. 430, no. 80.

A. DE BRUXELLA. Neapol. 1474. Folio.

I have great doubts about the *existence* of this book. Panzer, (as referred to by Brunet) vol. iv. p. 368, refers to Giustiniani, p. 47—among the most treacherous of bibliographers. But my doubts are strengthened from no copy of this book having been found in the library of the Duke di Cassano; a nobleman, who was indefatigable in the collection of Neapolitan volumes, and who was fortunate to have procured the RAREST CLASSICAL VOLUME in the world* by the printer assigned to this presumed edition.

JENSON. Venet. 1475. Folio.

A very fine copy of this beautiful and uncommon book, UPON VELLUM, adorns the shelves of the Cracherode collection. Another similar copy is in the Royal library of France: obtained I presume from the sale of the Lomenie collection in

* The Horace of the same date: see the *Cassano Catalogue*, p 55.

1791, when it produced the sum of 1801 livres. See *Dict. Bibliogr.* vol. iv. p. 103. In this same year appeared an edition of the familiar Epistles with the date subjoined, as is given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 328: where it is attributed to a Venetian press.* An imperfect copy of a very curious edition, of this date, appears in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, no. 9200, marked at 4*l.* 4*s.*

ZAROTUS. Milan. 1475. Folio.

This book is among the finest specimens of the press of Zarotus; and, at first glance, might be mistaken for a specimen of that of Jenson. It was therefore a pardonable vanity in the Milanese printer to style himself, at the end of his colophon, "Artifex eximius." It is also a volume (as are many of the earlier CLASSICAL volumes of Zarotus) of very considerable rarity. The first page has 37 lines of text, beneath three lines of title in capital letters. A full page has 41 lines. In the whole, 196 leaves—without numerals, signatures, or catchwords. See *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 144.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502. 8vo.

Editio Princeps Aldina: and of such rarity, that the copy in the Macarthy collection was not obtained under the sum of 500 francs. It is now in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. There is only one known copy of it UPON VELLUM, which is in the library of Mr. Renouard; and of which some account appears in the *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii. p. 395. The

* I ought however to notice an exceedingly rare, as well as early, volume—containing a SELECTION from these letters—which was printed by *Sixtus Reissinger*, in 4to. probably about 1471—and of which the only known copy was I believe in the library of the Duke di Cassano, now the property of Earl Spencer. The reader will find a particular account of it in the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 35.

vellum copy in the Paris collection (which was sold for 21*l.*) was the *Lyons Counterfeit.** The paper copy, in the Pinelli collection, is now in the library of Earl Spencer. There are, in the whole, 167 leaves not numbered. The colophon, in 2 lines of capital letters, is on the recto of the last leaf.

JUNTA. Florent. 1508, 10, 26. 8vo.

Perhaps the date of the first impression is doubtful. M. Van Praet describes a copy UPON VELLUM of an edition "circa 1508"—which is in the royal library of France. *Cat.* &c. vol. iv. p. 307. Bandini (*Annal. Typog. Juntar.*) states the second edition on the authority of *Maittaire's Index*, vol. i. p. 286. The third contains 256 leaves. *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 264.

ALDUS. Venet. 1512, 1533, 1540. 8vo.

The second Aldine edition of 1512 is of considerable rarity; but it is less scarce than its precursor of 1502: although, from Renouard, a contrary conclusion might be drawn. The text consists of 267 numbered leaves: to which succeed seven pages of index, and a page occupied by the imprint. The date is in the title page. The only known copy of it UPON VELLUM, is that which was in the La Valliere collection; but which, as it wanted the first and last leaf, *might* have been the preceding edition of 1502; or, in fact, (as Renouard intimates) the Lyons counterfeit. A beautiful copy of this second Aldine edition is in the library of Earl Spencer. Of the two latter editions of 1533 and 1540, that of 1540 is greatly preferable, on account of the Commentary of P. VICTORIUS,† which

* A second vellum copy of this Lyons counterfeit is in the Magliabecchi library, at Florence. A third copy, in the Paris collection, was bought by Molini. (*Bibl. Paris.* no. 632.)

[† Of all the commentators upon Cicero, VICTORIUS (as before

occupies 40 leaves, not numbered, with a fresh title: following the text of the Author. Of each of these editions there was a copy on LARGE PAPER in the Pinelli collection; which were sold for comparatively trifling sums: the latter, for *2l. 5s.*

STEPHANI. Paris. 1577. 8vo.

With the notes of Paul Manutius, Lambinus, and Ragazonus or Sigonius; added to which are some short emendations and explanations of places by Canter, first published in 1568. Nor is the commentary of Stephen, respecting the various kinds of Cicero's letters, underserving of careful perusal. Consult *Vit. Steph. Maittaire*, p. 395.

GRÆVII. Amst. 1677. 8vo. 2 vols.

These are beautifully and accurately printed volumes, by the *Elzevirs;* and class in the best variorum set of Cicero's works. The names of the commentators and annotators contained in this edition are set forth by Fabricius (or Ernesti) and afterwards by Mr. Moss. The reprint of 1693 is considered inferior to its precursor. A good copy of either is worth *1l. 5s.* The notes of Græevius were published in a separate form in 1689, 12mo.

CELLARII. Lipsiæ. 1698-1771. 8vo.

Much improved by CORTIUS. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1722-35-49. "Cortius," says Mr. Kett,* "is one of the best Critics of

observed—p. 394, is among the most justly distinguished: but "in these EPISTLES (says Ernesti,) his corrections and illustrations have been the most diligent and happy." *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 173. Gothofred published this commentary at Lyons, separately, in 1540, 8vo. that he might give it to his son, about to set out on his travels. He writes to him in earnest recommendation of the perusal of the volume, and wishes him to let no day pass without a perusal of some portion of it. *Fabr. Bibl. Lat. Edit. Ernesti.* vol. i. p. 173.]

* "Elements of general Knowledge," vol. ii. Appendix 46.

Latin prose: the work contains a great fund of valuable illustration, both historical and critical." The best edition is that of 1771.

Rossii. Cantab. 1749. 8vo. 2 vols.

A beautiful edition, and as correct as it is beautiful; at the end of each volume are English notes and remarks. "A very valuable edition," says Dr. Harwood; "and the notes display a rich fund of judicious criticism with regard to Cicero's correspondence, and the history and situation of himself and his friends." It is now becoming a scarce work; and copies, on LARGE PAPER, are of considerable rarity: one of this kind is in the Cracherode collection.

Schweighæuseri. Basil. 1781. 8vo. 2 vols.

A useful and accurate edition.

Benedicti. Lipsiæ. 1790. 8vo. 2 vols.

Benedict has made Grævius's edition the basis of his own; but has borrowed very little from Manutius's famous commentary. I regret that it is printed in so tasteless a manner, and upon such indifferent paper.

Wetzelii. Lignitz. 1794. 8vo.

Consult Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 104; Idem. *Supp*'. *Brev. Not. Lit.* t. i. 210. It is a truly excellent edition, and highly deserving of the attention of the critic and the student.

Schützii. Halæ. 1809-12. 8vo. 6 vols.

After the examples of Wieland, in his German version of the Epistles of Cicero, the present edition is conducted so as to incorporate ALL the Epistles of the same great man, in the chronological order in which they were written. Consequently, this edition contains the Epistles to *Atticus* and *Quintus*

Frater, as well as those to different correspondents—commonly called *Epistolæ ad Familiares*.* The text is that of Ernesti: at the foot of which are short and pertinent notes. Four excellent Indexes are at the end of the 6th volume. This useful edition may be had at a very reasonable price. There are copies on large, and on writing paper.

IV. Epistolæ ad Atticum, &c.

Sweynheym et Pannartz. Romæ. 1470. Fol.

Editio Princeps. From the authorities cited in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i, p. 341-3, I hesitate not to assign the first place of the work in question to the present edition. The volume contains, in the whole, 198 leaves. Two hundred and seventy-five copies appear to have been struck off. The imprint, with references to the more important authorities, will be found in the work just referred to. Frequent mention has been made of the wonderful copy of this book (formerly in the Harleian library) which was in the Roxburghe collection, purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. for 189*l*. That purchase was made during the most feverish times of

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[* In his preface, Schutz bewails the misfortune which has happened to J. A. Martyni-Laguna, who had given the best edition of the Epistolæ ad Familiares in 1804. That learned man had hardly finished the text of the first six books, when his house was burnt, and his library, including all his commentaries upon Lucan and the Epistles of Cicero, was destroyed in the fire. Mr. Moss has noticed the edition of Martyni-Laguna, and quoted, as well the praise of M. Schoell (*Histoire Abrégée de la Litterature Romaine*, vol. i. p. 200-1,) as of Klüglingius, in recommendation of it. The reference to Schoell I am not able to verify in my own copy of that work—in the article Cicero, which occupies from p. 69 to 185 of vol. ii. The publication (or Supplement) of Klüglingius—copiously quoted in support of Schutz's own edition—is unknown to me.]

the Bibliomania; as its subsequent acquisition (on the sale of Sir Mark's library in 1824) by Mr. Grenville for 89*l.* sufficiently proves. It is doubtless a perfect copy: but, next to it, in magnitude and purity, is that in the Royal collection late at Buckingham House. Copies are found in our principal public and private collections.

JENSON. Venet. 1470. Folio.

Editio Secunda. The particular manner of describing this edition in the *Bibl. Spen.* will be found transferred to the recent pages of the "Manual of Classical Bibliography:" with the correction, however, of one literal error: "amari" for "amavi." It is unnecessary either to repeat or dilate in the present place. The volume contains 180 leaves. The Greek passages are not supplied. I have seen the only (two) known copies of this edition UPON VELLUM: one, in the royal library at Paris; the other (obtained from the Macarthy library) in that of Earl Spencer. The latter is a most beautiful and interesting book. It is very rare even upon paper. A copy appears in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss; no. 9198, marked at 21*l.*

SILBER. Romæ. 1490. Folio.

Mons. Van Praet, in his General Cat. of Vellum Books, vol. ii. 257, has described with minuteness the leading features of this volume; and a description equally particular, with an interesting extract from it, appears in the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. i. p. 345. The former authority notices the exquisite copy of this book UPON VELLUM, in His Majesty's library, which was obtained from that of Consul Smith: *Bibl. Smith*, p. CCXXVII. It has been my good fortune to examine this beautiful volume more than once. It is EVERY THING that a fine vellum copy of an old Classic ought to be. A paper copy, of extra-

ordinary size and condition, and apparently the Harleian, is marked at 21*l.* in the recent (1825) catalogue of Mr. Thorpe: see no. 216.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513. 1521. 1540. 8vo.

See p. 392, ante, for a slight mention of the first and third editions. Both are rare; but the second has the advantage of a more copious Greek Index. Of the first edition, there are only two known copies UPON VELLUM. One is in the library of Earl Spencer (from the Cassano collection,) and the other (from the Golowkin collection) is in the library of M. Wlastoff at Moscow. Of the third edition, a copy UPON VELLUM is in the royal library, from Consul Smith's collection: a similar copy was in the Crevenna collection.

JUNTA. Florent. 1514. 1571. 8vo.

Of the first edition (which contains 335 leaves, exclusively of 12 prolegomena) a unique copy UPON VELLUM is in the Imperial library at Vienna; obtained from the purchase of the Hohendorf collection. Of the edition of 1571, 8vo. which appears to be of equal rarity and value, I must refer the reader to some interesting particulars in the *Adparat. Literar.* vol. i. p. 266 of Freytag.

WECHEL. Francof. 1580. 8vo. 2 vols.

An excellent edition, with the commentaries of Manutius, and the animadversions of Du Bois. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 177; Harles, *Introd. L. R.* t. ii. 109; and *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* t. vi. 343-4, where it is highly praised, and the merits of Du Bois emphatically stated.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1684. 2 vols.

An admirable edition, on which Dr. Harwood pronounces

a very warm eulogy. Consult also Ernesti, as before cited, and *Act. Erudit.* An. 1684, p. 397. It is called the *Variorum Edit.* and completes the set of Cicero's Epistles, published by the same editor in 1677: see p. 424, ante. A fine copy of these four volumes is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* For the edition of Schutz, consult p. 417, ante.

VERBURGII. Amst. 1727. 8vo. 2 vols.

———. Basil. 1781. 8vo. 2 vols.

Very respectable editions.

IV. DE ORATORE.

———. Monast. Sublacens. 1465-7. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. There is perhaps no early impression of a classical volume attended with greater interest in its bibliographical history, or on its contemplation, than the present. The date is conjectural, but above, I have assigned to it its earliest and latest period. If the former, then this might possibly be an anterior production to the Offices of Cicero by Fust: see p. 48, ante. A most particular account of it, together with references to numerous authorities, appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 330—taken from one of the finest copies of it in existence. As the type resembles that of the *Institutes of Lactantius*, printed in the same Monastery in 1465, the reader may, by casting his eye on page 205 of the volume of the work just referred to, have a tolerably correct notion of its form. To be complete, a copy should contain 108 leaves. A full page has 30 lines. Consult also Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* p. 4), but who had never seen a copy.* De Bure; vol. i. no. 2390. *Bibl. Crevier.* no. 3219:

[* It is so scarce abroad, that J. De Constantius, who wrote upon the

Cat. de la Valliere, no. 2253: *Maittaire*, vol. i. p. 763; *Meerman*, vol. ii. p. 246: *Denis*. p. 540. It remains to speak of copies of this precious volume. A very fine one is in the Cracherode collection. Another is in the Duke of Devonshire's; while a third copy, from the same library, considerably disfigured with dirt, was sold at the sale of that nobleman's duplicates in 1815, for 33*l*. It is now in the beautiful collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville; after having been surprisingly restored to its original state of purity by the skill of Mr. C. Lewis, the binder. I learn that copies are in the Royal, Marlborough, and Pembroke libraries. A copy is also in the Bodleian library. At Paris, besides the Royal copy, I saw one in the library of Ste. Genevieve.

ULRIC HAN. Romæ. 1468. Folio.

Editio Secunda: and the second specimen of the press of Ulric Han.* It is a volume of almost equal rarity with the

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Soubiaco press, had never met with it. As this will be the last time of noticing the productions of the Soubiaco-monastic press, I venture to refer the curious reader to a brief description of the Monastery, and of the books printed there, in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*; vol. i. 375-7. The persuasion of my own mind, is, that the types, with which these early and various books were printed, YET EXIST in the same Monastery. If ever it be my good fortune to enter Rome, a visit to THIS MONASTERY shall form one of my earliest excursions from the Capitol. I cannot at all agree with the notion of the late Mr. Beloe (and which Mr. Moss has so formally recorded, vol. i. p. 325) that Sweynheym and Pannartz, who are supposed to have worked the Soubiaco press, chose a more beautiful letter when then they went to Rome, and published the Epistolæ ad Familiares. On the contrary, compared with the fonts of the early Venetian printers, that of these Roman artists is of a most ordinary description. In fact, we have yet to learn the secret why these *Teutonic Brethren* left the Soubiaco monastery, and why no other KNOWN work, than those so frequently described, of that monastic press appears.]

[* The *Meditationes J. Turrecremata*, 1467, being his first. A parti-

preceding. His Majesty and Lord Spencer have perhaps the first copies of it in the world. I refer the reader to the minute and faithful account of its contents which appears in the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. i. p. 331-3.* Audiffredi had only seen one copy of this rare book. See Orlandi, p. 72; Clement, vol. vii. 152. To be complete, it should contain 91 leaves. A fine copy is in the Cracherode collection: another is in the Devonshire collection: and a third is in the Bodleian library, obtained at the sale of Earl Spencer's duplicates in 1821 for 27*l.* 6*s.*

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

"Audiffredi supposes, and with apparent reason—from the month in the date of the colophon—that the first part of this impression "*De Oratore,*" was executed in 1468; and that the present is the *Editio Princeps* of BRUTUS, SIVE DE CLARIS ORATORIBUS. Although his account be less particular than the preceding, he corrects in it, the errors of Debure and Laire. Fossi (*Bibl. Magliabecch.* vol. i. col. 537.) has a valuable notice. "These three editions," observes the late Count Revickzky, (in his MS. memoranda) "are what may be considered the most rare and precious among ancient editions of the Classics, but as the two last have not appeared at any sale since that of Gaignat, and as it has been only since that sale that books of this kind have obtained great prices, it is hardly possible to affix a just value to them." *Bibl. Spencer.*

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cular account of this book, with fac-similes of its embellishments, is seen in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. p. 273-8.]

[* The copy here described, is not that first mentioned. The former having been obtained, with all the works of Cicero, by U. Han, printed in the same type, from a copy which had absolutely belonged to THE PRINTER himself: and which is described in the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. i. p. 387, note. * His Majesty's copy, which I have seen, is I think, to the full AS FINE.]

vol. i. p. 333-4. Be this as it may, I feel assured that such a copy of the present impression, as that which adorns His Majesty's library, could not be obtained at a public sale under 50 guineas. Lord Spencer's copy is also a most desirable one. To be perfect, a copy should contain 109 leaves.

VALDARFER. Venet. 1470. Folio.

The first fruits of the press of CHRISTOPHER VALDARFER; —and a volume of extreme typographical beauty. Reference to almost every authority treating upon this truly desirable book will be found in the work last referred to: to which I must here add the notice of the only known copy UPON VELLUM, in the library of the late Count Golowkin, *Cat. de Livr. Imp. sur Vélin*, 1824, 8vo. vol. i. p. 14. Of the present situation of such a membranaceous treasure, I am wholly ignorant. A copy, to be perfect, should contain 71 leaves. It is a volume of very uncommon occurrence.

[V. DE SPIRA.] ——. ——. 4to.

Of this very rare impression, which is probably a reprint of the text of Valdarfer or of Sweynheym and Pannartz, no copy seems to have been known to Debure, Laire, Fossi, and La Serna Santander. The date is conjectural; but I should say not later than 1472. It has been (erroneously) assigned to 1469: on the authority of *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 10635. Consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 336. To be perfect, it should contain 108 leaves; although Panzer (vol. iv. p. 470) as referred to by Brunet (vol. i. p. 410) counts 109 leaves. In the public library at Strasbourg, and in the Imperial library at Vienna, I saw a most beautiful and desirable copy of this rare book. At the sale of the Alchorne library a copy was purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes for 14*l.* Mr. Thorpe marks a "remarkably fine, clean and sound copy with almost every leaf in its original rough state," in blue

morocco binding at 21*l.* In the Cat. of Messrs. Payne and Foss it is valued at 12*l.* 12*s.* in fine condition.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1514, 1526. 8vo.

For an account of the contents of these volumes, read the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 263. The first edition was printed by P. Junta, and the second by his heirs. See also the *Cat. de Livr. Impr. sur Vélin.* vol. ii. p. 14. The copy UPON VELLUM, there described, is now in the collection of Lord Spencer. It was obtained at the sale of the Macarthy library for 455 francs.

ALDUS. Venet. 1554. 8vo.

This volume (which forms a portion, or 5th vol. of the oratorical works of Cicero, printed in the same year—and which, with the previous impression of 1550, is a reprint of the edition of 1546—*all* edited by PAUL MANUTIUS) is introduced in the present place merely to notice an apparently unique copy of it, UPON VELLUM, in the collection of the Marquis de Guido. See *Cat. de Livr. Impr. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 13.

The preceding may suffice for the more rare and curious editions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. I proceed to notice a few of the more estimable ones, on account of their CRITICAL importance.

PEARCII. Cantab. 1716-32.* 8vo.
EJUSDEM. Lond. 1746, 71, 78. 8vo.

"I have carefully (says Dr. Harwood) read two of these

* I may here notice an edition equally curious, though of quite a different form and date. It is printed at *Cambridge* in 32mo. 1589, by JOHN LEGGATT: the type is exceedingly diminutive, but distinct. It is perhaps the smallest edition of a classic which was ever printed at an University. The Cracherode collection contains the only copy of it I ever saw.

editions of Cicero de Oratore published by Bishop Pearce—that of Cambridge of 1732, and that of London of 1745—and they are both very correct; but the London edition is better printed." "PEARCIUS sobrius criticus et vir eleganti judicio," says Ernesti, in the preface to his own edition; but Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Edit. Ernesti*, vol. i. p. 147), says that Bishop Pearce was not a much better editor than *Cockman*, who published an edition at Oxford in 1696, 8vo. with a few notes, and various readings from MSS. Pearce's edition was neatly and accurately reprinted at Glasgow in 1749, 12mo.

HARLESII. Norimb. 1776. 1816. 8vo.

This was the first edition of Harles. It was reprinted, with great additions and improvements, at Gottingen, in 1816; containing, as its title imports, the whole of the notes of Bishop Pearce, and a selection of notes from other editors. There are copies on fine paper, which are valued by Brunet at 40 francs. Perhaps I ought to have noticed the reprint of ERNESTI'S edition at Oxford, in 1809, 8vo. with notes from various commentators:—a useful and accurately printed volume.

MÜLLERI. Lipsiæ, &c. 1819. 8vo.

Beyond a doubt, the best critical edition extant of Cicero de Oratore. Not perfectly satisfied with the text of Harles and Schutz, Müller has given his own—which he conceives is more in unity with the older editions and with the best readings of the MSS: although he appears to have examined no MSS. except that of Dresden, of a late period. However, he had carefully examined a great number of the older editions; and at the end of the volume he gives the fruits of a collation of the *Soubiaco* edition (as it is presumed) with the later text of Ernesti. It is a pity that the type should not only be too

small, but indifferently impressed. The copies on VELLUM PAPER will be chiefly desirable to possess.

V. RHETORICA VETUS ET NOVA.*

JENSON. Venet. 1470. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; and in all probability among the earliest specimens of the press of the printer. A copy was in the Harleian, Mead, and Crevenna collections. The VELLUM COPY, in the Gaignat, and afterwards in the La Valliere collection, is now in the Royal library at Paris. A similar copy is in the Imperial library at Vienna (*Tour*, ii. 496), and in the Marlborough and Devonshire libraries. *Bibl. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 363. Upon paper, it exists in great beauty in the Cracherode collection. It is also in the Bodleian and Pembroke libraries; and was sold at the sale of the Willett collection for 18*l.* 18*s.* A full page has 30 lines; and a perfect copy should consist of 137 leaves.

W. DE WILA. Romæ. 1474. Folio.

Only the RHETORICA NOVA; *seu Rhetoricorum ad Herennium Libri* IV. It should seem from the authorities

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[* In order to keep ALL the ORATORICAL works of Cicero in one undisturbed order, I have inserted the above work before that of the TUSCULAN QUESTIONS—which precedes it in the B. S. on account of the chronological priority of its typography. I have no doubt but that the supposed edition of the Rhetorica Vetus, by *Arnoldus de Bruxella*, printed at Naples in 1472, and so doubtfully expressed by Denis and Panzer, has NO EXISTENCE whatever. Mr. Moss seems to mention it on the authority of Mr. Beloe—who calls it a "very curious edition"—as if it really existed. The authorities mentioned by Mr. Beloe and Mr. Moss had been specifically referred to in the preceding edition of this work.]

quoted in the B. S. vol. i. p. 350, that this edition "is scarcer than the preceding." It is one of the very few classical works from the press of W. de Wila. A copy was in the La Valliere, and in the Pinelli, collection. The latter was sold for six guineas. A full page has 34 lines. A complete copy has 51 leaves. It is in the Bodleian Library.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1474. Fol.

Of this edition I never saw a copy; although the price at which it was obtained at the Pinelli sale (5*l.* 5*s.*) does not appear to be a great voucher for its rarity. It was unknown to Ernesti. Consult Maittaire, vol. i. 343; De Bure, no. 2389; *Bibl. Smith.* p. 115; *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 10652. A copy is in his Majesty's library. Brunet informs us that it contains 52 leaves. It has only the *Rhetorica Nova.*

———. [Venet.] 1475. Fol.

With signatures, *a-g* in eights, with the exception of *a*, which has 9 leaves. This is the edition described in the B. S. vol. i. p. 351; as having, in the whole, 75 leaves. I take this to be also the edition of which there is a copy UPON VELLUM in the royal library of France; and which copy contains the *Rhetorica Nova* without signatures or date. Mons. Van Praet, in his catalogue of the books upon vellum in that library, assigns *Phil. Condam Petri* as the printer of it. It would also appear from the B. S. that copies of this impression are found with the *Familiar Epistles* of Cicero, of the *same date*, without indication of place or name of printer.

TURRE ET MORELLI. Andegavi. 1476. 4to.

A curious little volume; of which I know of no other account than what appears in Brunet, vol. i. p. 409: It should seem to have escaped Panzer in his *Annal. Typog.*—and is

bibliographically valuable, as being the first known volume from the ANGERS press. It has neither numbers, signatures, nor catchwords; and is described as containing only the *Rhetorica Nova*. It is not necessary to touch upon other impressions of the fifteenth century; although the reader may observe, from a note in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 188, that they are sometimes not destitute of curious information.

JUNTA. Florent. 1508, 1515. 8vo.

See the work last quoted: vol. ii. p. 263, "which may hold out abundance of encouragement" to possess the second of these Junta editions, at least. I make little or no doubt of there being copies of each upon vellum.

ALDUS. Venet. 1514. 8vo.

A volume, deserving to be possessed if it were only on one account. It is in the preface of this book (copied in the reimpressions of 1521 and 1533) that Aldus tells us of the placard he caused to be stuck up, over the door of his printing office, in which he warned those who came to visit him, "to talk of nothing but of business, and to dispatch that business quickly." Consult the authorities referred to in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 209. A magnificent copy of this edition printed UPON VELLUM (which seems to have escaped Renouard) was purchased at the Hague in 1722, from the sale of an "Exquisite Library to which the MSS. of Justus Lipsius are added." See the *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur Vélin*; vol. ii. p. 12.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1533. 4to.

Nor is this volume (executed in the *Aldine* Office) less deserving of acquisition. See p. 393 ante; from which it appears that it is the FIRST FRUITS of the editorial talents of Paul Manutius. The reader may consult for a moment the *Bibl. Decam.* vol. ii. p. 213. I do not believe that it exists upon vellum.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1554. 8vo.

Introduced, for the sake of noticing a copy UPON VELLUM in the Wolfenbutel library: obtained from the purchase of the Marquis de Gudi's library at Hamburgh in 1706. See the Catalogue of that library, Kilioni, p. 240, 51.

BURMANNI. Lug. Bat. 1761. 8vo.

This is the *editio optima*, comprehending the entire notes of Lambinus, Ursinus, Gruter, Gronovius, and the various readings and posthumous notes of Grævius; also the inedited notes of Brutus and Oudendorp. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i, 146; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 70.

SCHUTZII. Lips. 1804-8. 2 vols.

From the testimony of Klüglingius's Supplement to Harles's Brevior. Notitia, p. 57, this may be considered a critical and valuable edition. I know not whether it forms a portion of the Opera Omnia by the same Editor, noticed at p. 408.

VI. ORATIONES.

SWEYNHEYM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. For the reasons adduced in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 354. I assign to the *Roman* impression the first place in the list of editions of the Orations of Cicero; which edition has the advantage of containing ALL the orations of the author. It is a volume of very considerable rarity; and is one of the finest, as well as most interesting, specimens of the press of these first Roman printers. A full page has 46 lines, and a perfect copy contains 358 leaves. Lord Spencer's copy is among the most magnificent which I have seen. In the Imperial library at Vienna, there is also a copy

of equal splendor. No copy of it appears to be in the British Museum; nor, to the best of my recollection, is there any copy in the public library of Cambridge. It is in the Bodleian. Mr. Evans, in his sale catalogue of 1804, marked a copy (now in his Majesty's library) at 40*l.*: and Mr. Thorpe, in his catalogue of 1824, no. 12264, marked a very fine and large copy at 52*l.* 10*s.*. Mr. Moss says "there are copies ON VELLUM." I wish he had told us *where*. I apprehend such copies must appertain to the *ensuing* impression.

VALDARFER. Venet. 1471. Folio.

The *Philippics*, the Orations against *Verres*, and those in favour of *Fonteius* and *Roscius*, are omitted in this edition; but a nobler or a lovelier volume never issued from the press of an early printer. I am well nigh disposed to call it the CHEF D'ŒUVRE of the Valdarfer press. It is a volume, however, of much more ordinary occurrence than its precursor, and will be found in most of our public and private libraries of distinction. Of all the copies which I have seen, on the continent and at home, there is not one which equals, in all respects, that in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; it having belonged to one of the Masters, of the name of Newcombe.* It will probably ever continue matchless. A remarkably fine copy is in the Royal collection. The fullest

[* The books in St. John's College, Cambridge, which belonged to Dr. Newcombe, were obtained, I believe, about the year 1735. My friend, Mr. C. H. Hartshorne, of the same college, (of whose bibliographical accuracy and ardour I have always pleasure in the notice) informs me that Newcombe was Master of St. John's. When he died, his books were all sold to Osborne the bookseller for 1000*l.* Bishop Beadon negociated the transaction, and was afterwards carried down to the University in the carriage of the celebrated Bibliopolist. The college bought those volumes, which are contained in one of their lock-up cases, from the same collection.]

account of this edition (of which Mr. Moss has liberally availed himself) appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 355: the copy there described being a very beautiful one. A full page contains 40 lines, and a perfect copy should have 275 leaves. It remains to notice the only known copies of this most desirable volume UPON VELLUM. They are but two in number. The first is in the royal library of France, and was obtained at the sale of the Lomenie de Brienne library for 3555 francs. It is defective in one leaf—that which contains the table of the Orations. The second copy, entirely perfect, and in the most beautiful condition, is in the library of Mons. Renouard, the bookseller, at Paris. A description of each copy will be found in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 295, 394-5.

ADAM de AMBERGAU. [Romæ.] 1472. Folio.

Such was the scarcity of the *preceding* impressions, that Grævius, one of the most active and able editors of Cicero, was unable to get a sight of them, and had imagined the *present* to be the earliest impression of the Orations. *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i p. 357-8. Audiffredi had imagined that the LACTANTIUS of 1471, to which the name of Adam was subjoined in the colophon, (see *B. S.* vol. i. p. 211-2) had been printed by the printer of this work. But he was inaccurate in such conclusion. This is doubtless a very rare book; of which a copy was purchased at the sale of Talleyrand's library, for the British Museum, for 13*l.* 13*s.* It is also in the Bodleian library, and in Dr. Hunter's collection at Glasgow. A perfect copy contains 300 leaves; but Brunet says 296.

———. ———. [1472.] Folio.

From the authorities of Laire and Fossi, (and particularly from the ms. memoranda of the late Count Revickzky, quoted in the *B. S.* vol. i. p. 358-9,) it should seem that this was a very rare and little known impression. I must consign

the reader to the work just referred to, for a full and more satisfactory account of it: it being here sufficient to remark, that it is printed in long lines, in a roman character of a peculiar description; that a full page contains 36 lines; and that the text of Cicero has 273 leaves: then a register, printed in 3 columns. The gatherings appear to run in sevens. Laire counts 275, and Fossi 277, leaves. In Lord Spencer's copy the leaves are numbered with a pen.

ANOTHER magnificent specimen of an early edition of the Orations of Cicero, in the roman letter, and apparently from a Venetian press, is described in the B. S. i. 359-60. It has signatures *a* to *u*, in eights: *a* having 10, and *u* 6 leaves. Then sign. A to R in eights; but A with 10, and R and S with 10, leaves. On the recto of S 10, the text concludes at the 36th line—without indication of time, place, or name of printer. This magnificent book, apparently undescribed by bibliographers, is one of the noblest ornaments of the library in St. James's Place.

JUNTA. Florent. 1515. 8vo.

Whoever will be at the pains of consulting the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 263, will see sufficient reason for procuring a fine copy of this critical and not common performance. Bandini notices a copy of it UPON THE WHITEST VELLUM in the Lena collection. A SIMILAR copy (from the Macarthy collection) appears to be in the Royal library at Paris: *Cat. des Livr.* &c. *de la Bibl. du Roi*; vol. iv. p. 33.* It should seem than an edition of the *Orationes Verrinæ* was printed the same year, at the same press. See the work first quoted.

ALDUS. Venet. 1519. 12mo. 3 vols.

The reader has already (p. 392 ante) had more than a slight

* Having however 8 leaves of signature C on *paper*. It was purchased for 200 francs only.

intimation of the existence of a matchless copy of these Aldine volumes UPON VELLUM in the library of S^te^. Geneviève at Paris; and of the existence of the 1st volume only of such a copy in the Royal library. See *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 312, 351.

R. STEPHANUS: Paris. 1554. Folio.

This is the second and best edition of Robert Stephen, containing the excellent commentaries of Hottoman. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 168. Mr. Woodhull informed me that it was a thin volume, and called in some catalogues "*Orationes quædam.*" In Maittaire's list it is said to be "*primum volumen.*" It is however in comparatively little estimation, since the more recent labours of Ciceronian Editors.

OPORINUS. Basil. 1553. Folio. 2 vols.

A respectable and uncommon edition. Oporinus was an excellent Latin scholar, as well as a careful printer. The reader may see a long account of him, together with his portrait in wood, in the *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. ii. p. 380-6. Of the present edition, copies, although rare, are of small price.

GRÆVII. Amst. 1669. 8vo. 6 vols.

"Luculenta et præstantissima facile omnium editio," says Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 170. "The text of this edition," says Dr. Harwood, "is beautifully and correctly printed, and the notes of Grævius contain a wonderful treasure of just criticism and elegant erudition." See also Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 87. It is beautifully printed by Bleau, and forms the prominent feature in the best *octavo variorum* editions of Cicero's works. Some of the volumes bear the dates of 1696, 1698. The second part of the first volume bears date 1695. After all the labours of subsequent Editors, and the efforts of subsequent Printers, I am not sure whether, for commodious-

ness, accuracy, and beauty, any advantage will be gained by the exchange of THIS, for any other separately printed, impression of the Orations of Cicero. I believe that the Rev. T. Williams, of Hendon, possesses a copy in an UNCUT state, in the morocco binding of C. Lewis. In handsome, ordinary condition, a copy is worth 4*l.*

VII. ORATIONES PHILIPPICÆ.

ULRIC HAN. Romæ. Without Date. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. For the reasons assigned in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 346-8, (where almost every authority bearing upon the subject is quoted or referred to) there is good ground to suppose that this edition appeared probably a twelvemonth *before* that of the *Entire* Orations by Sweynheym and Pannartz; see p. 437 ante. It is a volume of great scarcity. The copy which was sold at the Crevenna sale for 180 florins, is that which is described in the work above referred to; and at this moment I know not where to refer to a second copy. The Orations are XIV. in number; and the book contains 111 leaves, exclusively of a leaf of register, in 3 columns. The type is the larger and *second* (roman) type of the printer.

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. 1475.* Fol.

The united performance of *I. de Colonia and Manthen de Gherretlhem;* but not, as Mr. Moss intimates, executed in gothic characters. A particular description of it is given in the B. S. vol. i. p. 348. Maittaire, Debure, and Laire have given but superficial accounts. There are signatures running in eights, with the exception of d, which has only six leaves. In the whole, 85 leaves. A copy is in the Bodleian

* The edition of 1472, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, is entirely suppositious.

library; and was in the Askew, Pinelli, and Lomenie collections.

Of critical editions—or even of rare and curious editions—of the *Select* ORATIONS of Cicero, there seems to be nothing deserving of particular notice: the brief and barren list of names and dates mentioned in the preceding edition of this work need not be repeated. But of NEW, and hitherto INEDITED, Orations, some notice should be taken; and here the name of ANGELUS MAIUS claims our notice and commendation.

In 1814, he published *Trium Orationum Partes Ineditæ: pro Scauro, pro Tullio, pro Flacco;* with ancient inedited Scholia upon the Oration for Scaurus. In the same year, an octavo volume was published by him, with the following title: "*Trium Orationum in Clodium et Curionem, de ære alieno Milonis, de Rege Alexandrino, fragmenta inedita. Item ad tres prædictas Orationes, et ad alias Tullianas quatuor editas, Commentarius antiquus ineditus, qui videtur Asconii Pediani. Scholia insuper antiqua et inedita, quæ videntur excerpta e Commentario deperdito ejusdem Asconii Pediani, ad alias rursus quatuor Ciceronis editas Orationes. Omnia ex antiquissimis MSS. cum criticis notis edebat Angelus Maius.*" 8vo. The history of the discovery of these precious relics is equally brief and interesting. The *first* publication was the result of the examination of a MS. of *Sedulius*—in the Bobbio collection, in the Ambrosian library—of about the Xth century. Traces of a more ancient composition were found in the same MS: which would be called a *Codex Rescriptus*, or *Palimpsestus*. This more ancient scription proved to be the three hitherto undiscovered Orations of Cicero. The MS. from which the *second* publication was taken, was that of the *Acts of the Council of Chalcedon;* not quite so ancient as the Sedulius. This was written over the more ancient parts of Cicero above detailed. In the year 1820, were published

at Rome the fragments of some orations for *Marcus Fonteius* and *C. Rabirius:* to which were annexed a fragment of the 91st book of Livy, and some fragments of Seneca; edited by Niebuhr from a MS. found in the Vatican library. Of course, every library, aspiring to the character of being a classical one, MUST possess these pieces of Cicero: of each of which there are copies (but of rare occurrence) on LARGE PAPER.

The three first Orations were reprinted by Mr. Mawman in 1816, 8vo. They are yet however a subject of controversy. As far as I discover from Klüglingius, (*Addit. Harles*, p. 43-4) no German critic has yet ventured to break a lance against their authenticity; but the late Dr. Parr is said to have entertained strong doubts of it, if not to have written something to disprove their being the production of Cicero.

A few words only need be said upon a work reputed to be Cicero's, and of which the title is DE PARTITIONE ORATORIA. The *first* edition, imperfectly described by Maittaire, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 379. It is of the date of 1472, in 4to. without name of printer, but in all probability executed at Venice. A full page has 26 lines, and a complete copy contains 27 leaves. It is a volume of uncommon occurrence. Among the earliest, and the ablest, commentators upon this work, is MAIORAGIUS, whose edition of it appeared at Venice in 1587, 4to. A very fine copy of this book, along with the scholia of the same Commentator, and of Paulinus upon the treatise DE ORATORE, is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*, in Mr. Thorpe's cat. of 1824, no. 13234. However, almost all the leading commentators of the sixteenth century have treated on the Part. Orat. An uncommon edition appeared at Paris, 1582, 4to. with the tables of Claude Minois.

*** In the year 1801, the learned WOLF published an interesting 8vo. volume at Berlin, relating to what may be called

the SUSPECTED ORATIONS of Cicero. These orations are four in number. 1. *Post Reditum in Senatu.* 2. *Ad Quirites Post Reditum.* 3. *Pro Domo Sua ad Pontifices.* 4. *De Haruspicum Responsis.* At p. xxii. of his prolegomena, the editor lays down the rules he has observed in drawing his critical inferences.* His text seems to be rigidly conformable to the best editions, but chiefly to that of Græevius. There are copies of this book on fine paper.

VIII. OPERA PHILOSOPHICA.

ULRIC HAN. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. There is no one division of the numerous works of Cicero—printed in the XVth century—in which so many perplexing points present themselves, as in that of his PHILOSOPHICAL compositions. Together, and apart, those popular works have been so frequently printed—with such doubtful testimonies of the dates of the impressions, and of the artists by whom executed—that all the indulgence of bibliographical criticism should be extended towards him who ventures upon exhibiting a more lucid order, and drawing more satisfactory conclusions. That task is undertaken on the present occasion; after ocular demonstration of the existence of more rare and curious pieces, relating to this division of the subject under consideration, than has perhaps fallen to any other bibliographer. Under the general title of the OPERA PHILOSOPHICA of Cicero, the following works are usually comprised. 1. *De Officiis.* 2. *Paradoxa.* 3. *De Amicitia.* 4. *De Senectute.* 5. *De Natura Deorum.* 6. *De Finibus.* 7. *Quæstiones Tusculanæ.* 8. *De Fato.* 9. *De Divinatione.* 10. *Somnium Scipionis.* 11. *Academicæ Quæstiones.* 12. *Timæus.* 13. *De Legibus.*

* The above suspected Orations had employed the skill and learning of MARKLAND, MIDDLETON, and others.

The edition above designated contains only the following pieces. 1. *De Officiis*. 2. *Paradoxa*. 3. *De Amicitiâ*. 4. *De Senectute*. 5. *Somnium Scipionis*. 6. *Tusculanæ Quæstiones*. Of these pieces, those numbered 4, 5, and 6, are FIRST EDITIONS. The date is attached only to the 6th and last piece. In the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 339, I had imagined that this last piece was a *separate* publication; and therefore differed, in this conclusion, from Maittaire and Audiffredi. Since the publication of that work, Lord Spencer has come into the possession of an exceedingly precious volume, containing all the early printed pieces of Cicero by Ulric Han; which volume is noticed in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 388; and the five first pieces above named are described in the 2nd vol. of the *Ædes Althorpianæ*,* p. 104-5. The description of the *Tusculan Questions* will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 339. Now, as the copy here particularly alluded to, had been the Printer's OWN BOOK—and as the Tusculan Questions was the *last* in the list of pieces contained in it—and the treatise *De Oratore*, with its date of 1468, formed the first portion of the volume—it should follow, I submit, that there were *two* distinct publications, of which that, with a *date*, formed the FIRST; and those treatises, between the dated production, and the Tusculan Questions, with the date of 1469, formed the SECOND. It follows, therefore, that all the *six* treatises, just enumerated, were published at the same time.† The copy in the collection of Rossi, noticed by Audiffredi, seems to have had these treatises arranged in a similar manner. It remains to describe the contents of a volume so

* Forming the Vth vol. of the *Bibl. Spenceriana*.

[† And yet, there is a copy of this work, containing only those treatises BETWEEN the De Oratore and Tusculanæ Quæstiones—in the public library at Munich. A similar copy is in the Imperial library at Vienna. See *Tour*, vol. iii. 290, 495. Messrs. Longman and Co. have recently become possessed of a copy which has some extraordinary peculiarities.]

precious as that contained in the library of Earl Spencer. The *De Officiis, Paradoxa, De Amicitia, et Somnium Scipionis* comprise 54 leaves: the treatise of *Old Age*, 13 leaves. The *Tusculan Questions* contain 69 leaves. The type is the smallest roman character used by the Printer; having the first line of the text of each treatise in a large lower case gothic. See the two authorities so frequently referred to: where the extracts give a complete notion of its arrangement. A very fine copy of the Tusculan Questions alone was purchased for the Bodleian library, at the sale of Earl Spencer's duplicates in 1821, for 22*l.* 1*s.* A copy is in the Cracherode collection in the British Museum.

SWEYN. ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Folio. 2 vols.

First edition of the WHOLE of the philosophical works of Cicero UNITED. In regard to authorities bearing upon these very rare and valuable volumes, I can add nothing to what has been observed in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 362-6. All that will be necessary here to remark (having before so particularly specified the several treatises contained in these volumes) is, that the date of 1471 is found at the end of the treatise *De Senectute*, on the recto of the 75th leaf of the first volume: the contents of that volume extending to 164 leaves, and concluding with the treatise *De Naturâ Deorum.* The second volume concludes with the treatise *De Finibus* on the recto of the 204th and last leaf—having the date 1471 beneath the well known verses beginning "*Aspicis illustris*, &c." A perfect copy of this impression, or indeed of either of the first four impressions here designated, is an acquisition on which the possessor may be congratulated. A copy of the *second* volume only of this first Roman edition produced 31*l.* at the sale of the Crevenna library. Brunet rightly observes upon the extreme rarity of a perfect copy of both the volumes: when in this state, he supposes, and with justice, that it is worth from 1000 to 1200 francs.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1471. 4to.

Containing only a portion of the philosophical works—namely, *De Natura Deorum, De Divinatione, De Fato, De Legibus, Academicæ Quæstiones.* The text concludes on the reverse of the 185th and last leaf: beneath which are the usual colophonic verses of the printer. The date of the volume will be found beneath 25 hexameter verses, on the recto of the 4th leaf. See Bibl. Spenc. vol. i. 366-8; which, as in almost every other instance, has furnished Mr. Moss* with the materials of his description. A fine large copy of this edition was purchased at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library by Mr. Triphook, for 12*l.* 12*s.* A fine copy, in the original binding, is in the Mazarine library at Paris.

[* I may be allowed to observe somewhat upon that gentleman's mode of treating the two editions here described: the more so, as, apparently unmindful of the value of the materials with which the work in question has supplied him, he has halted, in the midst of his repetition of the very authorities furnished him by myself, to correct an error in the mere transposition of the numbers of a reference in the B. S.! Thus, instead of Laire's index, vol. i. p. 332-3, I ought to have written vol. i. p. 331-2: and yet, from Mr. Moss's own shewing, the reference ought to be 331. But if Mr. Moss had looked at my account of the edition of *De Finibus*, 1471, by J. de Colonia, he would have found the same error corrected, thus: "Laire, Index Libror. vol. i. p. 231. (erroneously numbered 331) corrects Debure, &c."

But for the editions themselves. To make *shew* of variance from my description of the Roman edition of 1471, Mr. Moss has inserted the three colophonic verses—beginning "Hoc Conradus opus"—to which, as they had been *before* inserted in the Bibl. S.—and not to crowd the pages of that work with too much repetition—a reference is made to p. 171, ante. Away goes Mr. Moss to this reference, and inserts the verses accordingly. Again, at the end of the second volume of the same edition, the verses, beginning "Aspicis illustris" (just before the date) are *omitted* by me for the *same* reason; but a reference being made to p. 20 ante, this reference again furnishes Mr. M. with the

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. 1471. 4to.

The treatise DE FINIBUS, only; of which this is in all probability the first edition, *separately* published, with a *date*. In the preceding edition of this work the following account is given: A copy of this impression, in morocco, was sold at Dr. Askew's sale (*Bibl. Askev.* no. 1385) for 12*l.* 5*s.*; at the Pinelli sale (no. 6341, in inferior condition) for 6*l.* 15*s.* See *Bibl. Revickzk.* 23; and Clement, t. vii. 131—who gives a brilliant description of the copy in Mr. Duve's possession. "Les lettres capitales dorées," says he, "les caractères Romains sur du très beau papier, avec des grandes marges, forment ici un coup d'œil très agréable." For a particular description of the edition itself, consult the Bibl. Spenceriana, vol. i. p. 373: from which we find that a perfect copy contains 89 leaves. A fine copy was purchased at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, by Mr. G. Hibbert, for 12*l.* 12*s.* A beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1472. 4to.

Containing the *Tusculan Questions* only. In the whole, 85 leaves. The *Offices*, *Paradoxes*, &c. had been published in 1471: see *B. S.* i. 312. A particular description of this

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means of their insertion; but, he adds, "succeeded by the colophon Conradus Sweynheym, &c." Now the verses are, altogether, what are called *colophonic verses*, and have no interruption from beginning to end. The English translation of these verses, by Henley, as given by Mr. Beloe, and repeated by Mr. Moss, are ALSO to be found "at p. 20 ante" of the Bibl. Spenc.

Of the above Venice edition of 1471, Mr. Moss says that "the curious font assez de cas" of it—to use the expression of a celebrated French bibliographer." The expression is of the commonest occurrence among all French bibliographers, celebrated, or not celebrated—but then it is after the following fashion: "*en* font assez de cas."]

edition will be found in the *Cat. de Livres Imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. i. p. 251. no. 10: where four copies of it UPON VELLUM are noticed. One, of great beauty in the illuminations, is in the Royal library here—from the collection of Consul Smith, no. CXVIII. The second (having the reverse of the first leaf, or the 2nd page, *slipt* in the working off, and supplied in MS. is in the Magliabecchi library: the third, at Blenheim; and the fourth belonging to J. B. de Rossi at Treviso.

In the *Cat. de Livres Imp. sur Vélin de la Bibl. du Roi*, vol. iv. p. 300, there is a copy of the *Somnium Scipionis* alone, by Jenson, and of the same date, printed UPON VELLUM.

———. ———. 1472. Folio.

A portion only of the philosophical works: and printed with the very singular types with which the *Ausonius* and *Virgil*, of the same date—but without any indication of printer's name—are executed. See the Bibl. Spenc. vol. i. p. 272: ii. 467. Of this edition, apparently unknown to bibliographers, I regret that the very short time permitted me to take an account of it in the library of Gottwic monastery—where the ONLY copy, with which I am acquainted, exists—did not allow of a more particular description than that which appears in the *Tour*; vol. iii. p. 431.

GERING, CRANTZ, & FRIBURGER. Paris. *No Date.* Folio. 2 vols.

I may incur the censure of some bibliographers for assigning to these very rare volumes the place which they here occupy: but as the preceding impressions have *dates*, and as I conceive that of 1472 to be the *latest* assignable to this, it may well stand where it does. And yet, as it was doubtless printed in the Sorbonne college—in the largest and most irregular of the Roman type of these printers—it may possibly have been printed in the year 1470. If so, it would take

precedence of the Roman edition of 1471. The copy, so fully described in the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. i. p. 368-71, had belonged to Cardinal Lomenie de Brienne, and is designated by Laire, in the catalogue of that library, as "rarissima, et vix cognita; quam ignoravit ipse Chevillier." It must be observed that this impression, even when perfect (which it rarely is) contains only *the following* of the philosophical works of Cicero: *De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute, Somnium Scipionis, Paradoxa, Tusculanæ Quæstiones,*—in the order here laid down. The first volume contains 116 leaves, concluding with the Paradoxes: the second, 85 leaves—concluding with the Tusculan Questions. Portions of this edition are sometimes mistaken for distinct impressions from the same press; and in the *Cat. de Livr. sur Vélin, de la Bibl. du Roi*, vol. ii. p. 57, I observe a singular copy, in which the first leaf, alone, is printed UPON VELLUM. There must doubtless exist the remaining portions of the same work in a similar condition; for the Sorbonne press had an amiable propensity to MEMBRANACEOUS impressions. I know not of the existence of any other perfect copy of these volumes, in this country, except that just referred to, which is in excellent preservation.

[* I must reserve, for a note, the mention of an apparently rare and valuable edition of the ENTIRE philosophical works of Cicero, in the recent catalogue of Mr. Thorpe, 1825, no. 214, thus described; "*Ciceronis Academicæ Quæstiones. De Legibus. De Officiis. De Senectute. De Amicitia. De Somnio Scipionis. Paradoxa. De Finibus. Tusculanæ Quæstiones. De Natura Deorum. De Divinatione. De Fato. De Universitate. Fragmentum Poeticum: bound in rich old red morocco, gilt on the back and sides. The Harleian copy*, 15*l.* 15*s.* Without place, printer's name, or date, but supposed to be about the year 1475. Whatever may be the real date of this volume, there is no doubt of its being very early. It is printed in the Roman type, on a firm and sound paper, and with fine black ink; which, united with a handsome broad margin, form a desirable and magnificent specimen of ancient typography. There are rough leaves throughout, and it is totally free from stain. There are

(ULRIC ZEL.) 4to. *No Date.*

Containing only the treatises *De Finibus, De Senectute, et Paradoxa.* They form four distinct but short articles in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 371; 374; 379: and of the treatise *De Senectute* two impressions are described. The first article, *De Finibus,* is that of which the following account (copied in the Bibl. Spenc.) was given in the preceding edition of this work. "EDITIO PRINCEPS; litt. Goth. supposed to be printed about the year 1467. Clement was ignorant of this edition, and Harwood thought it posterior to 1471; De Bure (no. 2438) and Ernesti (*B. L.* t. i. 181) supposed it to have been the production of Fust, at Mentz; but Panzer (t. i. 328) says it is manifestly the production of Ulric Zel, and refers to La Valliere's Cat. (no. 2258,) where it is minutely described:* it was purchased at the sale for six hundred livres by Count

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signatures, and the leaves are numbered; a full page consists of fifty-two lines. The capital letter on the first page is illuminated, and there is a coat of arms emblazoned, with this motto, "NULLA SOLIDA FELICITAS."]

* "PREMIERE ET RARE EDITION, exécutée à longues lignes, au nombre de 27 sur les pages qui sont entières, sans date, indication de ville ni d'imprimeur, chiffres, réclames ni signatures. Elle a été annoncée jusqu'à ce jour comme sortie des presses de Mayence, parce qu'on a cru y voir une grande conformité de ses caractères avec ceux des Offices de Cicéron, imprimés en cette ville en 1465. Après avoir comparé très attentivement l'une et l'autre édition, nous pouvons assurer que les deux caractères ont très peu de rapport entr'eux, et que ceux des Offices de Cicéron sont beaucoup plus petits; mais ils ressemblent parfaitement à ceux avec lesquels *Zel de Hanau,* imprimeur de Cologne, a exécuté en 1467, les traités de St. Augustin, intitulés: *De Vitâ Christianâ et de Singularitate Clericorum,* annoncés ci-devant, no. 475. D'ailleurs, l'une et l'autre édition sont de même format, et ont une même justification de pages." The volume is then particularly described.

Revickzky (Bibl. Revick. *Suppl.* 9,) and is now in Lord Spencer's collection. Panzer observes that there is a copy in the public library at Nuremberg, which he has frequently and carefully collated.†" A perfect copy contains 117 leaves. Whether executed so early as 1467, is an extremely doubtful point: were it so, it would doubtless be the editio princeps of the treatise. Another copy is in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. The edition of the *De Senectute*, (no. 209 in the Bibl. Spenc.) might possibly have been printed with it; as it contains the same number of lines—27 in each full page: and has 24 leaves in the whole. The other edition of this little treatise (described at no. 210) has only 26 lines in every page, but contains (what is rather odd) the same number of leaves, 24. Of the edition of the *Paradoxes*, every page contains 25 lines; and there are 12 leaves in the whole. Lord Spencer's copies of these very rare little volumes are in most desirable condition.

But it is right to notice ANOTHER edition of the *Paradoxes* —with the treatise *on Friendship*,—also printed by Ulric Zel, which is described in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. p. 106; containing, in the whole, 40 leaves: a blank one forming the 41st. The copy there described is "genuine and desirable." For the editions of DE FATO and TOPICA, consult the Bibl. Spenc. vol. i. p. 377-8. It is time to conclude our enquiries into the *rarer* and *earlier* editions of the philosophical works of Cicero, printed entire, or in part, during the fifteenth century. Attending to *chronological* order, I proceed to the account of CRITICAL editions, of the whole, or of part, of the same works.

JUNTA. Florent. 1508, 1514, 1516, &c. 8vo.

The *Tusculan Questions* appeared in 1508 and 1514: and these impressions are described in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*,

† "Quod iteratis vicibus accuratissime contuli," are his words.

vol ii. p. 264. In the years 1508, 13, and 17, the *Offices* and *Paradoxes* appeared: and in 1516 were published the *whole* of the philosophical works. *Ibid.* Mons. Van Praet notices a most beautiful copy of the *De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute*, and *Paradoxa*, "about the year 1508" printed UPON VELLUM in the Royal library of France. *Cat.* &c. vol. ii. p. 59. Two more vellum copies are noticed by M. Van Praet; one was in the M'Carthy collection, see p. 414 ante.

GRÜNENBERG. Wittenb. 1510. Folio.

The *Tusculan Questions* only. This edition is introduced by Mr. Moss on the recommendation of its rarity, from the notice of Freytag. in his *Adpar. Liter.* vol. i. p. 256. Freytag concludes it to be rare because it had escaped Maittaire; whose account of the earliest book printed at Wittenberg is under the year 1512. Grünenberg, as it should seem from the *Annal. Typog.* vol. ii. p. 233, was called Joannes Viridimontanus; which is, in fact, his German name *latinised*. See Panzer, vol. xi. p. 256.

A. DE Z. DE PORTESIO. Venet. 1516. Folio.

The *Tusculan Questions.* An edition of uncommon occurrence; and among the earliest of those of any critical pretensions. See Panzer, *Annal. Typog.* vol. viii. p. 430. who describes a copy in his own collection.

CAMERARII. Basil. 1534. 4to.

*The same Work.** "The commentary of Camerarius (says Ernesti) is erudite and most deserving of perusal." See also Freytag. *Adpar. Literar.* vol. i. p. 282; as referred to in the preceding edition of this work; from which we learn that the

* I may here mention that Ernesti obtained possession of an edition of the Tusculan Questions by the *Gryphii*, 1535, 8vo. in which was a

commentary of Camerarius was reprinted in 1538 and 1543. Ernesti mentions that of 1534.

VALLÆ. &c. Paris. 1549. 4to.

An uncommon volume; rich in commentaries upon the *Tusculan Questions*. Besides that of George Valla, it contains those of P. Beroaldus, Camerarius, Erasmus, &c.; with the various readings and notes of Paul Manutius, and the emendations of Victorius. A copy was in the Harleian collection; (*Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. p. 251. no. 5139) and "a very fine one, in rich old calf binding, is marked in Mr. Thorpe's Cat. of 1824,* no. 13226, at *1l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

TURNEBUS. Paris. 1553. 4to.

Academicæ Quæstiones. The commentary of Turnebus is worthy the reputation of that learned printer: it being a truly erudite performance. This edition is by no means common; but the work was frequently reprinted; and will be found in the collected works of Turnebus; under the the title of *Adversaria*, 1564, 4to. 2 vols: a publication, on many accounts worth possessing, and well described in Freytag's *Adpar. Liter.* vol. iii. p. 678, &c. A copy of this commentary, along with another by the same printer, on the treatise *De Legibus*, 1552, 4to. was sold for 35 florins at the sale of the Menars library. See *Bibl. Menars.* no. 2371-2.

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collation of the printed text with the famous MS. of this work in the Royal library of France, noticed by Salmasius in the prolegomena to his celebrated work of the *Plinianæ Exercitationes in C. Jul. Solini Polyhistor.*

* It was the MEERMAN copy. See no. 13206 to no. 13232, of the same catalogue for an extraordinary collection of early quarto commentaries, upon the different works of Cicero, from the SAME LIBRARY. These are now in the fine classical library of the Rev. H. Drury of Harrow.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1709-23-30-38. 8vo.

Tusculanæ Quæstiones. Of these editions the *first* and *fourth* are the best, as containing Dr. Bentley's emendations, which are placed at the end of the volume in a separate body: in the other editions the conjectures of Bentley are promiscuously mingled with the text, "nullâ in notis ratione redditâ," says Harles* *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. 120. Of the edition of 1738, Ernesti seems to have been ignorant.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1718-23-33-44. 8vo.

De Naturâ Deorum. Of these editions, Dr. Harwood calls that of 1723 "very correct;" although Ernesti (in his *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 185) does not appear to entertain a favourable opinion of it. Reprinted at Oxford in 1805.

———. Cantab. 1718-28-41. 8vo.

De Finibus. The last of these Cambridge editions by Davies (says Harwood) is the best printed and is very correct. Dr. Davies was a learned and judicious editor, and did not deserve to be contemptuously called "Juvenis"—as Dr. Bentley affects to style him in his Emend. ad Cic. Tusc. Quæst. Reprinted at Oxford in 1809. 8vo.

———. Cantab. 1725-36. 8vo.

———. Londini. 1740-46. 8vo.

Quæst. Acad. Very valuable editions; and well spoken of by Harles. *Introd. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 115. The notes of

* Dr. Harwood supposes that "some illiberal and contemptuous reflections of Dr. Bentley caused Davies not to subjoin them to the second and third editions." But it may be reasonably asked, why Davies, if he felt hurt at any reflections of Bentley, *reprinted* the emendations at all? Having *twice omitted* them (on the supposition of Harwood,) why bring them forward again? Davies, I have learnt, was afterwards the friend, as well as constant correspondent, of Bentley.

Victorius, Manutius, Camerarius, Lambinus, and Ursinus, are for the first time collected together, and inserted under the text in a judicious and useful manner. I know not how these editions escaped Ernesti. *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 180. Bruggemann, in his *View of English Editions, Translations, and Illustrations of Greek and Latin Authors*, 1797, 8vo. p. 493-4, has an intelligent note about this edition, taken from the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. i. p. 203.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1727-45. 8vo.

De Legibus. I know of no grounds of preference in these editions; but believe the latter to be designated as the Edit. Opt. Such are the editions of various portions of the philosophical works of Cicero edited by Dr. DAVIES. They are justly popular impressions; and the best editions of them form parts of a complete set of the Variorum Cicero in octavo. In Mr. Bohn's Cat. of 1823, no. 567, there is a complete set of the best editions of these works, in 6 volumes, valued at 2*l.* 5*s.* My friend Mr. H. Drury possesses them in a magnificent state, in morocco binding.

T. BENTLEII. Cantab. 1718. 8vo.

De Finibus. Ernesti (*Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 181, note *s*,) has given a favourable account of this edition, which, he calls "luculenter, nitide, et diligenter castigata." The editor was the nephew of the great Bentley; to whom this impression has been sometimes erroneously given.

FOULIS. Glasg. 1741. 12mo.

De Natura Deorum. With the readings and conjectures of Bouker and Davies. An edition, equally neat and correct.

BOWYER. Lond. 1759. 12mo.

Tusc. Quæst. A neat and correct edition.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1759. 12mo.

Tusc. Quæst. I suspect this edition to have recently become scarce in this country It is worth possession, inasmuch as it contains a few various readings from some editions in the fifteenth centuries.

WOLFII. Lipsiæ. 1792. 8vo.

Tusculanæ Quæstiones. An admirably critical edition, in which the text of Ernesti's Cicero is said to be judiciously altered in upwards of six hundred places. A large edition, with a commentary, is promised in the preface, but which has never, to the best of my knowledge, been published. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 224.

HOTTINGERI. Lipsiæ. 1793. 8vo.

De Divinatione. "Præclara et critica editio." See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 228.* The text is that of Davies, but a number of ingenious conjectural emendations are offered: the notes are chiefly in elucidation of the doctrines advanced by Cicero, and point out the justness or insufficiency of the arguments adduced to support them.

BREMII. Lipsiæ. 1795. 8vo.

*De Fato.** The production of a studious and ardent young man in the course of ancient classical learning, and a specimen

[* The reader may consult some account of a rare and early edition of this work, along with the TOPICA, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 377. This is followed by a description of a very rare and early edition of the *Topica* alone, containing 26 leaves, and supposed to have been printed at Venice. In Mr. Bohn's catalogue of 1823, no. 4729, will be found a MS. on vellum (said to be of the xth or xith century) of Cicero's Liber de Synonymis ad L. Victurium, et TOPICORUM FRAGMENTA; valued at 5*l.* 5*s.*

Of *critical* editions of the Topica, get those of *Achilles Statius*, Lovan.

of his ability to undertake the remaining works of Cicero. He states his helps with a becoming confidence, and his pretensions with diffidence. His friend and particular patron seems to have been Hottinger. A neatly printed little volume. See Harles, vol. i. 228.

WAGNERI. Hanov. 1795, 1804.

De Legibus. The known celebrity of Wagner will be sufficient to recommend this edition; it is indeed a very excellent one. See Harles, *Suppl.* t. i. 229. It was republished in 1804, with a copious and learned commentary upon the work in question.

KINDERVATERI. Lipsiæ 1796. 8vo.

De Natura Deorum. This is a very valuable edition of the present work of Cicero; it is formed on the basis of Ernesti's, with additional notes. Kindervater, in the year 1790, published some commentaries on this work in German, parts of which are transferred to the present edition in a Latin dress. Harles, *Suppl.* t. i. 226.

NEIDEI. Lips. et Jenæ. 1798. 8vo.

Tusculanæ Quæstiones. Representing the text of Wolf with a perpetual commentary. Harles; *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 494. It is a volume obtained on very easy terms.

BREMII. Turici. 1798. 8vo.

De Finibus. Harles, *Suppl. ad Brev. Notit. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 494. has referred to two authorities, of some weight abroad, in recommendation of this edition—which should

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1552, 8vo. Antv. 1553, 8vo. *Cœlius Secundus Curio,* Basil, 1553, 8vo. and *I. a Reberteria,* Paris, 1575, 8vo. Viteb. 1590, 8vo. *Ernesti Fabr. B. L.* vol. i. p. 151.]

seem to be a very critical and excellent one; but whether, as intimated in the previous edition of this work, (vol. i. 288) the labours of Bremius are concluded, I cannot take upon me to pronounce.

RATHII. Hal. Sax. 1804-11. 8vo. 6 vols.

Opera Philosophica. It was not the original intention of this editor to have given notes of his own; but the importunity of his bookseller induced him to publish a few in addition to those of former editors. The first volume contains the treatise "De Finibus," with the entire notes of Victorius, P. Manutius, Camerarius, Lambinus, and Ursinus, with those of Gruter from six MSS. in Bibl. Palat.: the text and commentary of Davies are in *every volume*, for *his* editions are considered by Rath to be the best extant. The second volume contains the "Tusculanæ Quæstiones," with the emendations of Bentley—and the third, the "Academicæ Quæstiones," with the notes of Gruter and Rath. The 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes, containing the remainder of the philosophical works—and especially the *De Nat. Deor.*—are executed with equal care, fullness, and satisfactory elucidation. In short, the edition is thoroughly good, and the LARG. PAPER forms a beautiful work.

———. Oxon. 1805. 8vo.

Tusc. Quæst. With the emendations of Bentley and the Commentary of Davies: but what will render this edition particularly valuable to the student, is, its having 25 pages of notes by BENTLEY, which were never before published. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HULSEMANNI. Magdeburg. 1806. 8vo.

De Naturâ Deorum. Hulseman tells us, in his preface, that he was induced to undertake this edition from his exces-

sive attachment to the philosophical works of Cicero, and from the backwardness of students to peruse the present one, as being considered extremely dry and difficult. If Ernesti's edition of all the works of Cicero be excepted, there had not appeared one of the *Academics* since that of Davies—nearly eighty years ago. Hülseman has taken uncommon pains with this publication; which is, in every respect, ample and accurate—containing learned prolegomena, and, at the end, very elaborate commentaries and critical observations, with three indices: 1. *Auctorum*; 2. *Rerum et Verborum*; 3. *Græcitatis*. To this opinion, given in the preceding edition of this work, must be added a very opposite one, from the supplement of Klüglingius to Harles; pt. iii. p. 103. The choice will be with the reader; but I am not disposed to rescind the propriety of the previous judgment.

GOERENZII. Lips. 1809-13. 8vo. 3 vols.

Whether Goerenzius has finished his intended edition of all the philosophical works of Cicero, of which the above volumes contain a PORTION, I have no means of ascertaining; but, of the above, it may be necessary to state that they comprehend the following treatises. *De Divinatione, De Legibus, Academicæ Quæstiones,* et *De Finibus:* Klüglingius, in the iiid. part of his Supplement to Harles, p. 101-5, has given a concise but commendatory account of them; and if the remaining philosophical works of the great Roman Orator be edited in the same manner in which the foregoing appear to be done, the public may be congratulated on obtaining, in the labours of Goerenzius, the BEST EDITION extant of these edifying performances. These volumes are printed on ordinary paper, on writing paper, and on vellum paper. In this last form, they are worth about 15*s.* per volume.

WIDEBURGII. Helmst. 1811. 8vo.

De Nat. Deor. For the use of senior students; exhibiting the variation of Davies's edition, and containing short excursus, "in which the more obscure passages are fully, and often happily, illustrated." *Klüglingius*, pt. iii. p. 108.

SERAPHINI. Bonon. 1811. 8vo.

De Nat. Deor. An edition to be shunned: as the editor boasted of having discovered an ancient MS. which for the first time supplied the deficiency of the 4th book: but which proved to be a mere imposition, with his own knowledge and consent.

HEINDORFII. Lipsiæ. 1815. 8vo.

A most important edition; as it contains the readings of a very valuable MS. of the 12th century, found at Glogau.* It also contains the readings of another MS. from the Rehidiger library collected in the XVIth century. This MS. called by "Heindorfius of great value, "(Præf. p. viii,) has other philosophical opuscula of Cicero.† This edition is well

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[* A slight notice of this MS. appears in the *Museum Criticum*, referred to by the Editor, p. vi. Heindorf again and again bewails the cause of the want of a thoroughly minute and satisfactory collation of this MS. It seems that he had returned it, after repeated examinations, to its place in the library—but subsequent endeavours to find it had been fruitless. It is considered the most valuable known MS. of the work in question—containing also, in the same hand writing, the *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*. This MS. says the M. C. "has been evidently transcribed from an Original much more perfect than any hitherto known to be in existence. Of this, only the treatise de Natura Deorum has at present been collated. The readings which it exhibits are excellent, and the lacunæ are all supplied." p. 277-8.]

† The other treatises are, *De Divinatione, de Fato, Timæi Platonici*

printed, and deserving of a conspicuous place in the library of the Scholar.

CREUZERI. Lipsiæ. 1818. 8vo.

De Natura Deorum. A copious, erudite, and truly admirable edition. It contains all the notes of Davies, the Apparatus Criticus (containing a collation of more than 20 MSS. never before examined) of Moser, the Selecta Scholarum of Wyttenbach, with observations by the editor. In short, a more perfectly edited performance, on one of the most curious and interesting works of antiquity, has probably not appeared.

CREUZERI. Francof. ad Mœn. 1824. 8vo.

De Legibus. With the editorial labours of *Moser*, to whom indeed Creuzer attributes the chief merit of the edition, and whose assistance he had received in so substantial a manner in his edition of De Natura Deorum. There are also other important aids in this edition; as, the inedited notes of Victorius, Grævius, and Wyttenbach. MSS have also been collated for the first time; and the editor anticipates that the work before us contains the most perfect text of the author, and the most useful critical accompaniments of learned men. I should add, that the valuable commentary of Turnebus occupies nearly a third portion of the volume. It is a beautifully printed book.

IX. DE RE-PUBLICA.

MAII. Romæ. 1822. 8vo.

A newly discovered work; which the Discoverer and Editor has published on paper of four sizes: common and large 8vo.: quarto and folio: that of a *folio* form constituting the third and largest: the quarto is the second form. There are 3

[a] *Cicerone conversi fragmentum, Somnium Scipionis et Tusculanæ Disputationes*—very neatly written, in the same hand, and with a few contractions. Præf. p. vii.

plates: the 1st. of a group of figures, facing the title-page: the 2d. of a bust of Pius VII., facing the Dedication to that Pope; and the 3rd. a specimen of the palimpsest MS. in which the work was found. The great strength, or most interesting portion, of this volume, consists in the IId Book; of which however much is yet wanting. The *Somnium Scipionis* forms the VIth book, of which fragments were known before. There is an edition at Paris with a French translation.

*** There is just come to hand a new and beautifully executed volume, (Paris, 1824. 8vo.) entitled "*Indices Ciceroniani, post J. A. Ernestium:*" being, in all respects,—if the preface may be trust-worthy—the very best edition of the famous *Clavis Ciceroniana* of ERNESTI. The editor is Jos. VICT. LE CLERC; who, in the conclusion of his short preface, tells us that, in the midst of all his arduous labours as to literal accuracy, he has not forgotten either the emendations, or the additions, of later commentators and editors of Cicero. Accordingly, the names of *Wetzel, Schutz, Mai* and *Niebuhr* are mentioned, as those, from whose more recent labours, the pages of this Index are equally enlarged and enriched. Well may Mons. Le Clerc dwell upon the incessant and wearisome toil in the execution of such a task; and with perfect propriety, as well as with a sure hope of having his wishes complied with, may he call upon the most fastidious reader to forgive the errors which he may detect. The additions and emendations of the Editor are noted by an asterisk. The printing, by Crapelet, is of extraordinary beauty; and the paper of the delicacy of the old Dutch manufacture.

CLAUDIANUS. A. D. 400.

[FERANDUS. Brixiæ.] No Date. 4to.

*De Raptu Proserpinæ.** EDITIO PRINCEPS; and totally unknown to Bibliographers and Editors. It unquestionably exhibits the same type with which Ferandus executed the *Lucretius, Juvenal,* and other books of which he is the undoubted printer. For a description of this most uncommon impression, I am indebted to the library of F. H. Standish, Esq.: a library, so well known on the continent when possessed by its late owner, Count Melzi. The volume under description is a small quarto, in the finest state of preservation, without numerals, signatures or catchwords; having 26 lines in a full page. It ends on the reverse of the 23rd leaf, with the word FINIS ⁂ As far as it goes, it is a treasure of the first bibliographical importance.

———. Perugia. No Date. Fol.

Idem Opus. "A very scarce little edition—which Panzer calls "hitherto unknown," and for an account of which he refers exclusively to Fossi, vol. i. col. 555, where it is described with the usual accuracy of that author.' *Cassano Cat.* p. 38. It contains signatures—a 6, b and c. 4, and d 5 leaves: the type is a handsome small gothic. A full page has 32 lines. I conceive this book to have been printed not later

* This subject seems to have been the favourite, among the works of Claudian, in the fifteenth century. It was dramatised by an unknown hand, and of this drama a rare edition was printed by *Ketelaer* and *De Leempt,* as appears from a minute account of it in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 1: with a reference to Maittaire, vol. i. p. 383. This drama is printed in the gothic letter, having 31 lines in a full page, and 16 leaves for a perfect copy. See also *Singer's Origin of Playing Cards,* p. 138, and Renouard's *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. ii. p. 301.

than 1480. Lord Spencer's copy was obtained from the library of the Duke di Cassano.

CELSANI. Vicentiæ. 1482. Folio.

OPERA: EDITIO PRINCEPS. The printer is Jacob Dusensis: and the impression contains the entire works of the Poet, with the exception of the Epigrams. Count Revickzky informs us that Heinsius, in preparing his editions of 1650 and 1665, was not able to meet with more than *one* copy of this work, which he found in the library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and he conceives its rarity to be extreme. Subsequent experience has confirmed the decision of Heinsius. I have said, in the preceding edition of this work (1808, vol. i. p. 292,) that this impression "has become somewhat more common;" but the experience of the last fifteen years has convinced me that it may be classed among the rarer of the EDITIONES PRINCIPES of Latin Classics. It is true, that a copy will be found in the Mead, Askew, La Valliere, Pinelli, Crevenna, La Serna, and Macarthy collections; but I take the *first three* to be the *same* copy; and the reader, if he will be at the pains of running through the book sales recorded in the "Ninth Day" of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, will not discover one copy of the Claudian of 1482, while almost every other Editio Princeps will be found in the same compass of pages. Nor did it happen to me to meet with this volume in any of the libraries examined abroad.

Referring to a particular description of it in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 34, it may be here sufficient to observe, that this edition is printed with signatures, running thus: A. B, in eights: *a* to *k* in eights: *l* having only six leaves. The colophon (*ibid.*) is on the reverse of *b* vj. Lord Spencer's copy of this rare and estimable volume is very fine, in an almost uncut state. Copies are in the Bodleian, British Museum, Devonshire, Marlborough, Pembroke, and Standish

libraries. A copy is also in the library of Mr. Heber. Brunet tells us that an uncut but soiled copy was sold at the sale of Mons. de Tersan for 140 francs. I observe "a fine large copy, in rich old red morocco binding," marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's Cat. of 1825, no. 226.

Ugoleti. Parmæ. 1493. Quarto.

Ernesti (*Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* vol. iii. p. 199,) calls this the TRUE EDITIO PRINCEPS, because it contains ALL the works of Claudian: that is to say, the Epigrams and Minor Poems, to the number of XLVIII: which are specified by Ernesti at p. 197. He farther observes, that "this was the first critical revision of the Author's text; and that, from a copy of its reprint in 1495, and 1500, 4to. he found that Ugoletus had collated MSS.: and especially a very ancient one sent him from Germany. The Editor was disposed to add the works of another Claudian, but was compelled to drop the design—being called away by the mandate of Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary." In regard to a collation of the book itself, it will be seen from the register (*Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 45,) that the signatures *a* to *o* run in eights: *p* to *t* in sixes. The printer of the volume was Angelus Ugoletus, the brother of the Editor. The Pinelli copy of this second edition of Claudian is now in the collection of Mr. Heber.

Parrhasii. Mediol. 1501. Folio.

The *Rape of Proserpine only.* I notice this edition in order to mention a very beautiful copy of it, UPON VELLUM, "enriched with ornaments of gold and diverse colours," which had successively belonged to the La Valliere and Macarthy collections, and is now in the royal library at Paris. It was obtained at the sale of the latter library for the moderate sum of 180 francs. See *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur vélin de la Bibl.*

du Roi, vol. iv. p. 92, no. 116.* I presume this to be the same edition which was reprinted at the same place in 1505; and of which a copy, in elegant morocco binding, was sold at Croft's sale. *Bibl. Crofts.* no. 1690, for 1*l.* 10*s.*

CAMERTIS. Viennæ. 1510. 4to.

An edition, in all respects worthy the attention of the critic and collector. It is beautifully printed ("charta candida, literæ Jensonianæ pulcherrimæ" says Gesner: Proleg. p. xxv.) and of such rarity, as to have escaped the researches of Aldus, the Juntæ, Barthius, Heinsius and Ernesti. Nor indeed does Koenig, (Edit. 1808. Prol. p. 83,) appear to have trusted to his own examination of it. Gesner has a copious and interesting account of it, from a copy given him by his friend Lesser. This edition is in fact the FIRST CRITICAL one of the poet—by the help of MSS., which had never been before consulted—while the judgement and taste of the Editor have been admirably exercised in their use. A copy of this very scarce and desirable impression is in the library of Mr. Heber.

JUNTA. Florent. 1519. 8vo.

There are no notes. The editor was A. F. Varchiensis. The dedicatory address is rather interesting, and promises much for the accuracy of the text. In the whole, 175 leaves. Mr. Heber possesses a copy of it. *Bibliogr. Decam.* vol. ii. p. 265. No bibliographical work, with which I am acquainted, mentions a copy of it upon vellum.

ALDUS. Venet. 1523. 8vo.

To prove the rarity of the Vienna edition of 1510, (vide

* A fragment of this edition UPON VELLUM is in the library of Mr. Dent.

supra) Asulanus says, that, in this impression—the earliest which issued from the Aldine Press—he has first edited the "Carmen in Herculem et Epigramma in Sirenas" from an ancient MS.: but Ernesti informs us that *both* these poems are in the edition just before mentioned. Heinsius (says Renouard) speaks of *two* Aldine editions; which were published with the same date; but the French bibliographer informs us that he has examined many copies without being able to find the least difference. *L'Imp. des Alde;* vol. i. p. 167. A very fine copy of this Aldine edition, with gilt leaves, is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: no. 9343. A copy is in the collection of Earl Spencer and Mr. Heber. In fine condition, it is of rare occurrence.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1530. 8vo.

Of this neat edition nothing is said by Ernesti, or Maittaire *in Vit. Colinæi.* A beautiful copy, *in morocco,* was sold at Mr. Croft's sale. See *Bibl. Croft.* no. 1693. It is now in Mr. Heber's library.

ISINGRINII. Basil. 1534. 8vo.

The printer was Bebelius; and the text was superintended by Bentinus and Honterus:—as we gather from the preface of Isingrinius: of which a considerable extract is given by Gesner (Prol. p. xxviii-ix.) to prove the worth of this impression. Nor is its rarity inconsiderable. Koenig (*Prol. p.* 83) says "it is not a despicable impression;" but from Gesner the curious collector of editions of Claudian may learn to fix no slight value on its acquisition. The same authority regrets (p. xxv.) that the printer had not shewn the beauty of type and printing which mark the impression of Camers. A copy of this Basil edition is in Mr. Heber's richly stored library.

BARTHII. Francof. 1650. 4to.

The *first* edition of Barthius* was published in 8vo. at Hanover, 1612, when this editor was hardly twenty years of age: the *present* is the more enlarged and correct one. It was formed on the basis of Raphelengius's, 12mo. 1603-7—compiled by Pulmannus, with the emendations of Jos. Scaliger. Barthius's *Commentary* is not only superior to every work which preceded it, but has never been surpassed by any simi-

* The seventeenth century did not produce a more extraordinary man than BARTHIUS. Passing over the wonderful productions of his youth (of his putting the Psalter into all kinds of Latin verse at twelve years of age—of his other Latin poetry, comprehending satires, odes, elegies, epigrams, &c. which were published at Wittemberg in 1607, as the production of his muse from the age of thirteen to nineteen—and of his translating the three first books of the Iliad into Latin verse in three days—containing two thousand verses—all these before "tondenti barba cadebat:") it is sufficient to notice only his Commentaries on *Claudian* and *Statius*, and his grand work called "ADVERSARIA;" composed in three thick 4to. volumes—of which I believe only the first volume has been published. "The memory, the reading, and erudition displayed in this latter work," says Bayle, "are really astonishing, and so immense, as to fatigue even the imagination; it is, however, to be regretted that perspicuity, and a more choice selection of materials, are not equally discernible. The works which he left behind him in MS., those which have been printed, those which were destroyed in his house by fire (namely, an Index Apuleianus—an Index Thucydideanus—and all his readings and remarks on Tertullian,) and those of other men in which he had a share, and which have somehow escaped us—all these make so prodigious a mass, that we can scarcely conceive the powers of one single man to be equal to such productions."—"I know not," continues Bayle, "whether those who are whitened with the dust of a *register-office* have written so much as Barthius." He died the 17th of September 1658, in the 71st year of his age. His commentary on *Claudian* is truly valuable: but the author was not satisfied with it, as the bookseller had not employed a good corrector of the press. It is a pity it has not a table of contents, or index.

lar production. The edition of 1650 may be obtained for about 15*s.* In the year 1654 it was reprinted with a fresh title-page only. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 200; De Bure, no. 2847.

N. HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 1650. 12mo.

———. Amst. 1665. 8vo.

The first edition is divided into two parts; of which the text of the Poet is one, and the notes of Heinsius is the other. There are *two papers* of this first edition: one is larger and finer than the other; of which latter choice copies are sold in France for about 2*l.* 2*s.* A "fine tall copy," in morocco binding, is marked at 1*l.* 1*s.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue. It should seem that bibliographers are wrong in mentioning a *counterfeit* edition of this first Elzevir impression. There was an edition, of a smaller form, published at *Amsterdam*, by *Louis Elzevir:* of which these indications alone prove that there was no intention to counterfeit. *Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs*, p. 88. M. Renouard describes two copies of the Leyden edition on fine paper, of which one had belonged to Lord Holland, the father of the late Mr. Fox. The edition of 1665, 8vo. is in fact the *best Variorum* edition, as containing fruits of the collation of ten fresh MSS., and the notes of Gronovius and others as well as of the editor himself. It is a book of considerable price, being worth 1*l.* 10*s.* in a very fine state. The Bipont editors speak highly in commendation of it: *Notit. Lit.* p. xxvii. The edition of SCHREVELIUS, of the *same date*, and its precursor of 1659, are held in comparatively little estimation.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1759. 8vo. 2 vols.

"This is really," says Dr. Harwood, "the *edit. opt.* of Claudian." Ernesti thus observes: "John Matthias Gesner

edited the poems of Claudian, with his own excellent and learned notes, well calculated to illustrate the poet: placing, between the text and the notes, a better selection of various readings, with a few conjectures and criticisms of the learned. Copious and erudite prolegomena are prefixed; containing the literary history of Claudian, and an account of editions, &c. A copious index is added." Ernesti, *Bibl. Lat.* vol. iii. p. 202. See also a short, but strongly commendatory notice of this edition, in the prolegomena of Koenig, p. 85. A work so recommended, from such a quarter, will not make the student hesitate long about the necessity of procuring it. I recommend the purchase of copies on the *better paper*, as the ordinary is very indifferent.

P. BURMANNI. Amst. 1760. 4to.

This is unquestionably a very superior edition, and it contains a greater fund of critical illustration than the preceding by Gesner; inasmuch as Burman had obtained possession of a number of valuable notes which Heinsius had composed towards a *third* edition of Claudian, and particularly his "*Sylloges Var. Lect. ex ingenti Numero Manuscriptorum*," The celebrity of Burman in his preceding editions of the Latin poets is not impaired by this erudite one of Claudian; throughout the whole there is a great portion of sagacity, learning, and happy conjecture. There are copies on LARGE PAPER, which are worth from three to four guineas according to condition and binding.

Soc. TYP. Bipont. 1784. 8vo.

Containing the text of Heinsius, with readings from such MSS. as were thought to throw light on the sense and genius of the poet. Prefixed is a respectable Notitia Literaria, chiefly from Ernesti, with the life of Claudian, by Crinitus. The typography and paper, like the greater part of the Latin Bipont classics, present nothing inviting to the eye.

CLAUDIANUS.

KOENIGII. Gotting. 1808. 8vo. Vol. I.

Forming the 8th volume of the Roman Classical Writers published at Göttingen. From the lapse of time which has occurred since the publication of this volume, and still more from the tone of feeling evinced in the latter part of the prolegomena,* there is good reason to fear that this edition is not likely to be finished by the same hands which have thus far, and thus successfully, conducted it. It concludes abruptly with the 2d book "*De Laudibus Stilichonis:*" and yet there are 800 well filled pages in the volume. Having read the greater part of the prolegomena (which appear to me to be equally erudite and satisfactory,) I can safely recommend this book (of which even the *fine* paper has an almost repulsive aspect) to the notice of the student and critic. The commentary, or notes, run beneath the text—which appears to be rigidly modelled upon those of Heinsius and Burman.

[DARES PHRYGIUS; See DICTYS CRETENSIS.]

DEMOSTHENES. B. C. 322.

ALDUS. Venet. 1504. Folio. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. It seems that Aldus printed *two* editions in this same year: but the curious prefer possessing the *first* edition, although the *second* exhibits a much purer

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[* These prolegomena comprise 94 pages. At page 92, Koenig speaks in a lamentable strain of his reduced income, and of incessant labours. He began his task in comparatively prosperous circumstances. He conducted and concluded it in distress and dismay: as well from the harassing cares of his official situation (as tutor and lecturer) as from the perturbed state of political affairs. His notice of his young friend, and able assistant, Stricker, is at once interesting and pathetic.]

text. The first gains in beauty and rarity (for, in fine and perfect condition, it is a very scarce book) what it loses in accuracy. Both impressions are however considered essential to the formation of an ALDINE LIBRARY. Referring the reader for a minute and copious description of the bibliographical varieties of these two editions, to the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 12-14, I shall here only lay down a few of the more peculiar characteristics between them. In the first, or what is called *genuine* edition, the dolphin and anchor (in the title-page) are *in the outline*, and *unshadowed*, with the word ALDUS, between two stars on one side, and the abbreviations MA. RO. (for MANUTIUS ROMANUS) between two stars on the other side, of the anchor. The beginning of the first Olynthic oration (in the first page) has a space left for the letter A, to compose the word *ανὴρ*: the lines are wider apart, and amount to forty-one in number. These are the marks by which the *genuine* edition is distinguished. The *second* edition has the dolphin and anchor *shaded*, with AL on one side, and DVS on the other; the lines in the first page are rather closer, and amount to forty-one in number. Some other distinctions* are noticed by Reiske (*Oratores Græci*, t. i.

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* The following collation of these two editions was sent me by Mr. WODHULL, in a letter, not long after the publication of the *second* edition of this work.

"As the copy before me answers the account given of it in Bibl. Pinell. p. 332, with regard to the defect there specified, and the anchor and its accompaniments exactly tally with your description; I have compared it with one of the same date.

"The word 'ανὴρ,' at the commencement of the first Olynthian oration, is printed the same in both copies, 'ΑΝΗΡ.'

"In this first page of the first edition are forty-three lines of text, and more space allotted to them, and it overruns the other by more than a line.

"The reimpression has only forty-one lines in the first page.

præf. lxxxv-viii.) chiefly relating to the difference of the Greek type, but the preceding are sufficiently obvious. According to the preface of Aldus, it appears that he was three years in perfecting this edition, being thwarted by a number of obstacles, which obliged him to strike off but very few copies. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 76. The Aldine edition of Demosthenes, says Harles (*Introd. L. G.* t. i. 418,) has some good readings, which have been rashly altered by subsequent editors. Of copies of these first Aldine editions of Demosthenes, those possessed by Lord Spencer (since the description of them given in the work above referred to) are in the finest possible condition: especially the first—the duplicate copy of which (Mr. Cracherode's) having been sold at the Alchorne sale for 19*l.* *Bibl. Alchorn.* 1813. no. 98. Mr. Heber purchased a copy at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library for 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* At that of the Willet or Merley collection, Mr. Priestley bought a copy in red morocco for 18*l.* 18*s.* My friends the Rev. H. Drury and Mr. G. Hibbert possess excellent copies

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"The reverse of the leaf marked 2 (and every entire page I have dipped into and compared in various parts,) has forty-six lines, in both editions.

"The front page, in both, always begins, but very seldom ends, with the same word; but the reverse, by dint either of abbreviations, or printing words more at length, brings it round again, and the same catchwood constantly stands at its foot in both editions.

"Between the register and date of the *first* edition, we find

'Quaterniones omnes; exceptis pri-
'mo: & secundo quorum alter Quin
'ternio: duernio alter.'

is thus pointed and printed, with the words so broken.

"In the *reimpression*, the words primo and Quinternio, at length, terminate the first and second line.

"In p. 258 and 266 of the first series of pages, and I believe many other places, there is great difference in the two editions, in shaping the terminations; sometimes in the form of an inverted pyramid."

of each edition. A "very large copy" of the *second* edition is marked at *6l. 6s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, p. 141; and, "with an emblazoned coat of arms in the title-page," at *7l. 7s.* in that of Mr. Thorpe, 1825, no. 278.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 1532. Gr.

This is formed on the Aldine edition; but owing to Grynæus or Oporinus, who superintended it, there are many preferable readings to be found. It is a beautiful and excellent work, according to Fabricius, (*Bibl. Græc. Edit. Harles*, vol. ii. 835,) containing the commentaries of Ulpian† in the margin of each page; and at the end, the various readings collected by Danesius; also the commentaries of Budæus, Erasmus, and other learned men, on certain passages of Demosthenes. This collection of annotations, says Harles, was compiled by Ruberus. Dr. Harwood has spoken well of this edition: but consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 835; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 419. Mr. Bohn marks a fine copy of it in vellum binding at *1l. 5s.*

FELICIANI. Venet. 1543. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr.

The editor, John Bernardin Feliciano, was a learned Benedictin. The printers were the brothers BRUCIOLI. A very rare and valuable edition, seldom occurring in the catalogues of booksellers. Fabricius says that eight MSS., at least, were

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[† First published by Aldus, under the following title: "VLPIANI COMMENTARIOLI in *Olynthicas Philippicas q; Demosthenis Orationes Enarrationes saneq necessariæ in tredecim Orationes Demosthenis, (Harpocrationis Lexicon decem Rhetorum.) Græce.* 1503, Folio. See *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 64. A perfect copy of this rare and handsome book contains 179 leaves not numbered; of which 42 are devoted to the *Lexicon*, which is not announced in the title. This edition was reprinted in 1527; but the latter is less rare and beautiful than its precursor.]

collated in the compiling of it. At the end of each volume are various readings, and the order of the orations is somewhat changed from the usual arrangement. It was the basis of many subsequent editions. At Dr. Askew's sale, no. 1612, a copy in morocco was sold for 3*l.* 10*s.*; the same in Bibl. Pinell. no. 8406, called "*editio præstantissima et perspectæ raritatis,*" was purchased by Count Revickzky for 7*l.*: and is now in Lord Spencer's collection. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 835: also Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire,* vol. i. p. 510, where the contents of each volume are minutely specified. A beautiful copy of this rare impression is in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, and of Mr. Heber. Sir Mark Sykes's fine copy, in red morocco, is marked at 8*l.* 8*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 1547. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr.

"This edition, which is without notes or the commentary of Ulpian, does not seem to be merely a repetition of Felicianus's edition: each volume contains various readings. See a copy *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 8407. When Harles (*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* ii. 835) says that "the promised collation of Danesius was never published entire, but that it appeared in the *smaller* edition"—is it to be inferred that the *present* is that "smaller edition?"

WOLFII. Basil. 1549-72. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Venet. 1550. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Francof. 1604. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

These are the principal editions of Demosthenes by Wolf, of the respective merits of which I will endeavour to give the reader as concise and accurate an outline as I am able. According to Morhof (*Polyhistor. literarius,* t. i. 962,) the first edition of Wolf was in 1545, in 5 vols. 8vo.; but Goetz (in

Mem. Bibl. Dresd. t. ii. 260) thinks that edition very doubtful, if not fictitious. Reiske, in the preface to his *Oratores Græci.* says the first work came out splendidly in fol. 1544. It is certain that the first edition of Wolf appeared *without date.* See *Bibl. Thottiana,* t. iv. 14. The edition of 1549, which is preferred by Dr. Harwood to the edit. of 1572, contains, besides the Greek and Latin text, and life of Demosthenes, the notes and gnomologia of Wolf, the Commentaries of Ulpian, with Wolf's translation, and five translations of some of the Orations published by various learned men some time before.* Harles tells us that *his* copy, and also Reiske's, was in two volumes only; but in the Jena and Pinelli libraries it was in three. In the third volume therefore there ought to be the 33 judicial orations of Demosthenes. In the Barberini library there is a copy with MS. notes. To each volume there is a collection of various readings. *Fabr. Bibl. Græ.* vol. ii. p. 835-6.

The edition of 1572† is compiled from two MSS., and a careful investigation of the ancient editions: many things are however inserted from the author's own conjecture, and the notes are singularly confused. Wolf, in the account of his own life, complains bitterly of many inconveniences attending the compilation of this work, which were the source of a multiplicity of typographical errors. The merits and demerits

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* There were various Latin versions of Demosthenes by Melanchthon, Camerarius, Hegendorphinus, and others, published in 5 vols. 8vo. See Goetz, as above cited.

† Previously to the year 1572, there was another edition, in 2 vols. large octavo, without date, containing the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. Goetz thinks it was published in 1553, and it is so cited in *Bibl. Thott.* t. iv. 260. In the year 1560, Wolf published a specimen in 8vo. of another edition, exhibiting only three Olynthian orations, and the life of Demosthenes and Æschines, in Greek and Latin, the whole of which is inserted in the edition of 1572.

of this edition are ably and copiously discussed by Reiske, t. i. præf. xxix. Of this folio edition of 1572, "a very fine copy, double ruled throughout with red lines, bound in rich old red morocco, with a gilt border on the sides, sprinkled edges," is marked at 7*l.* 7*s.* in the recent catalogue of Mr. Thorpe.

The edition of 1604 is the most beautiful and accurate of all Wolf's editions, and is universally acknowledged to be a magnificent and truly critical performance. Some copies have the subscription in the title-page, "Colon. Allobrog. 1607:" some were printed at Geneva, without the annotations of Wolf, on very bad paper. This last edition (according to Goetz) was reprinted at Franckfort in 1642. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 837-9; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 420. Of the edition of 1604, a notion prevails that there are copies on LARGE PAPER; but it is an erroneous notion. One of the supposed finest of this kind, was exhibited to me by Mr. Schalbacher, a bookseller at Vienna; but I doubt if it were equal to the very fine copy recently seen (having been a prize vellum copy) in the possession of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and valued at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* I have, however, no hesitation in challenging the most fortunate collector to produce a copy, so fine and desirable in all respects, as that which adorns the Althorp Library. See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 126.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1554. 8vo. Gr.

This edition is inelegantly and most incorrectly printed. At the Crevenna sale (no. 3275) a copy on LARGE PAPER was purchased for some collector in England—"car c'est *dans ce pays*," says Renouard, "que depuis quelques années *passent la plupart des livres precieux ! !*" *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 277; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 410. A copy of this edition in very good condition is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* In Mr. Standish's library there is a copy which may be said to be upon *thick paper*.

BENENAT. Lutet. Fol. 1570. Gr. "*Typis regiis.*"

To this edition there are three different subscriptions. Some copies have "*Lutetiæ* 1570, *apud. Jac. Dupuys*; others "*Lutetiæ*, 1570, *apud. Jo. Benenat;*" and others *Lutetiæ, apud Mich. Sonnium*, 1570." Between these impressions there are a few variations, owing to the errors of the press having been discovered before the complete number of some of the sheets was struck off: the first and third more particularly coincide with each other. It is supposed that *Dupuys, Benenat*, and *Sonnius*, who were three booksellers, agreed (after the death of Morel, the original projector) to publish the work at their joint expense, and that their names should be put separately to a proportionate number of copies. The edition is a beautiful and excellent one, taken chiefly from the first of HERVAGIUS. It was begun by MOREL in 1558, but he dying in 1564,* it was finished by Benenat, with the assistance of Lambinus. The first part by Morel,†

* From the epistle of Lambinus to the reader, we are informed that the work was stopped in 1560 (when it had proceeded as far as the oration "*De malâ Legatione*"), owing to the civil wars in France, but more particularly to the ill effects of the indefatigable application of MOREL himself. In the year 1564, this great and learned printer, whose name can only die with Grecian literature, was carried off by an accumulation of maladies; partly "*ex vigiliis intempestivis et labore immoderato,*" and partly from distress of mind, owing to the lamentable state of public affairs. Where is the scholar who is not affected by the following animated exclamation of Maittaire? "En virum temporibus felicioribus et clementiori fortunâ dignum; laboribus, quos in palæstria literariâ exsudavit, confectum; et patriæ, cum quâ interire viri probi fortisque solatium est, ruinis oppressum; cui (quæ laus habetur maxima) contigit viris laudatis in vitâ placere, et ab illis post mortem laudari!" Vit. Guliel, Morellii, in Hist. *Typog. Paris.* p. 42. Consult also the note and interesting extract in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, p. 126.

† Who altered the Aldine arrangement of the Orations, and collated eight Parisian MSS. with many other valuable works.

is not only more beautiful but more correct than the latter See Reiske, t. i. præf. xxii-ix; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 837-8; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 419: De Bure, No. 2348. Copies of this once highly popular edition, upon LARGE PAPER, are in most of our old family libraries. I have seen several; but none of equal beauty and size to the very extraordinary one (a royal presentation copy) belonging to Earl Spencer, and described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 125-6. A fair good copy, in ordinary condition, is worth *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

TAYLORI. Cantab. 1748-57. Vol. II. et III. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This beautiful edition, the *first* volume of which has never appeared, contains both Demosthenes and Æschines.* The learned will discover in this erudite work a great fund of valuable information, relating chiefly to a knowledge of the Athenian law and Grecian antiquities; the text also is admirably illustrated, and many passages are successfully and learnedly explained in the notes: but in sagacity, sound criticism, and Latin composition (say Reiske and Harles,) the editor is not to be compared with Wolf. This edition is formed on the basis of the Franckfort one of 1604, and the notes of Wolf are mixed with those of Taylor and Markland. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 840. Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 420. The copies on LARGE PAPER are rare and valuable. A beautiful copy of this kind, in russia binding, full gilt, by R. Payne, occurs in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. no. 3065.

* "It is greatly to be lamented," says Harwood, "that this very learned and judicious editor did not live to complete his design, which, perhaps, will for ever continue in the same unfinished state; not from want of persons of abilities equal to the undertaking, *but from the want of public encouragement.*"

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1770. 8vo. Gr.

The Greek text of this edition, comprehending the two first volumes of the "*Oratores Græci,*" in 12 vols.* is formed on the basis of Benenat's edition. The third volume contains the oration of Æschines; and from the copious and excellent character given of it by Harles, it appears to be the very best edition of Æschines. The four last volumes contain the "*Adparatus criticus ad Demosthenem et Indices:*" the latter are singularly excellent. It is impossible for panegyric to be stronger than that which Harles bestows on this very popular work.† Besides possessing all the annotations of Wolf, Taylor, and Markland, it presents us with some valuable additional notes of the second editor (Taylor), which were sent to Reiske in MS. by Dr. Askew. In short, it may be considered as a rich repository, in which almost every thing that can illustrate and enlarge our knowledge of Grecian eloquence is to be found. A short analysis of the contents of these volumes appears in *Schoell's Hist. Lit. Grecq.* vol. ii. p. 261-4. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 841-5; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 421.

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* Of which good copies (worth about 10 or 12 guineas) are becoming scarce. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a remarkably fine one, in French calf binding, at 15*l.* Mr. Bohn marks a copy, with yet stronger temptations to purchase, at 18*l.*

† Of REISKE, Harles thus observes, with all the enthusiasm of friendship: "Homo enim erat omnino probus, rectus, candidus, et simplex, qui de aliis aperte judicabat: et cujus infinita merita singularem eruditionem, incredibilem antiquarum, præcipue Græcæ et Arabicæ, linguarum scientiam, atque ingenii acumen, nulla ætas, nullaque aliorum invidia criminaque obscurabunt."

Professor Dalzel calls the Oratores Græci of Reiske "opus sane egregium et utilissimum." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. i. 97, *Notæ*, &c. One cannot but regret that "*Isocrates*" has been unaccountably omitted in this valuable collection of Greek oratory.

AUGERI. Paris. 1700. Vol. I. 4to. Gr. et. Lat.

In the compilation of this work, Auger collated a considerable number of MSS., as well as the editions of Aldus, Felicianus, and Benenat; also an edition of *some* of the orations of Demosthenes, published at Paris in 1565, which he found with a number of manuscript notes. This edition, according to Harles, is more splendid than critical; the title-page promises all the works of Demosthenes and Æschines, with a triple index, and various readings. The first volume has only appeared, and there is reason to think it will never be succeeded by another. It is usually purchased to render the edition by Taylor complete; and I observe a copy of these 3 vols. on LARGE PAPER, in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, splendidly bound with joints, marked at 21*l.*

BEKKERI. Oxon. 1822. 8vo. 7 vols. Gr.

ORATORES ATTICI. The text of Demosthenes occupies the last four, or rather four parts of the 4th volume. There are few classical performances of greater importance than the present: and it is to the lasting honour of the University, whence these splendid tomes issue, that they have been equally prompt and liberal in their remuneration of the learned editor.* This publication exhibits the purest texts of the several orators; and that of Demosthenes, in particular, almost assumes the aspect of a NEW WORK. There is neither version, nor commentary; but a few various readings are placed at the foot of each page.

The purchaser must take care to secure four leaves of addenda and corrigenda, which have been recently published, and given to purchasers. The copies, on LARGE PAPER, of

* It is *said* that this edition has been reprinted (in other words *pirated*) under the superintendence of this VERY EDITOR, at Berlin! Such an occurrence can only be designated by one word: and that word Mr. Bekker's CONSCENCE shall supply.

this valuable performance are likely to become a scarce book They are now worth 12*l.* 12*s.*

Orationes Selectæ.*

Theod. Marten. Lovan. 1521. 4to. Gr.

Orat. Olynthiacæ: with the first and second books of the Iliad. Like almost all the small Greek pieces, from the press of Theodore Marten of Alost, the present is a very rare little volume. The late Bishop of Ely, if I remember rightly, made much of this and of similar productions. His copy now adorns the shelves of the Chatsworth library. A copy is also, I believe, in the very extraordinary collection of Mr. Heber. Theodore Marten published the *Oratio adversus Leptinem*, in 1526. 4to. Gr. the first edition (I presume) of that Oration in a separate form. This was reprinted by *C. Wechel*, at Paris, in 1532-48, 4to. Of the first of these Parisian editions, a copy is described in the *Bibl. Thott.* vol. v. p. 83, with MS. notes. I should add, that the *Oratio* in *Midiam* was published by Marten the preceding year, in 4to. Greek.

———. Haganoæ. 1523. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.†

Eædem. In three parts. The version of Melancthon occupies the first: that of Camerarius, the second: the Greek text the third. A rare book.

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* Inserted for the first time in the present edition.

† The reader may not object to be informed that the earliest Latin version of any portion of the works of Demosthenes, appeared in the Epistles and Orations of Cardinal Bessarion, printed by Gering, &c. in the Sorbonne college, about the year 1471. 4to. Among these there is a version of one of the Olynthic Orations, consisting of 8 leaves: of which some account will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 231. But the most curious copy of this rare book, is that which was in the collection of Cardinal de Lomenie (*Laire, Index*, vol. i. p. 96) and is

CHÆRADAMI. Paris. 1528. 4to. Gr.

Orat. Olynth. Harles avails himself of the designation of this volume, as "libellus rarissimus," in the 2nd vol. of the Pinelli catalogue, no. 3523. See his *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 842. It should seem, from this latter authority, that several publications, containing one, two, or the whole, of these three Olynthian Orations, were published about this time: and among them, one at *Alcala*, in 1524, 4to. Gr. with the preface of Franciscus Vegara. See the titles of the several Opuscula, contained in this very curious volume, set forth by Maittaire in his *Index Annal. Typog.* vol. v. pt. ii. p. 30. I recommend the curious to consult the 1st vol. of Maittaire's Index to his Typographical Annals, p. 330-2, for a very minute list of early Greek and Latin editions of the Orations, entire and in part, of this great orator. The limits of this work admit only of a designation of a few of the more uncommon.

MORRII. Lutet. 1531. 4to. Gr.

Orationes Philippicæ. Apparently the first impression of the Orations against Philip separately published. It is an uncommon book, and was printed in the Sorbonne College. See Maittaire. *Ibid.* These Orations were reprinted at Paris, 1541, 4to. Gr. of which a copy, with an interlineary Latin version, and some MS. marginal notes, is in the public library at Berne. They were again reprinted by Morel in 1554, 4to. Gr.

BRITANNI. Parisiis. 1543. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Oratio cont. Philippi Epistolam. I introduce this publi-

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now in the Royal library at Paris. A very minute and interesting account of this extraordinary copy will be found in the *Cat. des Livres Impr. sur vélin*; 1824, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 16-26.

cation, consisting of 29 leaves only, (of which the particulars are carefully detailed in the authority about to be quoted) in order to inform the reader that, apparently, a unique copy of it, UPON VELLUM, from the library of the Chancellor Le Tellier, will be found in that of Ste. Geneviève. *Cat. des Livres sur vélin*, 1824, vol. ii. p. 10. no. 26.

ALDI IN ÆDIB. Venet. 1549, 1551. 4to. Lat.

Orat. Philipp. A Latin version only. As an Aldine volume, this is introduced to the reader's attention. This translation is elegant and esteemed. Copies of both editions are rare. *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 254.

GALLOTI. Basil. 1560. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Orat. Olynthiacæ. The printer was the learned Oporinus. The publication of one or more of these Orations (as in that of Cardinal Bessarion) was sometimes done with a view to stir the European Christian powers against the Turks:—and this is one of them. The version and the notes (according to Fabricius) are neither trifling nor contemptible.

BEREMLERI. Francof. 1585. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Mr. Moss,* in his notice of this volume, confesses his exclusive obligations to Mr. E. H. Barker† for a knowledge of

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* *Manual of Classical Bibliography*; vol. i. p. 385.

† In the 1st and 2nd volumes of the *Classical Journal*, Mr. Barker has published some interesting dissertations on the Philippic and Olynthic Orations. But among the labours of living English Greek critics upon these inimitable productions, may we not enquire when those of Mr. DOBREE (the present Regius Greek Professor at Cambridge) are likely to appear?—"Ille si quis alius"—

Between the *composition* and the *printing* of this sentence, that amiable and truly erudite Scholar BREATHED HIS LAST. "O fallacem Hominum spem!" .....

it: that gentleman informing him of its "excessive rarity." He adds, that he finds no mention of it among bibliographers: but, on consulting Harles's edition of the *Bibl. Græc.* of Fabricius, vol. ii. p. 846-7, he will find the full title, as given by himself: with a remark that the work is "a useful one for schools, but too subtle." Although printed at Franckfort, the dedicatory epistle is dated from Heidelberg. The Latin version is that of Rodolph Cellinus—"who was many years a distinguished teacher of the Greek language—and whose elaborated version may stand in the place of a copious commentary." So says the title.

FOULKES and FREIND. Oxon. 1696-1715. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

De Coronâ; with the rival oration of *Æschines against Ctesiphon.* This was for many years a popular edition; and was reprinted in 1715 if not oftener: but the first is the preferable edition, and is considered very correct. The explanation of the more difficult Greek words at the end, was among the principal causes of its popularity. Mr. Renouard, whose attachment to the more ancient Oxford Classics, on LARGE PAPER, is well known, possesses *both* these editions in that form: but, if I mistake not, there will be found no finer copy of the first edition, on large paper, than that which I saw in Mr. Thorpe's collection, and which is described in his recent catalogue; (no. 4955) to be "in rich old blue morocco, gilt on the back and sides, and gilt edges"—marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* The Ratcliffe, Christ Church, and All Souls libraries, contain beautiful copies in a similar condition.

LUCCHESINI. Romæ. 1721. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

De Republicâ. A performance well spoken of by Schoell *Hist. de Litt. Grecq.* vol. ii. p. 259) especially on account of

its valuable historical commentary; which was reprinted by Allen in his edition of the same work. A copy of this book is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

BROOKII. Oxon. 1721. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

De Falsâ Legatione. With the Latin version of Wolf, the notes of Budæus, the commentary of Ulpian upon the oration of Demosthenes, and that of an anonymous critic upon the oration of Æschines—now first published. There are two indexes. This volume, from *the Sheldon Theatre,* is by no means of common occurrence. Harwood says it is published with great correctness and judgment. M. Renouard possesses it on THICK PAPER; it never having been published in a larger form.

MOUNTENEY. Oxon. 1731, 48, 64, 78. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

*Selectæ Orationes.** An admirable performance—with a collation of MS. scholia, a corrected Latin version, and short and perspicuous notes. Of the first, LARGE PAPER copies are of uncommon occurrence: one of this kind, in red morocco binding, is valued at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

TAYLORI. Cantab. 1743. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Oratio in Midiam: et Lycurgi Oratio contra Laocratem. An excellent and critical edition, neatly printed. M. Renouard observes, "of the different editions of the separate pieces of Demosthenes (printed, I presume, at either of our

* That is, one of the *Orations against Philip,* and the three *Olynthian harangues.* See the commendatory notice of this edition by Harles, in his *Fabr. B. G.* vol. ii. p. 546. He says a seventh and more correct edition appeared in London, 1785, 8vo.

Universities) *this* is the most rare in a LARGE PAPER form; of which he possesses a copy. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. p. 64.

ALLENI. Lond. 1755. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

De Republicâ. Mr. Moss has favoured us with a long and commendatory extract, from the *Monthly Review*, 1758, p. 125-6, in support of this edition: of which the details are most encouraging towards its acquisition. The Latin version is that of Wolf. I have no recollection of copies on LARGE PAPER. But a fine one, in its ordinary form, cannot be obtained under 1*l.* 1*s.* The text of this valuable work was reprinted at Oxford in 1810, in one volume.

HARLESII. Altenb. 1769. Leips. 1814, 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

De Coronâ. With the notes of Wolf, Markland, Palmer, and Reiske; those of the latter editor being different from what appear in his *Oratores Græci*—and which were communicated to Harles in MS. There are also notes by Harles himself. The first edition is now not easily found; but the reprint is a more valuable as well as elegant volume, of which there are copies on *writing* and on *vellum paper*. It is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* in handsome binding.

TAYLORI. Cantab. 1769. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

De Coronâ et *De Mala Legatione.* A judicious selection and abridgment of notes from Taylor's larger work: see p. 418, ante. An excellent and elegantly executed edition; of which the curious are anxious to obtain copies on LARGE PAPER. In this state it is worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

STOCKII. Dublin. 1769. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

De Coronâ. A critical, and now somewhat uncommon

impression. The text of Æschines is from Stephen's, that of Demosthenes from Benenat's, edition. The emendations and notes are chiefly those of Taylor. The Greek text is beautifully printed. This work was reprinted in 1774 and 1795: but the first is the popular performance; of which copies on LARGE PAPER are very rare. In the ordinary form it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

WOLFII. Halæ. 1789. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Adv. Leptinem. An excellent edition: in all respects deserving a place in the critic's cabinet. The text is freely given, and the scholia appears in a luminous and correct order. The prolegomena demand every attention: while the notes evince the critical sagacity and grammatical knowledge of the editor:—who is frequently at issue with Reiske. I know not if this useful book has been reprinted. A good copy is worth 12*s.*

BECKII. Lips. 1799. 8vo. Gr.

De Pace. An excellent edition: containing scholia and the commentary of Downes; which, as we learn from Harles, (*Brev. Notit. Lit.* 1812. 8vo. p. 182,) was first published at London in 1621. 8vo.: a scarce book.

BEKKERI. Hal. Sax. 1815. 8vo. Gr.

De Coronâ. "*Accedunt Scholia partim Inedita.*" The Scholia, of which a portion is for the *first* time here printed, will always render this an acceptable performance. It is true, that Bekker, who was occupied eight years (more or less) on this work, complains of too many errors in it, which had escaped him—but his minute collation of *Eight MSS.* in the royal library at Paris—which occupies 44 pages of his preface—will always stamp this impression with a peculiar value. There are copies handsomely printed on vellum paper.

A new and complete edition of all the works of DEMOSTHENES and ÆSCHINES is about to be published by Mr. Priestley, under the editorial care of the Rev. Mr. Dobson. The text of this new edition has been selected from the best editions which have been published of the whole, or of parts, of their works. The names of F. A. Wolf, Immanuel Bekker, Spalding, Philip Buttmann, Taylor, Harles, &c. will in some measure point out the care that has been used in giving to these Orators as pure a text as possible. Reiske's text has never been adopted; it has, however, been collated throughout with that of the best Editors, and the Variations are given. Taylor's has likewise been collated in all those Orations in which it has not been used.

The notes of various Commentators (*Hier. Wolf, Brodæus, Taylor, Markland, Palmer, Stock, Auger, Wunderlich, F. A. Wolf, Harles, Spalding, Rudiger, Buttmann, and Schæfer*, as well as those of *Stanley, Burney*, and others of great value, (now first published from MSS.) are placed under the text. Reiske's notes have not been incorporated, but are printed in a subsequent part of the work. The various readings from all the MS. and editions that have been collated, together with the Greek Scholia, and copious Indices, will likewise be subjoined. This publication is the forerunner of a complete set of ALL the Greek Orators and Sophists. Of the Demosthenes, the work is just complete: and of the whole there will be large paper copies; and TWENTY FOUR only on quarto of an imperial size.

DION CHRYSOSTOMUS. A. D. 105.*

TURRISANUS. Venet. [1551.] 8vo. Gr.

Orationes LXXX. EDITIO PRINCEPS.† The date is con-

* First introduced in the present edition.

† The SUPPOSED Greek edition of the WORK of Dio Chrysostom, in

jectural. All that we gather (observes Renouard) from the prefatory dedication of the printer to Rodulfo Pio, is, that the volume was published before 1553. See the conclusive reasons assigned by him; *Annales des Alde*, vol. i. p. 267. Maittaire (who has a pleasing extract from this epistle, vol. iii. p. 603, note *b*,) saw a copy, which, as it wanted a date, he conceived to be defective in a few leaves—because Fabricius had assigned to it the positive date of 1551. In the whole, 451 leaves; with 5 at the end. This rare book (for rare it undoubtedly is) is commended by Reiske in the preface, (p. xvi.) to his edition of 1784. A fine copy, in blue morocco, is marked at *1l.* 16*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: no. 3104. M. Renouard us tells that there exists in the library of St. Marc, at Venice, a MS. of these Eighty Orations, written by order of Cardinal Bessarion, with the Scholia—of which Turrisanus published only a small part. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 66.

F. MOREL. Paris. 1589. 8vo.

The oration (only) *De Regno et Tyrannide.** Harles, (*Fabr. B. G.* vol. v. p. 133,) has properly referred to Maittaire

1476, 4to. which Saxius, Debure, and Osmont have mentioned, on the loose authority of Count Simoneta, as existing in the library of the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton, must not be entitled to a moment's attention. For the titles and summaries of the Oration or Discourse of Dion Chrysostom, consult an excellent account in Schoell's *Litt. Grecq.* vol. i. p. 211, &c.

* Perhaps the earliest printed specimen of the Works of Dio Chrysostom appeared in a Latin version of the treatise, DE REGNO, of which a detailed description will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 16. A copy of this very book (which I now believe to be the production of *Christopher Valdarfer*) is UPON VELLUM, in the private library of the Emperor of Austria. *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 593. The Latin version of DE ILIO NON CAPTO first appeared (I apprehend) in 1499. See *Bibl. Spen.* vol. ii. p. 17.

Annal. Typog. vol. iii. p. 801, for the full title of this rare little volume—upon which it should seem that the learned printer tried his hand (by the help of an ancient and valuable MS. in the library of the Jesuits' College, at Paris) preparatory to the splendid and critical work about to be noticed. The printer was Stephen Prevosteau. A choice copy of this desirable book is in the library of my friend the Rev. H. Drury; and another is in that of Mr. Heber. It is also to be found in the Althorp and Chatsworth collections.

CASAUBONI. Lutet. 1604. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Typis Regiis. The printer was MOREL. This is the most copious and critical, as well as the most splendid edition, of the whole of the Orations of Dio Chrysostom. It should seem to contain every thing—version,* notes, dissertation, scholia, and index—deserving of the attention of the critic, and in fact of the celebrity which has followed it. Reiske (a rival editor) has exhibited a little fastidiousness in his judgment upon the labours of Morel, but he pronounces the Dissertation of Casaubon to be worthy of that great man's reputation. The curious are eager to possess LARGE PAPER copies of this volume, which are among the rarest of the classical productions of Paris about this period. I have seen a copy in old morocco binding, in the Grolier style, produce 10*l.* 10*s.* at a public sale. In ordinary condition, on small paper, it is worth about 1*l.* 16*s.* Those copies with the date of 1623 are the same book, with a fraudulent title page.

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* The version is that of T. Naogeorgius, the famous KIRCHMEYER; of which, as far as I can discover, the first edition was published at Basil in 1555, folio. M. Renouard possesses De Thou's copy of the reprint of 1585, folio. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. p. 67.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1784. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

A most excellent edition; of which however Reiske did not live to witness the publication. It was produced under the auspices of his Widow. Harles; *Brevior. Notit. Lit. Græc.* p. 335.* The same author is copious in commendation of it; see his *Fabr. B. G.* vol. v. p. 136. The Dissertation of Casaubon, the scholia, and conjectures of Morel occupy, with the index, the second volume. The notes of Reiske will be found in the first. These volumes are among the more coveted in the set of Variorum Classics; yet the opinion of Schoell is worth subjoining: "Cette édition est excellente sous le rapport de la critique; mais elle n'a ni traduction, ni table, ni commentaire interprétatif. Dion a pourtant besoin d'un pareil commentaire, à cause du grand nombre de faits et d'allusions mythologiques et historiques qu'il renferme. C'est un travail par lequel un savant pourra bien mériter de la littérature Grecque." *Hist. de la Litt. Grecq.* vol. i. p. 226. The same edition, with a fresh title page only, appeared in 1798. A handsome copy of either impression is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

DICTYS CRETENSIS. DARES PHRYGIUS.

As these Authors come into the department of *Classics*—although they exist only in a *translated* and spurious form—I have consigned to them the present place: but, as the reader will see, they are dispatched rather with the brevity of a note than with the amplification of text.

Both authors were frequently published in the XVth century; but I believe there is no early authenticated edition but what will be found,

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* From a note in this authority we learn that some critical observations, published by Reiske in the *Observat. Misc.* Amst. upon the 33rd oration of Dio Chrysostom, were well nigh disowned by their author, and republished in a more perfect form, with notes upon all the orations of the Orator, in the first volume of *Animad. ad Græc. Auctores.* Lips. 1757, 8vo. I should add, that the fact of the publication of these volumes by Reiske's *widow*, is demonstrated in the title-page: "*Impensis Viduæ Reiskii.*"

more or less minutely described, in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 8-12, vol. iv. 491; vol. vi. 147. When this is observed, due notice has been taken of the note of Harles, in his *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. i. p. 23: and to his references in the *Suppl. Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. p. 294-5: as well as of Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, &c. vol. iv. p. 101, and the recent edition of the *Manuel du Libraire.* But these earlier impressions, even of the greatest rarity, and in the finest state of preservation, are of comparatively little pecuniary value. The principal CRITICAL editions are these:

IN US. DELPH. Lut. Par. 1680. 4to.

Not less rare than intrinsically valuable. It will be (as well as ALL the Delphin Classics) more particularly noticed in the list of volumes, published for the use of the Dauphin of France, at the end of the second volume of this work. A fine blue morocco copy of this book is valued at *4l.* 4*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

PERIZONII. Amst. 1702. 4to.

———. Lips. 1702. 8vo.

With plates of Coins and Gems. A reprint of the Delphin text with the notes of Perizonius and SMIDS. A good copy of either edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* Mr. Bohn has the quarto in an uncut state marked at 1*l.* 4*s.*

DIODORUS SICULUS. B. C. 44.

OBSOPŒI. Basil. 1539. 4to. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS;* containing only five books, namely, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. This work is not re-

* HEYNE, in the *Notitia Literaria* of the Bipont edition, observes that Alter, in his edit. of Harwood's work (Viennæ, 1778,) mentions an uncommonly rare Greek edition of this historian, which was published at Venice in fol. 1478; "but which," says Heyne, "I believe has no existence." It may be observed that neither Maittaire, Clement, De Bure, nor Panzer, allude to such an edition. [The Latin edition of 1472, which Mr. Beloe, *Anecdotes*, &c. vol. iv. p. 100,) supposed to possess

markable for its correctness, although, according to Wesseling, it is much preferable to some editions which profess to give a very accurate text. It appears by an extract from Obsopœus, that these books were only transcribed by him, as they were delivered to him by Petreius, from Brassicanus, a learned man, who corrected and altered them from the original state in which they were found by Janus Pannonius. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 773; *Edit. Bipont.* (1793,) *Not. lit.* clxii. A copy of this editio princeps was purchased by Lord Spencer at the Pinelli sale for 1*l.* 17*s.* A copy is in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at 1*l.* 5*s.* A beautiful copy is in the library of the Rev. H. Drury. Dr. Harwood says "it may justly be classed among the scarce books."

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1559. Fol. Gr.

In this very respectable edition appeared, for the first time, the *first five* books, and the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, which were taken from the Claromontaine and other MSS. belonging to Stephen's friend and patron, Fuggerus. In regard therefore to these *ten books*, the present is an EDITIO PRINCEPS; and, as such, should be found in every classical library of importance. Prefixed to this elegant work is a short tract "*De Diodoro et ejus Scriptis*," and the text is accompanied, in the margin, with some various readings, but without specifying from what MS. they are taken. The 20th book is succeeded by excerpta from the latter books of Diodorus,

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"a great singularity, which he did not remember to have elsewhere seen"—and which (he might have added) contains the editio princeps of "TACITUS, *De Situ, Moribus, et Populis Germaniæ*"—is evidently the production of the press of *Azoguidi*, at Bologna. Brunet thinks, of *Bertochus* and *Rugerus*. Of this, as well as of the subsequent Latin edition of 1476, add, to the authorities noticed by Mr. Moss, the descriptions in the *Cassano Catalogue*, pp. 46, 148.]

which Stephen found at Rome a few years before, bound up in one vol. with other tracts: these are followed by the annotations of Stephen on his own text, which the reader is requested to read with indulgence, "tanquam extemporales, non tanquam per otium scriptas. It is called "a beautiful and correct edition" by Harwood. Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 595: Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 369; Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* clxii.; Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 243.

RHODOMANNI. Hanov. 1604. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Rhodomannus was prevailed upon by H. Stephen to compose a Latin translation of this historian, which he has here executed with great care and fidelity. The text is purely Stephen's; not a single additional MS. has been consulted. The edition is inferior to the preceding in regard to typographical beauty, but it is a correct and respectable one: the contents of it are elaborately detailed in the *Notit. literaria* of the Bipont edition, p. clxiv. A good copy is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

WESSELINGII. Amst. 1746. Fol. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

The splendour and critical excellence of all former editions, says Harles, are eclipsed by this of Peter Wesseling, which contains every thing to be found in preceding ones; and besides a learned preface, useful notes, and various illustrations of the author, presents us with the readings of better MSS., and very full and perfect indexes: in the preface there is a minute and learned account of MSS. and editions. "Undecunque (continues Harles) quæque ad emendandum, augendum, ornandumque Diodorum facerent, omnibus ingenii et eruditionis præsidiis instructus Wesselingius collegit, et textum meliorem reddidit. Observationes redundant ingenio, eruditione, ubertate, et prudenti tamen parsimoniâ." *Introd. L. G.*

t. i. 596. "In hanc editionem," says Heyne, "velut in oceanum, cùm priorum editorum cuncta pæne, tum Wesselingii doctrinâ et studio, multa nova confluxerunt. Eadem externo habitu admodum decora." *Edit. Bipont. Not. lit.* p. clxv. A copy of this noble work, in neat binding, is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* On LARGE PAPER, it nearly trebles this sum. The Mac Carthy copy, in this form, produced 450 francs. The Lamoignon copy, in red morocco, in the same form, graces the shelves of the Chatsworth library. It is also in the finest possible condition at Althorp.

HEYNII. Bipont. 1793, &c. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 11 vols.

It was the wish of Dr. Harwood that a commodious edition of this entertaining and useful Greek writer might be given to the world. The present beautiful and judicious work seems to have realized this wish. The Latin version, which is placed under the Greek text, is that of Rhodomannus; between the text and the version are short notes, referring to the various readings in various MSS. The general structure of the edition is from Wesseling's; but the errors and omissions of that work (more numerous than is generally imagined) are here corrected and supplied by consulting the ancient editions, and chiefly the editio princeps. This admirable work will be found to contain various readings from a MS. in the library of the Elector of Bavaria; also various readings from two Vienna MSS., which Wesseling was unable to procure: these are placed at the end of the edition. To make the edition at once complete and commodious, great pains have been taken to reduce into chronological order, and according to the arrangement of the books, *the fragments* of the lost books; and the excerpta "de Legationibus et de Virtutibus et Vitiis," which in Wesseling's edition are separated and confused. Very complete indexes conclude the edition.

The first volume will be found to contain a treasure of curious and valuable information. I. Stephen's tract "De Diodoro." II. Three commentaries of Professor Heyne, "De Fontibus et de Auctoribus Historiarum Diodori, et de ejus Auctoritate."* III. Jerem. Nic. Eyring. Quæstio de Operis historici a Diod. Sic. compositi Genere ac Virtutibus. IV. Bibliothecæ Historiæ Diod. Sic. Descriptio accuratior, quâ ejus Operis Œconomia declaratur proposita a Jerem. Nic. Eyring. V. Notitia literaria Editionum Diod. Sic. Then follows the text, with the contents of each page noticed in the margin. Mr. Bohn marks a copy of this excellent edition at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in red morocco binding.

EICHSTADTII. Hal. Sax. 1800. 8vo. Gr. 2 vols.

This is a very excellent edition, the second volume of which ends with the fourteenth book of the historian; the remaining volumes have not yet appeared. It is dedicated to Coray, Porson, Wolf, and Wytenbach; and in a copious and erudite preface of 106 pages, a great deal of valuable information is to be found respecting the sources from which the edition is compiled. It seems that the editor possessed many advantages from the liberal assistance of Wachler,† Reizius, Wolf, Reimar, and Schæfer. Of the rival Bipont edition, Eichstadt speaks in terms at once confident and just (præf. xvii-xviii.); he professes to copy what is useful, and to supply what is defective, in that performance. The preface of Eichstadt is succeeded by that of Wesseling; the dedication of

* These commentaries are highly extolled by Eichstadt: "tot locos," he observes, "scriptoris dilucidant, tot ejus narrationes rectius et peritius æstimare docent, ut, qui negligere eas vellet, is piaculum omnibus committere videretur." Eichstadtii *præf.* p. c.

† Wachler published three volumes of an edition in 1795: according to Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 372.

Obsopœus; H. Stephen's preface; the dedication of Grynæus; and Rhodomannus's dedication and preface. Beneath the Greek text is a short summary, in Latin, of the contents of each chapter; and at the end of each volume is a useful reference to the pages of the editions of H. Stephen, Rhodomannus, Wesseling, and Eichstadt. From the authority of Fuhrmann, (as cited in Mr. Bohn's catalogue) the accuracy of Eichstadt is particularly valuable in the corrections of the article and particle—accentuation and punctuation. In point of typographical beauty, it is inferior to the Bipont edition: the Greek character, though given without contractions, is too small, and somewhat dazzling. The first volume is very bulky, containing nearly eight hundred pages. They are both bulky volumes; especially on the thick or fine paper; in which condition a copy may be obtained in neat binding for *2l. 2s.*

DIOGENES LAERTIUS. A. C. 122.

Froben. Basil. 1533. 4to. Græcè.*

Editio Princeps. The lives of Aristotle and Theophrastus were published in the edit. prin. of Aristotle's works, and some single lives of Laertius were before published in the editions of Plato, Xenophon, and Theophrastus; but the *entire* Greek works of this writer, containing "the lives of the most celebrated philosophers, were never before given to the world in one volume, till the above publication by the sons of Froben. Draudius, in his *Bibl. Class.* erroneously supposed an edition

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[* For the two Latin editions of this work, in the XVth century—of which one bears the date of 1475, printed by Jenson—the descriptions given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 18, 21, may be considered as at once ample and exact. That of the first edition has been compressed by Mr. Moss, with a faithful enumeration of the authorities consulted and quoted in the pages just referred to.]

was printed in 1531. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 605. A copy of this editio princeps was purchased for the British Museum, at Dr. Askew's sale, for 4*l.* 5*s.* Since the time of Askew, it should seem to have become a common and a cheap book. The catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and Bohn, contain a copy at 15*s.* and in fine condition at 1*l.* 1*s.*

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1570-94. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

These editions are more correct than the preceding. The first contains the Latin version of Ambrosius, the annotations of Stephen, and the fragments of Pythagoras collected from Stobæus, which are placed at the end of the volume. The edition of 1594 is more correct than the first, and contains, in addition, the learned notes of Casaubon (published in 8vo. 1583, under the feigned name of *Hortibonus*).* Consult Freytag, *Adpar. Literar.* t. ii. 799, who treats at large of these editions, cited in Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 242; Idem. *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 572. In the *Bibl. Krohn.* no. 2739, there is a copy of the edition of 1570, with manuscript notes of Wolf in the margin. A good copy of the second edition is worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

ALDROBRANDINI. Romæ. 1594. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is said to be an excellent one: corrected by the assistance of an ancient and valuable MS. in the Farnese pa-

* It appears from note *t*, in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* (as above cited,) that the name "Casaubonus and Hortibonus" refer to the same person. See *Menagiana*, t. ii. 334. When Isaac Casaubon published these notes he was but twenty-four years of age; and having written to his father, Arnold Casaubon, he received from him the following reply: "I congratulate you on your studies, my son! but I would much rather have you elucidate one difficult passage of Holy Writ, than correct a thousand erroneous ones of profane authors."

lace; the Latin version and notes of Thomas Aldrobrandini do not extend beyond the life of "Leucippus," in the ninth book. It should be remembered, that as the notes of this editor are *posthumous*, some indulgence should be shewn in the perusal of them. Aldrobrandini did not live to polish and perfect either his version or notes; but his cousin, Cardinal Aldrobrandini, endeavoured to supply many deficiencies, and superintended the publication of the work. Merrick Casaubon assures us that the editor was a man of considerable erudition, and well skilled in the Greek tongue. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 242; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 573.

Is. Casauboni. Col. Allob. 1615. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is published on the basis of the second of H. Stephen, but the notes of Casaubon are somewhat more numerous. Subjoined to it, is a tract of Hesychius, in Greek, "*De Philosophis*," with the Latin version of Adrian Junius: some copies of this work have "*Eunapius de Vitis Sophistarum*," with the version of Junius. In Catal. Thottian. t. iv. 268, this edition is dated 1616, as it is in Maittaire, t. iii. 869; but they are both exactly the same work. The title-page often bears a date the year subsequent to the date of the preface: bibliographers promiscuously refer to either. It is worth about 10*s.* 6*d.* in good edition.

Menagii. Lond. 1664. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This work contains, besides the version and notes of Aldrobrandini, the learned and elaborate observations of Ægidius Menagius, and the gleanings of three MSS. in the public library of Paris and Florence. Menage first published his edition in 8vo. Paris, 1662, and sent it to Bishop Pearson in London, who wrote him a complimentary letter of thanks, which is prefixed to the observations of Menage. This edition

also contains some notes of Merrick Casaubon, who inserted a life of Plato, by Olympiodorus, with the translation and notes of Vindetus. Concerning this splendid work, consult Freytag, *Adpar. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 802-7, cited by Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 243; see, too, note *w*, Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 573. A good copy is worth 1*l.* 10*s.*

MEIBOMII. Amst. 1692. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is not only a very elegant and beautiful work, but it is by far the most critical and perfect edition of Diogenes Laertius which has ever been submitted to the public. The first volume contains the text of the author on the basis of the Roman edition of 1594, divided into sections, and amended by Meibomius from former editions, and a Cambridge and an Arundelian MS.; the text is succeeded by the Latin version of Ambrosius, but so greatly improved and corrected by the present editor, that it may be justly called a *new one*. To each page are added the entire notes of Stephen, both the Casaubons, Aldrobrandini, and the unpublished ones of Meibomius; the volume is also adorned with the heads of the philosophers, in a neat and tolerably accurate outline. The second volume contains the long and learned annotations of MENAGE, and his "*Historia Mulierum philosopharum*"* (including Madame Dacier, Faber's daughter, &c. &c.,) enlarged and amended. To these succeed some very learned notes of Kuhnius, never before published, in which great light is thrown on many passages of Laertius; then follow some various readings from the Cambridge and Arundelian MS. collated with great care by GALE, the editor of Herodotus. In addition to the preceding matter, this work presents us with

* First published at Lyons and Amst. 12mo. 1692, "after the manner of Plutarch."

the prefaces of all the early editions, and some copious and admirable indexes. Yet Rossius, in his "*Commentationes Laertinæ*" (Romæ, 8vo. 1788,) has severely attacked this edition, which is pronounced to afford "segetem largissimam vitiorum." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 575.* Beyond all doubt, however, this is by far *the best*, as well as the most splendid, edition extant of the author. It has lately, and luckily, become a common book; and is obtainable for about 2*l.* 2*s.* Even on LARGE PAPER, when it presents us with one of the most magnificent works ever yet published at the Amsterdam press, it is now obtainable for about four times the previous sum. I have known it sell for 16*l.* in this form.

LONGOLII. Cui. Reg. 1739. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Lipsiæ. 1759. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition presents us with the text of Meibomius, corrected in many places, with the books divided into as many chapters as there are philosophers separately discussed. It contains the engraved heads and enlarged indexes. The preface, in which Longolius was assisted by Fabricius, displays much useful knowledge of Diogenes Laertius, and of the various MSS. and editions relating to him. The Leipsic edition of 1759, which is well spoken of by Harwood, is an abridgement of the first edition, omitting the plates and preface. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 576.

———. Viennæ. 1791. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of this edition, I gather nothing more than what is men-

* In the *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 5358, this edition by Meibomius is formally and copiously described, although some of its principal features are omitted.

tioned by Mr. Moss, on the authority of Schoell: that it is "announced in catalogues as containing the 10th book," and that it was fraudulently republished by Nurnberger, with fresh title-page only, in 1808, at Nuremberg.

DION CASSIUS. A. C. 229.

R. Stephanus. Lutet. 1548. Fol. Græcè.

Editio Princeps. This is a beautifully printed book but unfortunately composed from a very defective MS., of which Stephen justly complains: it contains the corrections of Stephen, and of his son Henry. Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* 50 to 63) does not give us any account of it; but Freytag (*Adpar. litt.* t. ii. 1310) describes it pretty fully. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 146. Of this Editio Princeps, I saw a beautiful copy in the Royal library at Paris, which had belonged to Diane de Poictiers. It is by no means a rare, or a high priced book. The preface and corrections of this edition are embodied by Reimar in the second volume of his magnificent and valuable one.

Stephen afterwards published an edition in 4to. 1561, which is also a very beautiful volume.

H. Stephanus. Genev. 1592. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the Latin version of Dion Cassius by Xylander, and the epitome of Xiphilinus by Blancus (Guillaume le Blanc) amended by Xylander: both of these translations have received the judicious corrections of H. Stephen. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 326; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 258. It is obtainable for a small sum.

Leunclavii. Hanov. 1606. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very valuable work, with the critical notes of Leunclavius, and the version of Xylander corrected by the

same editor. Leunclavius died in 1593; but he published his critical notes with Xylander's version at Francfort in 8vo. 1592; and the Wechels, printers, published them in a folio form the above year, by which date Leunclavius's edition is commonly known. A moderately priced volume.

REIMARI. Hamburg. Fol. 1750. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

One of the most splendid and truly critical editions which were ever published in Germany. It was begun by the famous FABRICIUS,* whose notes extend from the 35th to the 60th book. On the death of that great man, Reimar, his son-in-law, completed the edition; and in respect to editorial care, diligence, and correctness, and the acquisition of valuable materials for the compilation of it, nothing can exceed the present most admirable performance. All the former publications on Dion Cassius were carefully inspected; some excellent MSS. and fragments were procured and collated; and great assistance was afforded by the critical gleanings of Palmer, Bos, Hemsterhusius, and Wesseling, in their several illustrations of this author. The preface and observations of both the Stephens, Xylander, Sylburgius, Leunclavius, and Ursinus, succeed the text, and are placed in the second volume; as are also the critical remarks of Palmer, Bos, Wesseling, Reiske, and others.†

The reader will find every thing relating to this edition ably and fully discussed in Reimar's preface to the first volume. Consult also Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 259; Idem,

[* The portrait of Fabricius prefixed to this volume, appears in small, but with greater power of expression, prefixed to the summary of his works, published at Hamb. 1738, 4to.]

† Reiske republished and enlarged his notes in this edition when he edited Dion and Xiphilinus: "cum Fragmentis in t. i. Animadversionum ad Græc. Auctores." Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1757. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 149, note *g*.

Fabr. B. G. t. v. 148, and the authorities there referred to. Harwood calls this admirable work "one of the most correct and valuable Greek books ever published: the notes contain a treasure of erudition." In the *Bibl. Krohn.* no. 2716, there is a copy of this edition, with a great number of manuscript addenda and emendanda, in the margin, by *Reimar* himself. What became of this copy, on the death of Krohn, I know not. It remains to say a word about LARGE PAPER copies; of which none of the French bibliographers appear to have been favoured with a glimpse, and on which Mr. Moss is wholly silent, although such a copy is noticed in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 127. M. Renouard mentions this copy, but no other. *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* iv. p. 105. Another SIMILAR copy is however in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. These volumes, on larger paper, are however rather gigantic than comely: but they are doubtless the RAREST of all the folio Classics of this period.

It may be as well to observe that the Abbé Morelli published a *Supplement,* or fragments of this author at Venice, in 8vo. which was republished in a folio form, at Paris, by way of binding up with the present impression: and I find a small paper copy of Reimar's edition, with this supplement, marked at *7l. 7s.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSUS. B. C. 5.

R. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Fol. 1546. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. "One of the most beautiful books the Greek press ever produced," says Harwood. Freytag, in his *Adpar. litt.* t. ii. 1304-13, treats largely of this splendid edition, and of the books which it contains.* "Typis vere

* Besides the eleven books of Roman antiquities, it contains the first four chapters of "Ars rhetorica, de Genere dicendi Thucydidis," &c.

regiis ac nitidissimis," says Fabricius. Lord Spencer purchased a copy of this book at the Pinelli sale for 2*l.* 3*s.* It may be now obtained at one half the price. In the royal library at Paris they possess the beautiful copy of it once in the possession of Diane de Poictiers: M. Renouard has a copy with some MS. notes of De Thou. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. 68.

SYLBURGII. Francof. 1586. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 781) has given us a concise but flattering account of the great merits of Sylburgius, and of the particular ability displayed in the present edition; but as this work has been eclipsed by the labours of Hudson and Reiske, it will not be necessary to enter into a minute detail of its contents. Harles says, the *second* volume (containing the rhetorical and critical works) is rare, and was printed separately from the first; it contains a quantity of valuable materials, especially from some MSS. never before investigated. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 587; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 389. It was most incorrectly reprinted at Leipsic, in 1691. Harwood calls this Leipsic edition "the most wretched Greek book that a scholar can be condemned to read."

HUDSONI. Oxon. Fol. 1704. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A correct and magnificent work; and, notwithstanding the attacks of Bellanger and Reiske (the former inadequate to the task of criticism, the latter highly prejudiced, and false in his accusations*), it will be cherished and admired by the latest

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I should recommend the critical student to peruse a Dissertation "Upon Certain Early Greek Historians mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus" published in the *Museum Criticum*; vol. i. p. 79-101: 216-225: vol. ii. 90-112.

* We are indebted to Count REVICKZKY for the following *critical morceau* of bibliography, which, as the Catalogue of his books is not in

posterity. According to Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 782,) it contains the Greek text of Sylburgius with the Latin version of Portus amended. Besides the notes of Hudson and others, under the text, there are various readings from a Vatican MS. written about the tenth century, relating to the ten first books: to the eleventh book there are various readings from a more recent Vatican MS. This edition also contains a number of critical tracts relating to Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Harles, who seems to forget the well-known asperity of Reiske towards English editors, tells us triumphantly, "Quam vero socorditer egerit in adornandâ splendidâ hac editione, quam vitiosè dederit historicum et quantâ injuriâ collaudatus fuerit Hudsonus, apertè et luculenter docuit J. Jac. Reiske." See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 589; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 390; *Act. Erudit.* 1704, p. 529; *Bibl. ancien. et mod.* t. xiv. 246. Harwood speaks in very handsome terms of this edition. Some copies

every one's possession, I shall transcribe. "Il est assez remarquable que cette longue liste des fautes typographiques, que J. Reiske prétend s'être glissées de l'édition d'Oxford dans celle de Leipsic, est *presque toute fausse*, v. p. xii. de sa preface: '*Ponam hic*, dit il, *mendas typographicas a me quidem observatas ex Oxoniensi exemplo in hoc Lipsiense translatas*'—et cependant, en vérifiant cette liste, on trouvera d'abord que λόγων pro λόγοι n'est pas dans l'édition de Hudson, non plus que les fautes suivantes: τότω χοριω pro τότω τῶ χωρίω—ὁμοιθνεὶς pro ὁμοιθνεῖς, διαφυγὅσαι (ici la page est mal cotée), item. p. 93-8—*verba perperam iterata*: διαφυγὸν pro διαφυγὸν—item λαλεῖται pro καλεῖται—item ευεπτῶς pro ευπετῶς—item τοῖι pro τοῖς—item ἐκ τῆ pro ἐκ τῆ—item λογοι pro λόγων—item χρὸνιον pro χρόνον, &c. &c.—toutes ces fautes, dis-je, et probablement aussi la pluspart des suivantes, ne sont pas dans l'édition d'Oxford, mais on n'est guères tenté d'en pousser plus loin la vérification, en trouvant dès le commencement un si grand manque de bonne foi. Le reste de la préface de J. J. Reiske est fait pour prouver que l'éditeur Anglois étoit à peu près un idiot, et ce ton avantageux est malheureusement celui de presque toutes les préfaces modernes, mais ce n'étoit pas celui de J. Hudson, dont la préface est très modeste." Bibl. Revickz. p. 50.

were struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are as rare as they are sumptuous. One of this kind is in the Althorp library, in red morocco, bound out of sheets. Two SIMILAR copies are in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, of which one is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* In the ordinary form, in fine condition, it varies little from what Osborne marked it in his Cat. of 1759, at 5*l.* 5*s.*

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1774. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

It would be unfair to judge severely of this edition, as Reiske was importuned by the booksellers to undertake it at a time when he was distracted by other occupations, and pressed hard by the "res angusta domi." In the correction of the text very little attention appears to have been paid, though the preface and notes contain much sound critical information: the premature death of Reiske, "nunc inter cœlites triumphans," (who would repress the feelings of friendship, or speak harshly of a fellow-creature in his grave?) deprived the edition of the fostering care which it could alone have received from its original compiler. The sixth volume was superintended by G. MORUS, and contains some emendations by CAPPERONIER, from a MS. in the royal library at Paris, and from his own conjectures in *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*, t. xxiv. i. 29. The conjectures and emendations of Toup (from the "*Emend. in Suid. et Hesych.* Oxon. 8vo. 1790, 4 vols.") are also added: and the life of Reiske, written by Morus, forms an interesting feature in the work. This is the last and only octavo edition of Dionys. Halicarn.; it has not the advantage of good paper or elegant typography, yet it will continue to find purchasers. Much, however, remains to be done towards a more perfect and critical illustration of this excellent writer than has yet appeared. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 590; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 390-1.

I may notice here, as deserving of the student's attention an edition of the Tracts by Dionysius *De Priscis Scriptoribus*, Gr. and Lat. with notes, and a dissertation on the use of the middle verb, by Mr. HOLWELL, in 8vo. Lond. 1776. The LARGE PAPER forms a handsome volume.

The celebrated *Maio* had supposed that he had discovered the abridgement of the Antiquities, of which Photius makes mention—as executed by the AUTHOR HIMSELF: and he published a work at Milan in 1816, 4to. (reprinted at Franckfort in 1817, 8vo.) under the title of D. H. *Antiq. Rom. pars hactenus desiderata.* But Schoell thinks that the text of the book, as well as the mode of its publication, is open to a severer critical test. *Hist. de la Litt. Grecq.* vol. iv. p. 101.

EPICTETUS. A. D. 160.

ANTONIUS DE SABIO. Venet. 4to. 1528. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the commentary of Simplicius. The last chapters of this edition are greatly mutilated and impaired; and Wolf, in the second volume of his edition, p. 23, complains of the Greek text of Simplicius being in general corrupted. A copy of this work is in the *Bibl. Joannea Hamburg.* with the manuscript notes of some learned man, apparently from the collation of a very excellent MS. According to Harles there are two copies in the Bodleian Library, with manuscript notes and various readings. It is, in any condition, a scarce book. To be complete (according to Brunet) it should contain 102 leaves; besides the last leaf of the imprint. Brunet says there is no title-page, but I should doubt this. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 73; Maittaire, t. ii. 704; and Panzer, t. viii. 510.*

* Berkelius (in *Act. erud. Lipsiæ*, Ann. 1711, p. 378) mentions an

HALOANDERI. Noremb. 1529. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

An edition of the very first rarity; unknown to Maittaire, Harwood, and the greater number of bibliographers, but specified by Harles and Panzer. It appears that Haloander was ignorant of the Venetian edition; for he says "se in gratiam studiosorum de bibliothecâ suâ libellum, &c. *primum* in lucem proferre." It differs somewhat from the Venetian edition in chap. iii. and Haloander's reading has been followed by subsequent editors. The latin version of POLITIAN, placed at the end of the text, is censured by this editor as containing gross and unpardonable faults: in the last pages two very corrupt passages are noticed. Harles was indebted to Panzer (from whose library he borrowed it) for his description of this uncommonly rare work. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 60; Idem. *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 73; and Panzer, t. vii. 475.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 1531. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is little more than a reimpression of the preceding, and under such a title it is noticed by Harwood. Cratander has injudiciously omitted the epistle of Haloander; and what was mentioned by the latter at the end of the *Latin version*, concerning the two corrupt passages, is placed by the former at the end of the *Greek text;* and that the fraud might not be discovered he has lopped off the beginning of Haloander's note, and changed its construction: the work has no preface. "This edition" says Harles, "which was communicated to me by Panzer, is little known, although more

octavo edition of Epictetus and Cebes, with the subscription "*Coronæ in Transilvania,*" edited by Honterus, a learned man, who lived in the time of Luther; but in what particular year it was published seems uncertain: Harles never saw it.

familiar to succeeding editors than the previous one of Haloander." See the authorities just cited, and Panzer, t. vi. 283.

WOLFII. Basil. 1560. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Colon. 1595*. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The *first* edition bears no date in the title-page, but the preface is dated 1560. Both of them contain "Enchiridion Epicteti — Cebetis Tabula†—Simplicii et Arriani Commentaria." The Basil edition is the more elegant of the two, and contains the long and useful prefaces of Wolf, and various readings in the margin by the side of the Greek text, which are wanting in the latter edition. In the third volume of the edition of 1595, the Greek text and Latin version of Arrian, the latter of which is admirably executed, are placed opposite each other. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 61; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 75-6.

TRINCAVELLUS. Venet. 1535. 8vo. Gr.

First edition of the COMMENTARY of ARRIAN: printed in the Office of Zanetti, by Trincavellus. A scarce book. A copy is in the British Museum; where there is also a copy of the *Parisian* reprint of 1538, with *MS. notes* by BENTLEY. In the year 1554 the learned *Oporinus* printed the commentary of Arrian with the text of Epictetus; calling the former (but inaccurately) "printed the first time."

SALMASII. Lug. Bat. 1640. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Heinsius first planned this edition, and some critics call it by his name. Salmasius wrote the preface and part of the

* Some copies have the date 1596. In the Bodleian Library there is a copy of each date.

† For the editions of CEBES, see p. 386, ante.

commentaries on Simplicius; he also boasts of having collated his author with ancient MSS. and restored the text in twenty passages which had never before been understood; although Meric Casaubon and Berkeley observe that he has very little to boast of on that account. The edition is founded on the Venetian one of 1528, and is professed to be corrected according to the MS. of Nansius. The work is called the *edit. opt.* by Harwood; but consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 77-8.*

M. CASAUBONI. Londini. 1659. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Cum Tabulâ Cebetis. The text of this edition is from Wolfius; in the preface Casaubon boasts of having given a perfectly correct representation of the text of his author. Many things are certainly well illustrated. There is added a Greek paraphrase of some Christian writer in the fifteenth century, which was never before published, but in which the 44th chapter of Epictetus is omitted. The notes of Casaubon are erudite and useful. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 62; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 79.

SUECANI. Amst. 1670. 24mo. Gr. et Lat.

With the notes of Suecanus. "A pretty little edition, not much known." *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. i. p. 207."

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* "In p. 153, line 14, from the top, are these words: 'Ξενοφων τας μυριας εκεινας διεσωσε,' after which is added, και των Ολυμπιων εξεκηρυθη' —which seems to have no meaning even as amended by Wolfius. The truth is, the MS. from which the Commentaries were printed had lost a leaf. Fortunately for literature, this chasm has been filled up. Schweighæuser procured the use of a MS. from the national library at Paris which possessed the part lost. This will be found in the sixth volume, p. 349-50, of his excellent edition of Epictetus." Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, vol. i. 100.

Mr. Beloe did not seem to have been aware that PROFESSOR PORSON printed these deficiencies on separate leaves, at Cambridge, with a few notes upon them.

BERKELII. Lug. Bat. 1670. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Berkelius has selected those notes of Wolfius and Caselius which were not given by Suecanus in his first edition published at Leyden in 1634: "Wolfianam lectionem, passim tamen ex Heinsianâ lectione emendatam, retinuit Abraham Berkelius, qui Enchiridion cum Wolfii versione, ejusdemque et Merici Casauboni et selectis Dan. Suecani aliorumque suisque notis, item cum paraphrasi Græcâ et Cebetis Tabulâ edidit."

EJUSDEM. Delphis. Bat. 1683. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the notes and corrections of JAMES GRONOVIUS. This is called "an excellent edition" by Harwood; and is reputed the BEST of the octavo *Variorums*. It also embodies the notes of Wolf, Casaubon, and Caselius. There are two title-pages, of which one is on copper: and at the commencement of the text, the purchaser must look to a spirited, allegorical plate, which is necessarily folded: and in the centre of which is a female figure of (Imposture) frequently introduced, in a modified form, into publications of this period. A good copy of this book is worth 10*s*. 6*d*. It was republished in 1723 by Schroeder, but with less accuracy.

RELANDI. Traj. Bat. 1711. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

With CEBES. This edition presents us with the Latin version and interpretation of Meibomius, the annotations of Salmasius, written in the margin of the edition of 1595, and various readings, "*Ex Codd. Hafniensi ac Gerdesiano.*" The edition is a valuable and critical one. Relandus has given a catalogue of the various editions of Epictetus, which will be found useful to those who are desirous of completing their collections. Some very few copies of this excellent edition were struck off in a FOLIO FORM; of which, the only one that I am acquainted with in this kingdom, is in the library of

Earl Spencer at Althorp. It had enriched the shelves of the Lamoignon collection. See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 127. In ordinary condition it is worth about 10*s*. 6*d*.

ALDRICHII. Oxon. 1707. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

IVIE. ——. 1715. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of the first edition, by Dean Aldrich, the curious seek chiefly for copies on LARGE PAPER. I should add, that it also contains the Characters of Theophrastus. The second gives us a Latin metrical version by Ivie.

SIMPSONI. Oxon. 1739. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSDEM. ——. 1804. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With CEBES and THEOPHRASTUS. The first edition is called by Harwood "a very beautiful and correct one." As the genuine edition of Simpson's text, it will be sought after by the curious: especially when in fine condition on LARGE PAPER. A most beautiful copy of this kind, in red morocco binding, is in the library of my friend, Mr. H. Drury, at Harrow. The reprint of 1804, containing the metrical version of Ivie, is not only a very beautiful, but an enlarged impression; of which large paper copies are also in request.

UPTONI. Londini. 1739-41. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The first volume contains the Greek text, with the version of Meibomius amended by the editor: the second volume contains the various readings and notes, with an excellent index. Upton had the assistance of some ancient editions, and among them the Venetian edition of 1535, which he obtained from Harris, full of readings and annotations from an excellent MS. formerly in the library of Cardinal Carpo: he was also fortunate enough to procure an edition in which Lord SHAFTS-

BURY had written various critical notes. Harles, *Fabr, B. G.* t. v. 81. "This is an incomparable edition," says Harwood, "of a work which I shall ever regard as one of the most valuable remains of antiquity. No virtuous mind can read these most excellent discourses without receiving the most exalted pleasure, and the highest moral improvement. This edition of the discourses of Epictetus is perhaps the most perfect edition that was ever given of a Greek ethical writer." There are copies of this valuable edition on LARGE PAPER, of a small 4to. form, which I should pronounce to be by no means uncommon. One of this kind, in handsome binding, may be worth *5l. 5s.** It should be noticed that there is a copy of this edition in the British Museum, with MS. notes by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1744, 51, 58, 74. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

Beautifully and accurately printed little editions; from the received texts of Simpson and Upton. They are obtainable for a few shillings.

HEYNII. Dresdæ. 1756-76. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition, in which the text and sense of the author are most happily and learnedly illustrated. It is formed on the basis of Upton's edition, though that work is corrected in many places. Besides collating former editions, Heyne has given the scholia of a MS. in the Electoral library at Dresden, never before published. In the preface and prolegomena much valuable information is to be found respecting

* M. Renouard (*Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 209,) has given the date of 1745 to Upton's edition; which I presume to be inaccurate. The first volume is dated 1741, the second, 1739. The work is dedicated to the CHANCELLOR (Earl) TALBOT.

the MSS. and editions of Epictetus. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 63; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 81.

The text of Heyne's edition was republished, with many good notes, by SCHWEBELIUS, Norimberg, 8vo. 1771, Gr. et Lat.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1793. 4to. et 8vo. Gr. et Ital.

Printed in the usual beautiful style of the works from Bodoni's press. The text does not appear to be taken from any particular edition. The Italian translation is considered accurate and elegant. Of the *quarto* impression, only 100 copies were printed. Of the *octavo* impression, there were 50 copies separately printed, containing the Greek text only: and of these, *one* only UPON VELLUM. There was also a separate impression of the Italian text, and one *only* UPON VELLUM. This *latter* unique copy is in the library of M. Renouard, who does not appear to be informed of the vellum copy of the Greek text: which, however, is mentioned by Brunet. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 209-10: *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 588.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Lipsiæ. 1799. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The celebrity of all preceding editions* is eclipsed by the sagacity, erudition, and research displayed in this most excellent work by Professor Schweighæuser. It unfolds all the

* VILLEBRUN published an edition in Greek and French at Paris, 12mo. 1783, in which he makes a pompous declaration of having done much for his author; but unluckily he has overlooked the excellent edition of Heyne, and in his punctuation and choice of readings, has adopted passages which the German critic had judiciously rejected. A copy of this work, ON VELLUM, was marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Evans's Cat. of 1802, no. 3766.

treasures of curious and recondite learning respecting the writings of Epictetus; and whether we consider the purity of the text, the ability of the notes, the care and correctness evinced in collecting the fragments and commentaries, with the various disquisitions on the previous interpreters of Epictetus, we shall readily express our thanks for the service performed by Schweighæuser to the cause of Greek literature in general, and to the illustration of this excellent writer in particular. There are copies of this incomparable edition struck off upon LARGE PAPER; of which I observe one, in elegant russia binding, marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

EUCLIDES. B. C. 404.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

GRYNÆI. Basil. 1533. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: printed by Hervagius. Harles, both in his *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 497, and *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 53, has given a confused and imperfect account of the Greek and Latin editions of Euclid; the "editio princeps" is by him dated 1530, and another edition, with the Greek scholia, is dated by him 1539, printed at Basil; both of which editions have escaped Clement in his curious and elaborate account of the publications of this writer. See Clement, t. viii. 142. A copy of this first edition, with the MS. notes of Isaac Casaubon, is in the British Museum.

GREGORII. Oxon. 1703. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

This is the most complete and popular edition of Euclid's works, which was compiled from a careful collation of many MSS. in the library of the famous Sir Henry Savile. The collation was made by Hudson. In this edition Dr. Gregory

has taken great pains to reject the *spurious* works of Euclid, and the reader will find much valuable knowledge in the preface concerning Euclid and his legitimate works. Bruggeman, p. 195, has given a long extract concerning this edition, from the 24th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Copies of this fine volume, on LARGE PAPER, are justly coveted by the curious. They are worth about *4l. 4s.*

II. ELEMENTA.

CAJANI. Romæ. 1545. 12mo. Gr. et Ital.*

A scarce and uncommon work, unknown to Gregory, containing the Greek texts of the Elements, with the Italian version of Angelo Cajano. The editor has rejected every thing which he thought added by the commentators; so that the work contains only the propositions of Euclid, without the demonstrations and figures, which are usually attributed to THEON ALEXANDRINUS. The copy in the Pinelli Cat. no. 6844, was missing at the sale. See Clement, t. viii. 142, note 77, who received his information from *Meerman.* A copy of this scarce little book is marked at 18*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

DASYPODII. Argent. 1571. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is called by Harwood "a good edition."

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* This edition was preceded by a beautiful one, *in Latin,* printed by RATDOLT, at Venice in 1482, folio, which is remarkable for being *the first book in which mathematical delineations occur.* Clement, t. viii. 143; is very copious on it. Consult also Maittaire, t. i. 434; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 497; and Bibl. Smithiana, p. 161, where there is a copy with the dedicatory epistle printed in golden letters, and in the front of the book an elegant miniature. This curiosity is now in His Majesty's possession. A minute and elaborate account of this interesting, but not uncommon volume, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. iii. p. 23-6.

KEILII. Oxon. 1715-47. 8vo.

The latter is the *fourth* edition, and greatly enlarged.

It now remains to mention the names of SIMSON and HORSLEY. "No man seems to have done more towards the restoration of Euclid's genuine works than Dr. Simson of Glasgow, whose Latin and English edition of the six first books, printed by Foulis, at Glasgow, 4to. 1756; 8vo. 1762; and at Edinb. 1767, 8vo. 1775, and 1787, are well worth the serious perusal of the mathematical student." Bruggemann, 197-200. It must, however, be confessed, that the twelve books of Euclid's Elements, in Latin, published by Bishop Horsley, at Oxford, in 8vo. 1802, are highly deserving of the student's attention: the skill and sagacity of the right reverend editor in mathematical studies are well known and admired. It is described to me as being an elegant and useful edition; and as worthy of being reprinted on many accounts.

CAMERERI. Berol. 1824. 8vo. vol. 1. Gr. et Lat.

A truly critical and valuable edition. This first volume contains only the *six first books* of the Elements; and the edition, when complete, will embrace the united commentaries of the editor and Hauber. From his preface, the former seems to have made use of every available help; and especially to have consulted the English mathematicians—among whom the name of *Simson* is mentioned with marked respect. But Camerer more particularly calls the attention of his reader, at p. xii., to the advantages he has derived from the valuable services of his late tutor, C. F. de Pfleiderer: while the mathematical talents of his coadjutor Hauber (especially evinced in his *Chrestomathia Geometrica*) prove of the greatest importance. A short notitia historica of the work, chiefly from Savile and Fabricius, precedes the text. The "defini-

tions," which run at the foot of the text, are copious, and include the remarks of almost all the living mathematicians. Four Excursus and ten plates of Theorems close the volume.

III. DATA.

The best edition of the data of Euclid, in Latin, is by Bishop HORSLEY, published at Oxford, 8vo. 1803, "in usum juventutis." It is a very neat and excellent edition. Frequently reprinted.

EURIPIDES. B. C. 407.

OPERA OMNIA.

[F. DE ALOPA.] Florent. Without Date. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the four following plays:* *Medea*, *Hippolytus*, *Alcestis*, and *Andromache*. It is printed in CAPITAL LETTERS like the Apollonius Rhodius and Callimachus, (pp. 273, 367† ante,) and in all probability by the same printer, F. de Alopa. The editor was also, with equal probability, JANUS LASCARIS. In the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 26-7, will be found a minute account of this rare and precious volume, with references to bibliographical works in which it is described with more or less copiousness and accuracy. Fabricius, who seems to have seen the book, says the text is taken "from no contemptible MS.:" and Porson, in his edition of the *Medea*, was anxious to avow the rigid collation of his *own* text with that of the present impression: which he rightly

* It seems inconsistent to begin an account of the impressions of ALL the works of Euripides, with one which contains only FOUR *of the plays*; but the above appeared, on the whole, to be the fittest place to notice the *earliest* impression of so large a portion of the text of the author.

calls "most rare and of great price."* The signatures run in eights to M ii.: but K is repeated. The colophon is on the reverse of M. ii. It is destitute of SCHOLIA.†

Of this impression, it is said that there are *two* copies existing UPON VELLUM. One, in the Magliabecchi library, is described as being bound with the *Musæus* and *Apollonius Rhodius* in the SAME condition. Brunet rightly observes, the reference to the Magliabecchi catalogue (vol. i. col. 129) applying to the *latter* work, as upon vellum, it would not follow that the *Musæus* and *Euripides*, (although bound in the same volume,) should be *also* in the same condition. But Lord Spencer, who has seen and examined this precious book, informs me that the ENTIRE volume is upon vellum, and of the most beautiful description. The second similar copy, on the

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* It seems however, from Dr. Elmsley, (*Edit. Medea*, 1818. 8vo.) that Porson did NOT effect what he proposed to himself to accomplish; which was, to notice every discrepancy and error, however minute. "He did not fulfil his promise. He omitted many varieties of inferior, and some of greater, moment. This is not brought forward to tax Porson with carelessness, but to shew how exceedingly difficult is the task to collate books accurately," p. 8.

† The Greek Scholia, on the first seven tragedies only, were published by L. A. JUNTA, at Florence, in 1534, 8vo. Consult Maittaire, vol. ii. p. 810, note 4 d; Clement, vol. ii. p. 147, note 40: and *Bibl. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 266. The Editor (a most erudite and enthusiastic Greek scholar—and of whom I regret that we have not more specific details) was ARSENIUS, Archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, to whom we are also indebted for that curious little Greek volume entitled *Dicta Philosophorum, &c.* 8vo. without date, (of which on a future occasion) and who had also a considerable hand in the *Junta Aristophanes* of 1525, edited by Francinus: see p. 295 ante. To return to the Scholia of Euripides. To be perfect, a copy of this book should contain 4 leaves, including the title-page, not numbered: 293 numbered leaves: with the imprint on the 294th. It is a scarce and valuable volume. A "fine copy" is marked at 1*l.* 5*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

authority of Wolf's *Litterarische Analecten*, vol. i. p. 472, is in the public library at Leipsic; in which a number of various readings are observed, which should seem to denote either a second edition of this work, or a reimpression of a few leaves. *Cat. de Livres impr. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 43-4.* Of copies upon paper, it is impossible to see a finer one than that in the library of Earl Spencer: which is almost, throughout, in an UNCUT state. Mr. Standish's copy from the Melzi library, is in the same condition. Copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries; and in those of his Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Grenville's copy was obtained from the Macarthy collection for 600 francs.

ALDUS. Venet. 1503, 12mo. 2 vols. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; of which it should seem, from the preface, that 1000 copies were printed. Although the title announces only seventeen plays, the edition in fact contains eighteen: the first volume having ten, and the second eight, ending with "Hercules Furens." The commentaries which are promised in the title-page, were never published. Ac-

* In the "Index Codicum" prefixed to the late Dr. Elmsley's edition of the Medea, 1818, p. 8, notice is taken of this remarkable variation. Seidler, one of the latest editors of Euripides (vide post) collated the above vellum copy with a paper copy in the royal library at Dresden; and communicated the result of the collation to Wolf, for his Analecta Litteraria. The result was, that four leaves in the Medea, (v. 24-256,) three in the Hippolytus, (v. 1198-1337,) and three in the Alcestis (v. 16-162,) were reprinted, with remarkable varieties of readings. The reason assigned by Seidler, for such a discrepancy is, that he supposes the paper copies to have been *first* printed, and that it was not thought worth while to extend the revised text in the ten reprinted leaves, to the paper — but to confine them to the vellum—copies. Wuestemann, in his edition, of the *Alcestis* (vide post) p. vii. has exhibited these varieties.

cording to Brunck, this Aldine edition is not taken from very good MSS. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 258; and Clement, t. viii. 164, note 90. This is an Aldine publication, which, more frequently than any with which I am acquainted, is found in an imperfect or indifferent condition. The finest copy of it on paper that I ever saw, and bound in the Grolier style, had only the first volume. In fine and ample condition, a well bound copy may be worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Of copies ON VELLUM, I have seen two, and described one (in the Royal library of France) in the *Tour*, vol. ii.; p. 311. The other copy is in the Royal collection here, and is of surprising beauty and freshness. Brunet says, "there are several membranaceous copies;" of which the notice in the supplemental part of M. Renouard's Aldine Annals (p. 8,) seems to be a confirmation; but that accurate bibliographer is in error* in supposing one to be in Lord Spencer's library. The second volume only upon vellum is in the Magliabecchi library; but a third, and complete, vellum copy is in the magnificent library of Count Trivulzio at Milan. Of paper copies, of acknowledged beauty or singularity, I may mention the following. In the Royal library of France, there is one of extreme beauty (and which I remember to have seen) which had belonged to Henry II. and Diane de Poictiers. Another, in the same library, has some MS. notes by the famous Racine. M. Renouard has two copies; of *both* of which the second volume

[* This error has been pointed out by M. Van Praet—the reputed author of the catalogue of books upon vellum in the Royal library of France. But in designating M. Renouard's further account of vellum copies, the former has himself (I submit) fallen into error. M. Renouard says "a *complete copy*" of the Aldine Euripides upon vellum is in Count Trivulzio's library at Milan; and not "the second volume" only—as we infer from M. Van Praet. M. Renouard's new edition of his Aldine Annals is this moment only come to hand; where the error is corrected with respect to Lord Spencer's copy.]

is UNCUT; and one of them has a number of MS. notes, in the Greek, by Balthasar Castiglione, author of the Cortegiano. Earl Spencer has a portion of the second volume uncut; beginning on sign. T. T. 2, besides a perfect copy of the impression.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 1537-44-51., 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

Of these editions, the two latter, which were superintended by the learned Oporinus, are the most valuable and rare. The edition of 1537, which Harwood calls "very correct," is pronounced by Clement and Harles to be a most inaccurate copy of the Aldine edition; and H. Stephen, in his annotations on Euripides and Sophocles (1568,) and in his tract "*De suæ Typographiæ Statu*" (1569, p. 42,) complains loudly of the incorrectness of this first edition of Hervagius. To the edition of 1544, Oporinus added a second volume, the same year, containing the second publication of the Greek *Scholia*,* which edition is praised by Reiske and Valckenaer in præfat. "Phœnissæ," p. xvi. It is in truth a very valuable impression; and may be considered as the FIRST CRITICAL text of the poet. Nor is it an impression of ordinary occurrence. The edition of 1551, which Harwood says was extolled by Dr. Askew, as being the most valuable of all the ancient editions of Euripides, corresponds exactly with the edition of 1544, page for page, and line for line: the only alteration consists in a few varied contractions of the Greek letter. This edition of 1551 contains nineteen plays, having the "ELECTRA," which Victorius first published at Rome, in 8vo.

* For an account of the *first* edition of these Scholia, see page 523, ante. For an account of the third edition, in 1544, consult *Freytag's Adparatus Literarius*, vol. iii. p. 561-3; where may be also seen some pithy notice, with appropriate references, of ARSENIUS.

1545,* Gr. and which was afterwards reprinted with a Latin version in 1546. 8vo. Consult, besides Clement and Harles above referred to, Bibl. Askev. no. 1781-7-8; Bibl. Pinell. no. 9049, 9050; Bibl. Revickzk. p. 21.

HERVAGIUS. Francof. ——. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

When Schoell, in his bibliographical notices of the works of Greek writers (*Hist. de la Litter. Grecq.* vol. ii. p. 65) announced the preceding edition of 1551 to be the *first* of the *complete* works of Euripides, he had no knowledge (as indeed no bibliographers with whom I am acquainted have had) of this impression; for the earliest notice of which I am indebted to the catalogue of the library of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. prepared and sold by Mr. Evans. It is there described in the following manner: no. 1132. *Euripidis Tragœdiæ* XVIII. Gr. *his accessit* ELECTRA *valde quidem hactenus ab eruditis desiderata Tragœdia, ac nuper demum in lucem edita, Francofurti*, 2 vols. This is the first complete edition of Euripides. The Electra had been previously printed separately at Rome, but not inserted in any edition. In the other plays also there are some verses recoverd for the first time from MSS." This copy† was purchased by the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for 7*l.* 10*s.* Is this the impression supposed by Harles to have been printed in the Office of *Secerius* and *Brubachius*, of which the editor is unknown?

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* Purchased by Mr. Woodhull at Dr. Askew's sale for 1*l.* 12*s.*: but a fine copy was sold for 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Sir M. Sykes in 1824.

† Mr. Evans informs me that the date of this edition was cut off. Among some MS. memoranda relating to the earlier editions of Euripides, I find that "an edition by the same printer with the above, (whose device was the head of Janus) was published without date, containing 1135 pages in the two volumes: very rare."

OPORINUS. Basil. 1562. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the Latin version of *Stiblinus* (and not *Melancthon*, as has been asserted,*) the greater part of which is composed in iambic metre. Our countryman Barnes has severely chastised this version, although he thinks there are sound criticsms in Stiblinus worthy of approbation. Whoever consults the preface of Dr. Elmsley's edition of the *Bacchæ*, 1821, 8vo. p. 9, note h, will be convinced of the critical importance of this edition of Oporinus. It seems that Brodæus (whom Oporinus was not at liberty to name) had written, in the margins of the Aldine impression, a number of remarks and corrections upon *eleven* of the plays; from which it appeared that the errors common to *both* of the first editions by Hervagius, were not only neither few, nor unimportant, but not derivable from the edition of Aldus. These corrections were copied out by Oporinus, and given to be embodied in this impression. It is therefore an indispensable volume to a critical collector of the works of this fascinating Greek tragedian, and is the first in which a Latin version accompanies the Greek text.

CANTERI. Antverp. 1571. 12mo. Gr.

Printed by Plantin. The merits of this edition are considerable; the errors of Oporinus and others are corrected, and the short critical notes and "ratio carminum" of Canter are excellent of their kind, as is also the preface or prolegomena. Valckenaer, in the preface of his "Phœnissæ," p. vii. has

* Morhof, *Polyhist. litter.* t. i. 1037, says that Melanchthon never translated Euripides; yet Reiske, in the preface to his observations on this tragedian, declares that his Latin version first appeared in 1558, "*involucro* impressa est anni 1558 nota; and see Beck *in Recens. Editionum Eurip.* p. xiv.

spoken handsomely of Canter. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 261; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 306. Dr. Harwood calls the edition "very neat and correct." It is rarely found in a clean and large state.* From the preface to Lentingius's edition of the *Medea* (1819, 8vo. p. vii note †) it should seem that there was a copy of this edition of Canter, in the public library of Leyden (kept among Isaac Vossius's books) in the margins of which that distinguished scholar had written many various readings from a collation of the famous MS. of Euripides preserved in the Laurentian library at Florence.

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 1597. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"This is a common, but tolerably correct edition," says Harwood. The fragment of "Danae" was first added from some ancient vellum MS. in the Palatine library. Æmilius Portus‡ composed the Latin version; but his notes were not published till 1599, in 8vo. These notes, which should always accompany the edition, are chiefly grammatical, and relate to the Greek dialects: they sometimes correct the text, and confirm the conjectures of Canter. The edition contains the prolegomena and notes of Canter. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 261. A good copy of this edition is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

PAUL. STEPHANUS. Genev. 1602. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

This was once a celebrated edition, and is now rare.

* See the *Gent. Magazine* for November and December, 1816, for a whimsical but instructive account of this, and of other editions of the ancient Classics, edited by CANTER.

‡ Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 656) supposed the version to be by Canter, and the notes of Portus to have been published along with it: which is erroneous. See Goetz, *in Memorab. Bibl. Dresd.* t. ii. 436, who denies any version ever having been made by Canter. See also Bayle, art. "Euripide," note H. H.

Clement is very particular in his recital of the different parts of it; and although we may allow it to be a beautiful and admirable work, and perhaps superior to all that have preceded it, yet since the days of Barnes, Musgrave, Beck, Porson and Matthiæ, it has become less popular and interesting. The edition is divided into *three* parts: the *first* contains the seven first plays, with the Scholia of Arsenius; the *second*, the remaining twelve, and a part of the twentieth, in Greek and Latin, without the Scholia: the *third*, the notes of Brodæus, Canter, Portus, and Stiblinus, those by the latter being by far the most numerous. Clement says the version is Canter's, but that seems incorrect. It is the version of Camillus and Æmilius Portus. See the preceding note ‡, p. 529. Consult the *Bibl. Curieuse*, t. viii. 168, note 91. A fine copy of this edition was purchased for His Majesty at Dr. Askew's sale for 2*l.* 15*s.* M. Renouard possesses a splendidly bound copy of it,* which had belonged to De Thou. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. 206.

BARNESII. Cantab. 1694. Fol. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

The merits of all preceding editions are eclipsed by this celebrated one of Joshua Barnes. Fabricius observes that "the text is accurately revised and printed, the metrical rules

* In the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. 283, will be found a transcript of the various emendations of the text of Euripides which MILTON had inserted in the margins of this Stephanine edition, and which Porson copied in the margin of that of *Brubachius*; with occasional annotations upon the emendations of Milton. The whole, 8 pages: a perfect treat to the curious critic. These notes, it is true, were made subservient to the use of BARNES for *his* edition; but, from the authority here quoted, Barnes made but a partial and injudicious use of them. Milton's copy of this edition of Paul Stephen is now in the possession of Mr. Cradock of Gumley, in Leicestershire. See *Symmon's Life of Milton*, p. 505-6: and *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xvii. p. 123.

of Canter diligently corrected, and the entire ancient Scholia on the first seven plays subjoined, and enriched, by excerpta from a MS. in C. C. College, Cambridge: the notes of various learned men, and those of Barnes, accompany the Scholia; the fragments of Euripides are carefully collected and displayed, with Greek and Latin notes as far as verse 2068; lastly, there are some epistles, attributed to Euripides, subjoined in Greek and Latin; and the whole work is closed with two dissertations; the one on the life of the poet, the other on the music, scenery, and mechanical laws of the drama." Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 657; Harles, *Idem*, t. ii. 263; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 307. Mons. Le Clerc, in the sixth volume of his *Bibl. Choisie*, p. 241, &c. has regretted that Barnes did not add to his otherwise perfect edition, an index of idioms or expressions of the poet, which are rather uncommon; in the same manner that Sylburgius has done on Dionysius Halicarnassus. See Clement, t. viii. 169. Reiske, in his observations on Euripides, and Valckenaer, in his "Phœnissæ," præf. viii. have very severely reviewed this edition; which says Harles, "minime satisfecit criticorum voluntati." The truth is, this edition is of little intrinsic worth compared with those of later editors. A perfect copy should possess two portraits of Barnes.

Some very few copies of this work were struck off on LARGE PAPER, a circumstance not noticed by the older French bibliographers. At Bridges's sale, a copy of this kind was sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*; at Dr. Mead's for 3*l.* 18*s.*; The latest sold copy at a public auction was that belonging to the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. which produced the sum of 35*l.* 14*s.* In France, a copy is in the Royal library—obtained from Messrs. Payne and Foss—and another is in that of M. Renouard, obtained at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library for 31*l.* 10*s.* The copy in the Mc Carthy collection, which was in a surprising state of perfection, produced the extraordinary sum of 1800 francs. It

is in the library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Dent, and the Rev. T. Williams (the latter a remarkably fine one) are each in possession of a copy. In the British Museum there is a copy, on the ordinary paper, with the MS. notes of Pauw; and another with MS. notes and a collation of MSS. by Tyrwhitt.

One of the finest and largest copies existing is in the Cracherode collection, bound in black morocco by Roger Payne. This copy, from a MS. of the binder, which Mr. Cracherode has left in the book, "cost infinite trouble in the binding, many leaves were to be carefully beaten, and the marginal scrawl to be expunged without aqua fortis. The binding cost Mr. Cracherode *4l. 9s.*" Roger Payne adds: "It was the largest copy I ever had to do with.*"

MUSGRAVII. Oxon. 1778. 4to. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

Of the chief contents of this copious and critical edition, the "Bibliographical Dictionary" (vol. iii. 198) has given a minute and accurate account, which I here extract. "In this work the editor has not only collected his materials from the first and most valuable printed copies, but has had recourse to a considerable number of MSS. viz. several manuscript copies of different tragedies in the royal library at Paris; a MS. at Florence, formerly collated by *Isaac Vossius;* two MSS. of *Hecuba, Orestes,* and *Phœnissæ,* communicated by the late Dr. Askew; a MS. of *Rhesus* and *Troades* in the British Museum; the Cambridge MS. of the three first plays, collated by *Barnes;* the MSS. in the library of the Royal

[* If the reader be desirous of perusing a more elaborate and curious specimen of the noted Roger Payne, let him turn to vol. i. p. 128 of the *Ædes Althorpianæ*; where the note for binding Lord Spencer's copy of a l. p. copy of the *same* work is given.]

Society, and the Bodleian, collated by *King*, and more accurately by Dr. *John Burton*; two MSS. at Leyden, by *Valckenaer*; the collations of *H. Stephen*; some manuscript notes in a copy of Barnes's edition in the Bodleian library; some few annotations by *Tanaq. Faber*, in a copy of Stephen's edition in the royal library at Paris; and several notes, written by Dr. *Jortin* in the margin of his Euripides. Besides the Greek text and Latin interpretation, this edition contains the author's life by *Moschopulus*, *Thomas Magister*, and *Aulus Gellius*; a chronological series of events relative to the Grecian stage; various lections and annotations; the fragments of the tragedies which are lost, with a Latin version and notes; the Greek *Scholia* on seven tragedies; and an index to the notes."

Dr. Harwood has pronounced a very unfavourable opinion upon this work.* Harles, both in his *Fabr. B. G.* and *Introd. L. G.* has given a very superficial account of it. See Beckii Censura *in Bibl. Philol.* t. i. 66, Lipsiæ, 1799. In the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* vol. i. pt. iv. p. 1 to 44, the edition of Musgrave is reviewed, and the following are the approving sentiments of the reviewers: "Denique in judicando nulla est

* "It is with sincere grief that I own that I have been disappointed in this edition. Euripides for many years hath been my favourite author, and I shall read this great and good philosopher of the stage with pleasure and improvement as long as I live; but in this magnificent edition many egregious blunders have been committed, many frivolous and ill-founded conjectures have been hastily indulged and petulantly obtruded, and the Greek text inelegantly and injudiciously pointed. It reflects little honour on the University of Oxford, which must have expended an immense sum on this splendid work, and less on the editor, whose attainments in the Greek language, whose knowledge of the drama, and whose skill in the rhythmus, evince him to be very inadequate to the province he undertook. The only valuable things in this edition are from Mr. Tyrwhitt, who was a modest, ingenious, and skilful critic." Harwood's *View of the Classics*, edit. 1790, p. 24.

vel arrogantia, vel affirmandi temeritas, vel reprehensionis acerbitas: contra, insignis ubique et his literis digna modestia, prudentia, et humanitas." In vol. ii. part v. p. 26 to 76, the comparative merits of the "Medea," by Musgrave and Brunck, are largely discussed.

The reader is now in possession of what may enable him to form a fair and candid estimate of the comparative merits and demerits of this edition. The choice must be his own. It is right however to observe, that, copies of it sell for as much as those of Beck's edition, although the latter be considered the superior performance in all respects. There are copies on thick paper.

BECKII. Lipsiæ. 4to. 1778-88. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The first volume of this excellent edition comprehends the plays, fragments, and epistles, with an appendix of the observations of various learned men, entirely from *Barnes's* edition. The second volume contains the fragments of Musgrave's edition; which is followed by the epistles of Euripides, and two indexes; *one* of the Scholia, *the other* of the annotations. The third volume contains the entire notes of Musgrave, various readings, and an enlarged Scholia, with a copious "Index Verborum." This edition is extolled by Harles, as greatly superior to that of Musgrave: he seems to have copied the criticism from *Ephem. litter. Jen.* nr. 86, A. D. 1790. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 264; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 308. The work is rightly called by Professor Dalzel "editio* omnium quæ adhuc lucem viderunt longe utilissima." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. ii. 160. "*Notæ*," &c. A good copy of this excellent edition, may be obtained for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* There are copies upon THICK PAPER;

* Prefixed to this edition there is a print of the *bust of Euripides*, which bears a strong resemblance to the celebrated "*Saracen's Head*," that adorns the exterior of many of the inns throughout Great Britain.

but which have very slender claims to superiority. Indeed, according to M. Renouard, the publisher, Schwickert, was notorious for putting forth works in the meanest and most censurable spirit of parsimony. Still the French bibliographer appears to be somewhat too hasty and severe in his censure of this specimen of Leipsic economy. A copy of this edition on thick paper (being a duplicate of Earl Spencer's) is marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Bohn.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1797. 10 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Ex recensione Musgravii. Dr. Harwood, who did not live to see this publication, lamented that the University of Glasgow did not give to the world an edition of the entire works of Euripides. The above work is elegant and convenient, but is not held in equal estimation with the Herodotus and Thucydides printed in the same form, at the same place.

PORSONI.	*Hecuba.*	Lond.	8vo.	1797. Gr.
	———.	Cantab.	8vo.	1802. Gr.
	Orestes.	Lond.	8vo.	1798. Gr.
	Phœnissæ.	Lond.	8vo.	1799. Gr.
	Medea.	Lond.	8vo.	1801. Gr.

As it is said to have been the intention of Professor PORSON to have published the *entire* works of Euripides, I have placed the above four plays under the "Opera omnia." The celebrity acquired by these publications, and the eagerness with which the remaining plays were expected throughout Europe, is a sufficient demonstration of their intrinsic excellence. In the preface to his first publication (*Hecuba*), the Professor, with a modesty rarely shewn by other editors, observes, "Nihil hic exquisiti aut reconditi expectandum: tironum usibus hæc opella

potissimum destinata est:" In the "Supplementum* ad Præfationem" (*Hecuba*, edit. 1802,) there is an invaluable fund of the most curious learning and profound criticism, "de scenicorum Græciæ poetarum metris."—"*Medeam* Porsonis," says DALZEL, "longe omnium præstantissimam esse (editionem) nemo est qui negabit." It appears from the admonition to the reader, prefixed to this play, that Porson formed the text entirely according to the ancient Greek edition of the *Medea* in the four plays, mentioned at p. 524, ante. "Hanc editionem," says the Professor, "cum et rarissima est, et impenso pretio veneat, summa cum religione, ne dicam superstitione, contuli." See however the note at p. 525 ante. The *Orestes* and *Phœnissæ* are equally valuable and critical,† and the entire four plays are published in a form equally convenient and elegant. These editions are constantly being reprinted abroad and at home: and may be considered as exhibiting the TEXTUS RECEPTUS of the respective plays.

Of the *Hecuba* and *Medea* there were *two* copies of each struck off UPON VELLUM. How many were printed on large paper, I cannot tell; but one of each, of this kind, bound in one volume, is in the library of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth:—being a presentation copy by the author

* This Supplement was printed and published separately for the accommodation of those who had purchased the *first* edition of Hecuba, which does not contain it. See the Professor's preface.

† "OPTANDUM fuit (says Dalzel) ut editori acutissimo non solum critici sed et interpretis munere fungi placuisset; præsertim cum ex exemplis, quamvis paucissimis, quæ in hoc genere protulit, nullus relictus est dubitandi locus, quin partes hujus pari successu ac illius sustinuisset. Utcunque sit, magnas certe gratias a doctis hominibus jam meretur, majores meriturus, si curriculo tam feliciter incepto insistat, donec orbi literato demonstraverit ille, si quis alius, adhuc esse suum Angliæ BENTLEIUM; et forsan, quod ad subactum attinet judicium, etiam Bentleio majorem. *Collect. Græc. Maj.* edit. 1802, t. ii. præf. viii.

to Dr. Dampier, the late Bishop of Ely. To the Hecuba, in Porson's hand-writing, are the following corrections. "Page 21, col. 2. l. ult. lege εἷς τις: P. 48. not. pro 580 lege 577: P. 100 l. penult. lege 393. ἐξελαύνει L: Page 101. adde 593. εἰ νῦν L. Ald. The curious reader will be gratified with the perusal of the late Dr. Elmsley's annotations upon the MEDEA of Porson, as they appear in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 1-43. These *four plays* have been recently published at *Leipsic*, in 1824, 8vo. 2 vols.

PORSONI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1802. 1807. Gr.

Of these two republications of Professor Porson's FOUR PLAYS of Euripides, the *last* is in every respect the more valuable, as containing the celebrated *Supplement* to the preface of Hecuba. Both editions have an Index Auctorum, Index Græcus, and Index Latinus; but the indexes of the latter edition are materially enlarged, and the whole work is not only more elegantly printed, but seems to have been published with greater care and correctness. The editors were Schæfer* and Erfurt. These have been recently (1824) reprinted at Leipsic; and a new edition of them is now in the press, to be published by Mr. R. Priestley, which will incorporate the annotations of Hermann and Matthiæ.

ZIMMERMANNI. Francof. 1808-15. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

Zimmerman has displayed all the ardour of a young enthusiastic editor of the text, but the rigidity of criticism required more care and judgment in the emendations. The erudition

[* Schæfer (I believe) published the Greek text of Euripides, in four small volumes, at *Leipsic*, in 1810. In the ensuing year, at *Oxford*, Euripides appeared along with Æschylus and Sophocles in 6 small 32mo. volumes—published by Mr. Bliss, bookseller in that city. But to notice every minor edition will not be expected of me.]

of Zimmerman was however extensively established by this publication. There is a 4th volume of Scholia.

MATTHIÆI. Lipsiæ. 1813-18. 8vo. 8 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An edition, which, when completed, will be exceeded by none in accuracy, erudition, and critical apparatus. At present, I believe only eight volumes are published: there will be probably four more to render it complete. The Greek text occupies the first 3 vols: the scholia, as well gathered from printed copies, as from MSS. collated for the first time, occupy the two following volumes; and the Latin translation, carefully corrected, with commentaries, and very copious notes, including the *Electra*, occupy the 6th, 7th, and 8th volumes. The editor (according to Schoell) has received excellent aids in the publication of this important edition. Fourteen Greek MSS. at Florence have been collated by the learned De Furia, and another at Turin by Peyron. Matthiæ has himself collated two MSS. in the Wolfenbuttel library; and, by the aid of later critics, has done much to the restoration of the pure lyrical metre of his author. There are copies on writing paper and on fine vellum paper; the latter of which are worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* per volume.

The Greek and Latin texts of Mathiæ's edition were beautifully and carefully reprinted at *Oxford*, in 1821. 8vo. 3 vols. Of this reprint, the LARGE PAPER copies (to which, strangely enough, the Latin version was not added) are of excessive rarity.

SEIDLERI. Lipsiæ. 1812. 12mo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Containing, at present, only the *Troades*, *Electra*, and *Iphigenia in Tauride*. The text is corrected according to the best received texts, supported by the soundest emendations. No MSS. have been consulted. Seidler, according to Schoell, is accounted among the best classical critics of Germany, with

a good knowledge of metre. He has however not escaped the imputation of having made arbitrary corrections. His notes are short and good. See p. 524 ante, note*, concerning this editor's collation of a copy of the first edition of the Medea, upon vellum, in the public library at Leipsic.

VARIORUM. Glasguæ. 1821. 8vo. 9 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was printed under the immediate counsel of, and upon a plan expressly laid down by, the late Dr. CHARLES BURNEY. The publisher is *Mr. Priestley;* who deserves the thanks of posterity for his spirit of enterprise in promoting, and carrying into execution, one of the MOST BEAUTIFUL, MOST ACCURATE, and MOST COPIOUS and COMPLETE editions of an ancient popular classic, with which the British Public have been presented. The printer is Mr. Duncan, than whom a more perfect master of his art is not to be found in Europe. The paper is worthy of the press work. But it is to the INTRINSIC VALUE of this splendid publication that I call the attention of the accomplished student. It *realises* all that is *promised* in its title; which is as follows. "Euripidis Opera Omnia, Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis Græcis et Notis VV. DD. *Barnesii, Beckii, Blomfieldii, Brunckii, Burgesii, Burneii, Elmsleii, Hermanni, Hœpfneri, Jacobsii, Maltbyi, Marklandi, Matthiæi, Monkii, Musgravii, Porsoni, Seidleri, Valckenærii, Wakefieldii,* &c. &c. *Indicibusque locupletissimis.*"

In selecting the purest text of each play, recourse has been had to the most eminent editor of that play; as of the Hecuba, Orestes, Phœnissæ, and Medea, the texts of Porson; of the Hippolytus and Alcestis, those of MONK; of the Andromache, Electra, and Danae, those of MUSGRAVE; for the Supplices and the two Iphigeniæ, MARKLAND; for the Rhesus, Troades, Helena, Ion, MATTHIÆ; the Bacchæ, BRUNCK; Heraclidæ, ELMSLEY;† Hercules Furens, HERMANN. The

† If the testimony of this late and deeply learned Greek dramatic

Latin version is that of Musgrave. The Scholia are taken chiefly from the edition of Matthiæ; while, to the Rhesus and Troades, are subjoined some unpublished Scholia from a MS. in the Vatican. These Scholia are of a very valuable description. General dissertations, by various scholars, are given during the course of the work; and the prefaces that are prefixed to the best editions of the single plays are always added. The very reviews and other periodical publications have been searched, and the extracts turned into Latin for incorporation. The Index of Beck has been considerably enlarged, and the requisite alterations of words and numbers inserted wherever the amending and lining of the text threatened inconsistency. On the whole, the immense body of matter contained in this edition (a large portion of which was never before made public,) will be found to be clearly and methodically arranged, so as, in fact, to comprise every thing that the student and the admirer of Euripides can desire. The copies on LARGE PAPER may be ranked among the finest ornaments of a classical collection.

II. HECUBA.

T. MARTEN. Louv. 1520. 4to. Gr.

According to Fabricius and Harles, this should seem to be the first separately printed text of the Hecuba. It is necessarily a rare volume. A copy of it with MS. notes is in the Bodleian library. Another copy is in the Chatsworth library, having belonged to the late Bishop Dampier. A third is in the British Museum.

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critic be not considered partial in *this* instance, I have a pleasure (necessarily mingled with melancholy) in informing the public that, in one of the very latest conversations with Dr. Elmsley (not a fortnight before his death) on the subject of modern editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors, that consummate scholar remarked that the recent GLASGOW EDITION OF EURIPIDES seemed to him to want little or nothing towards perfection.

FROBEN. Basil. 1524. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The Latin version is that of ERASMUS, which was first published in 1506, and afterwards by Aldus in 1507, along with the same translator's version of the *Iphigenia in Aulide.** This play was frequently reprinted, with or without a version, by the Parisian printers of the seventeenth century; and by Morel, as late as 1612, 4to. It appears also to have been a popular school book at Strasbourg and Leipsic during the same period. *Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 264-5.

AMMONII. Erlang. 1789. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

From the testimony of Harles, as adduced in the *Bibl. Græca* of Fabricius, vol. ii. p. 265, this should seem to be a valuable and critical edition. Various readings and notes run at the foot of the Greek text: and the version of Camillus, at the end, is corrected and improved. A plate of the Poet, sitting, at whole length, faces the title-page. There are copies on fine paper.

It may be right to add, that HERMANN published the Hecuba at Halle in 1815, 8vo. Gr.; and LANGIUS in an unreadable manner—"Scholarum maxime in Usum" in 1805. The edition of PORSON will be found described at p. 535 ante.

III. HECUBA, ORESTES, ET PHŒNISSÆ.

KINGII. Cantab. 1726. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

For the sake of several sound readings introduced from a collation of various MSS. rather than from felicity of emen-

* This Aldine volume is "small and rare," according to Renouard. The dedicating of it by Erasmus to Thos. Abp. of Canterbury, dated Feb. *IX. Calend. Feb.* and his poem in praise of the English, &c. must be worth perusal. I saw a beautiful copy of this rare book, printed UPON VELLUM, in the royal library of France: see *Tour*, vol. ii. 311; and *Cat. de Livr. de la Bibl. du Roi impr. sur Vélin*, vol. iv. p. 71.

dation, or from a critical knowledge of metre—this edition is worth possessing. The long extract in praise of it, from the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 225-7, (as given by Mr. Moss,) seems to be well nigh counteracted by the severe sentence of Porson, quoted by the same author, from the preface of the Critic's Hecuba. The copies of this Cambridge edition on LARGE PAPER are of uncommon occurrence: and worth *2l. 2s.*

The best edition of this work is that published by Dr. MORELL, (author of the famous *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos*, 1762, 4to.) in 1748, 8vo. 2 vols.; of which however I am ignorant of the existence of copies on large paper.

BECKII. Konigsb. 1792. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The edition of the entire works of Euripides, mentioned at p. 534 ante, (of which Beck was rather an assistant, than the sole editor) having been in a great measure undertaken by MORUS, it seems to have been the intention of the editor of this volume to make it the basis of an enlarged edition of the entire works of the Poet by himself. The plan, however—not uncommon with this learned editor—fell to the ground: and nothing but this volume has made its appearance. Consult Schoell, *Hist. de la Litt. Grecq.* vol. ii. p. 67. It contains, besides the above three plays, that of the MEDEA. The basis of this impression was that of Brunck; immediately following. It is to be regretted that this volume was not succeeded by its promised companions.

BECKII. Oxon. 1809. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Without the *Medea*. This elegantly printed volume contains various readings and the notes of Musgrave. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

IV. Hecuba, Phœnissæ, Hippolytus et Bacchæ.

Brunckii. Argent. 1780. Gr. et Lat.

Perhaps the best edition, divested of elaborate commentary, of these four plays. Some MSS. from the royal library at Paris, were successfully consulted, and some able critical notes are added. There are copies on LARGE PAPER: and one, of the LARGEST kind, is marked at 1*l.* 16*s.* in blue morocco binding, in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Mr. Renouard possesses Brunck's *own copy*, struck off on a particular paper. At the end, there is a copy of 24 verses, addressed to Brunck and his Son (the *latter* at that time in his 7th year) by Mr. Guérin, Professor of the University at Paris; of the date of 1780, and of which only five or six copies are said to have been printed. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 209-10.

V. Orestes.

———. Witteberg. 1577. 8vo. Gr.

Harles places this as the first separately printed edition of the Tragedy of Orestes, but I cannot persuade myself that it is so: having something like a strong impression that it first appeared, in this form, either at Paris or at Louvain, in 1536, 12mo.

Morell. Lutet. 1584. 4to. Gr.

Libertus. Paris. 1623. 4to. Gr.

Of the first edition I never saw a copy. A copy of the second, by Libertus, along with the same Printer's edition of the *Troades*, 1622, and *Heraclidæ* 1627, was sold at the sale of the Askew library. See art. Alcestis infra. These early editions have all a certain degree of value, not only from their rarity, but occasionally from their intrinsic worth.

———. Glasguæ. 1753. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

Harwood calls this a beautiful and correct edition. The version is that of Barnes. There are copies on fine paper.

FACII. Cobourg. 1778. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The version is that of Barnes. The readings and notes display judgment and research. The learned preface prefixed is the work of Heyne. For PORSON'S valuable edition of this interesting play, consult p. 536 ante: to which it may be added, that a copy of it "with a leaf of MS. corrections by Mr. Gaisford" appears in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at *4s.*

VI. PHŒNISSÆ.

GROTII. Paris. 1630. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This appears to be the earliest separately printed text of the Phœnissæ, according to Harles, in his *Fabricii Bibl. Græca*: where we are referred to a copious account of it in Freytag's *Adpar. Litter.* vol. iii. p. 557. That account accompanies the notice of the *Amsterdam* edition of the *following* year; which however Freytag thinks may be one and the same with this; some copies having *Amstel.* 1631, in the title-page. The reason for such conclusion seems to me to be correct.* This translation is executed in Latin verse, and is supposed to have been done by Grotius at Paris, soon after he had escaped from the castle of Jouenstein. Freytag refers to *Niceron*, vol. xviii. p. 371, and Burigny's *Vie de Grotius*, p. 165. A copy of this scarce and desirable little book is in the library of Mr. Heber. A copy is also in the British Museum.

* The elder VOSSIUS undertook the correction of the press, and the publication of the volume. The extract from his letter, given by Freytag, is at once curious and conclusive.

VALCKENAERI. Franeq. 1755. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Of all the editions of the Phoenissæ, in reference to critical apparatus, the present is the most copious and valuable. The version is that of Grotius. MSS. have been consulted; annotations are subjoined; the Scholia (of which *part* appears for the *first* time) added; and the whole volume is enriched by every thing which can render it most acceptable to a critical student. The preface is full of learned information. SCHUTZ reprinted it at Halle in 1772, 8vo. with a very copious index. This has been again reprinted at Halle in 1821, 8vo. But it has been both improved and enlarged in the reprint at *Leyden* 1802, 4to.: a volume, on all accounts, deserving of strong recommendation.

BURGESII. Lond. 1809. 12mo. Gr.

With a few Latin notes at the end. This edition is dedicated to the memory of Porson. It is small in size, but gave rise to some critical notices in the *Classical Journal*, (vol. i. p. 129; 314,) which are well worth consulting. The former notice has in it a collation of the *Codex Harleianus* 6300; and the latter was written in reply to a notice of this edition in the *Quarterly Review*, No. V.

VII. MEDEA.

TILETANUS. Paris. 1545. 12mo. Gr.

Cum Scholiis. A rare little volume; of which it is not easy to find a copy in good condition at the present day.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1567. 12mo.

In the *selection* of Greek Plays, of this date, published by H. Stephen: with the prose version of Camillus, and the me-

trical one of Buchanan.* The same Greek text and metrical version were reprinted at *Strasbourg* the following year; and by Rumpius at Hamburg in 1620, 8vo.

PIERSII. Cantab. 1703. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the PHŒNISSÆ: of which some part of the Scholia are said to be printed for the first time. Various readings, notes, and a copious Index, together with a life of the Dramatist written by the editor, form no unacceptable accompaniments, of this elegantly printed volume. There is a copy in the public library at Dresden with MS. notes. The copies on LARGE PAPER are very rare and in considerable estimation.

BUCHANANI. Edinb. 1722. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the PHŒNISSÆ. The printer was the learned Ruddiman. It should seem that Ruddiman printed the Medea with the ALCESTIS, accompanied also by the metrical version of Buchanan, in the same year. They are both desirable volumes; as well on the score of accuracy as of rarity.

Brunck published an edition of the Medea, with three plays of Æschylus, and the Antigone of Sophocles, in 1779, 8vo. With critical notes.

For PORSON'S edition, see page 535 ante. And consult some admirable annotations of the late Dr. Elmsley, upon the same edition, which occupy the first 43 pages of the second volume of the *Museum Criticum*.

* Harles has a notice, from the MS. of Fabricius, of the calumnies of certain malevolent critics, who had indirectly accused Buchanan of having stolen this elegant and faithful version from a certain library. But if he had done so (says Fabricius) he must have stolen all the other elegant metrical versions, including that of Alcestis—of which he was the undoubted author.

ELMSLEII. Oxon. 1818. 8vo. Gr.

The acumen and taste displayed in the annotations just mentioned, would be considered a sufficient test of the talents of the editor for the successful execution of the task which he has here undertaken. Of ALL the editions of the Medea, the present, for a choice text, and more especially for copiousness of annotation, is by far the most estimable and popular. The helps, in point of collation of MSS. are very considerable. Five MSS. at Rome, one at Florence, the vellum and paper copies of the first edition by Lascaris, four MSS. at Paris with several printed editions, filled more or less with MS. notes and collations of MSS., were examined by the editor. In his brief address to the reader, p. 4, Dr. Elmsley mentions some valuable assistance which he derived from sources which Porson had no opportunity of exploring; and from others which he neglected to examine. From the notes, which occupy four-fifths of the volume, it should seem that there was hardly an edition of this play, which Dr. Elmsley failed to consult. A collation of the Aldine edition was at the foot of the text. An Index Græcus and Index Latinus close this incomparably executed volume.

LENTINGII. Zutphaniæ. 1819. 8vo. Gr.

Lenting has availed himself of the advantages held out by previous editors, and by a collation of several MSS. chiefly at Leyden. In this labour (for he admits that he had not himself time to examine the four MSS. leisurely) he was assisted by Wyttenbach, who also supplied him with Vossius's collation of the Florentine MS. in Canter's edition, mentioned at page 528 ante. Of Dr. Elmsley's learned labours, he appears to have had no knowledge. Upon Musgrave and Valckenaer the highest encomiums are paid; while Brunck is indirectly declared to have done rather harm than good to the text of this play. The notes, which occupy two-thirds of the volume, are in general apposite and brief.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1822. 8vo. Gr.

A reprint of Dr. Elmsley's edition, with about 90 pages of Hermann's annotations, including his remarks on Dr. E.'s notices of himself in the *Classical Journal*.*

VIII. HIPPOLYTUS.†

MUSGRAVII. Oxon. 1756. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent edition: the result of a careful collation of some MSS. in the royal library at Paris: but, since the editorial labours of Valckenaer and Professor Monk, well nigh superseded in the estimation of critics.

VALCKNAERI. Lug. Bat. 1768. 4to. Gr. et Lat.
———. Lipsiæ. 1823. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.
———. Lug. Bat. 1823. 4to.

The reputation gained by Valckenaer in his edition of the PHŒNISSÆ (see p. 545 ante) was more than sustained in the present edition of the Hippolytus. It placed him almost at

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* It may not be irrelevant to add Hermann's summary of the critical character of Dr. E. "Est enim P. ELMSLEIUS, si quis alius, vir natus augendæ accuratiori Græcæ linguæ cognitioni, ut cuius eximia ac plane singularis in pervestigandis rebus grammaticis diligentia regatur præclaro ingenio, mente ab auctoritatibus libera, animo veri amantissimo, neque aut superbia, aut gloriæ studio, aut obtrectandi cupididate præpedito. His ille virtutibus id est consequutus, ut, quum doctrinæ ejus maximi facienda sit, non minus ipse sit amandus atque venerandus. Ea autem maxima est et non interitura laus, non UTILEM tantum, sed etiam BONUM VIRUM esse." p. 407.

† Of EARLY editions of this play, I know of none before the year 1582, when it was published at Wittenberg in 8vo. Gr.: according to Harles: who however notices a Gr. and Lat. edition, with the Hippolytus of Seneca, without year or place, in 8vo.: with various readings and conjectures in the margin: and with certain evidence of being published before the year 1600. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* ii. 269.

the head of the best commentators of Euripides at the time living. It is a perfect specimen of careful research, acute emendation, and copious illustration. It was preceded (1767, 4to.) by a "*Diatribe in Euripidis Perditorum Dramatum Reliquias*," by the same author:* and whoever is in possession of these three quarto volumes (of which I observe a fine copy marked at 2*l.* 8*s.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue of 1824) will have wherewithal to be highly gratified upon the subject-matter discussed. In the year 1823, the *Hippolytus* was reprinted at Leipsic, both on writing and on vellum, as well as common, paper: and in 1824, the *Diatribe* was also reprinted in a similar manner. These are companions to the reprint of the *Phœnissæ* at Leipsic also in the year 1824.

EGERTONI. Oxon. 1786. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This magnificent edition contains the scholia, and the entire notes of Valckenaer; with some select ones of other learned editors; and of Barnes and Musgrave, chiefly in the first act. There are also annotations by the editor himself: which, however, from the authority (*Critical Review*) referred to by Mr. Moss, do not appear to be very pertinent or useful. Only a few copies were printed. Since the publication of this edition, the editor (according to Mr. Moss) has since published XIV. numbers of Addenda and Corrigenda.

MONKII. Cantab. 1811. 8vo. Gr.

An excellent edition; on which an able criticism appeared in the Quarterly Review: and of which the critical emendations are frequently embodied in the annotations of Matthæi:

* In the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, (1824,) no. 3279, there is a copy of Valckenaer's Hippolytus of 1768, with some MS. notes by Wyttenbach: valued at 1*l.* 1*s.*

see the 7th volume of his edition of Euripides. This edition has been reprinted more than once at Cambridge, in an improved state, with some suggestions of Messrs. Elmsley and Tate. It has also appeared abroad at Leipsic, in 1821, 8vo.

IX. Alcestis.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 1619. 4to. Gr.

Dr. Harwood remarks that his friend Mr. Wodhull (a gentleman, I may be allowed to add, of great scholastic and critical attainments, and possessing a very general knowledge of books)* made a singular discovery in respect to the "dramatis personæ" of this edition; "a circumstance," says Dr. Harwood, "which shews the indispensable propriety of procuring the *ancient editions*, that have in various places and by various scholars been separately published."

KALTWASSERI. Gothæ. 1776. Gr. et Lat.

With the scholia and Latin version of Buchanan. An excellent, and now somewhat uncommon, edition.

KUINOELI. Lipsiæ. 1789. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A good edition: with a selection of notes from previous editors, and a few of the author's own. It is of small price.

WAGNERI. Lipsiæ. 1800. 8vo. Gr.

An edition, in many respects, superior to the preceding. Wagner was an able and erudite scholar. It was reprinted at Oxford in 1806: for the use of Westminster school. Dr. Elmsley, as intimated by Mr. Moss, is supposed to have been the editor of it.

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* So—in the last edition of this work: since which Mr. Wodhull has ceased to live. Some account of him, with his portrait, will be found in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. iii. 363-5.

MONKII. Cantab. 1816. 8vo. Gr.

Typis Academicis: the most critical as well as beautifully printed of all the editions of this play; and the frequency of its reimpressions abroad is the best test of its popularity. It is accompanied by the metrical version of Buchanan. An excellent review of it appeared in the *Quarterly*. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

WUESTERMANNI. Gothæ. 1823. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A reimpression of the text of Professor Monk, with the notes of that editor and his own. Like Lentingius (in his edition of the *Medea*, see p. 547 ante,) Wuestermann is anxious to make known the advantages derived to his edition from an actual inspection of the Florentine MS. and from the collation of the vellum and paper copies (at Dresden and Leipsic) of the editio princeps of this work, mentioned at p. 524 ante. Where this editor differs from Dr. Monk, he specifies such difference; and his own notes (not few or trifling) are designated by the letter W. Upon the whole, this is doubtless a very valuable edition. There are copies, I believe, on vellum paper.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1824. 8vo. Gr.

The notes of Hermann are copious; but the text is that of MONK, with select notes, chiefly from that distinguished editor. The ordinary paper is rather a repulsive book.

X. ANDROMACHE.

ROSCIUS. Louan. 1537. 4to. Gr.

With the poem of D. Pyrrus, "*de Remediis adversus Fortunæ impetus.*" Of this rare book, I know nothing but from the indication of Fabricius: *Bibl. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 270.

RUMPII. HAMB. 1619. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the metrical version of Septimius Florent. Very scarce.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1779. 8vo. Gr.

With the *Electra of Sophocles.* The preface is by the learned Schweighæuser, and the notes, chiefly critical, by Brunck. An excellent edition.

*** The late Dr. ELMSLEY had employed himself, (the last, I believe, of his truly valuable classical labours) in superintending the reprint of the text of Andromache, from that given by Matthiæ. This was nearly finished; but his own additions were not put to paper.

XI. SUPPLICES MULIERES.

MARKLANDI. Lond. 1763. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains a very valuable grammatical treatise "*De Græcorum declinatione imparisyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia.*" It was printed and published at the expense of Markland's friend, Dr. HEBERDEN. The correction of the press, in the absence of Markland (who was indisposed in the country), was undertaken by the famous JORTIN. The advertisement prefixed to the edition speaks handsomely of Jortin.

Only 250 copies were printed, according to a MS. note of Markland, found in one of his books. In this note Markland speaks in desponding terms of the little encouragement given at *that* time to classical learning. This valuable volume came out without Markland's name: and the grammatical treatise was first published in 1761, of which only 40 copies were printed for distribution among the author's friends. A good copy of this edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

EJUSDEM. Lond. 1775. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In this edition, which was printed for the use of Eton school, the notes are subjoined to the text, and the expla-

nation of parallel passages from Greek and Latin writers is omitted. It has the valuable grammatical treatise, of which the title is given in the preceding article.

———. Oxon. 1811. 4to. Gr.

With the *Two Iphigeniæ*: see post.

———. Lipsiæ. 1822. 8vo. Gr.

With the same: see post.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1811. 8vo. Gr.

For an excellent account of this edition, which is considered superior to the Hercules Furens by the same editor, consult the *Classical Journal*, no. XVI. p. 417: no. XVII. p. 49.

XII. IPHIGENIA IN AULIDE and IN TAURIS.

RUMPII. Hamb. 1618. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The *first* Iphigenia only: with the metrical version of Erasmus, which, it seems, was published at London as early as 1519. Of this edition, I never saw a copy.

MARKLANDI. Lond. 1771. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by the famous W. Bowyer. The reputation gained by the editor from his Supplices, was not diminished by the present less elaborate publication of the two Iphigeniæ.*

* Markland always intended the book to appear as a posthumous work. In a letter to Bowyer, dated Jan. 28, 1768, he says, "please to let Dr. Heberden know, that, if agreeable to him, I should wish to make this a posthumous work; and on that supposition, leave a written dedication to him, as if I was a dead man." He had once condemned the notes to the flames. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*,

Markland had the collation of three MSS. at Paris, and of one at Oxford. The text is that of Barnes, with the [illegible] possible variations. *Thespiades.* The preface is by the value of Markland, æuser, and the notes, chiefly critical, by Iphigeniæ An excellent edition.

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EJUSDEM. Lond. 1775. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In this edition, which was printed for the use of Eton school, the notes are subjoined to the text, and the expla-

aliquot Auctorum, five letters from Markland to D'Orville is omitted:—copied from the originals in the Bodleian library. the title is given in the preceding ...tered but (from a presump- ...kland are given;

———. Oxon. 1811. 4to. Gr. ...third part ...editor ...f

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The *first* Iphigenia only: with the metrical version of Erasmus, which, it seems, was published at London as early as 1519. Of this edition, I never saw a copy.

MARKLANDI. Lond. 1771. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by the famous W. Bowyer. The reputation gained by the editor from his Supplices, was not diminished by the present less elaborate publication of the two Iphigeniæ.*

* Markland always intended the book to appear as a posthumous work. In a letter to Bowyer, dated Jan. 28, 1768, he says, "please to let Dr. Heberden know, that, if agreeable to him, I should wish to make this a posthumous work; and on that supposition, leave a written dedication to him, as if I was a dead man." He had once condemned the notes to the flames. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*,

The preface is short but to the point. Illness and official occupations had delayed the publication three years. In consequence, the reader is requested to forgive the want of uniform "facility and dexterity of editorship:" the will of the editor being always prone to do the best. There is a tolerably copious index of Greek words. In the whole, 347 pages: besides the dissertation.

XIII. Cyclops.

HOEPFNERI. Lipsiæ. 1789. 8vo. Gr.

The preface shews the uncommon pains taken by the editor: and the notes occupy four-fifths of the volume. Almost every editor and commentator is mentioned by Hoepfner:* and his eulogy of Beck (pref. p. xi.) is almost unbounded. The purchaser should see that 15 pages of Addenda and Corrigenda are found on the conclusion of the Index of Greek words, at p. 280. This is doubtless the best edition extant of the Cyclops.

XIV. Bacchæ.

ELMSLEII.† Oxon. 1821. 8vo. Gr.

A careful perusal of the preface will convince the most fastidious of the superiority of this edition to all its precursors.

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* In his preface, he notices several previous editions; and among them one by Rumpius published at Hamb. in 1618, 8vo. Gr. bound with a Latin version, and with a few Greek epigrams, from the Anthology, of the date of 1653.

† Brunck published an edition with the *Hecuba*, *Phœnissæ*, and *Hippolytus*, at Strasbourg, in 1780; see page 543, ante. But as the testimony of Dr. Elmsley must be considered of authority, it appears that, in the text of the Bacchæ, greater laxity and inaccuracy were manifested than became an editor who contemplated an edition of Euripides. See the note at page 7, of Dr. Elmsley's edition.

The critical acumen of the editor has been both strengthened and confirmed by an inspection of MSS. in Italy and at Paris, of which no such previous examination had been made. If other testimonies were wanting of the popularity of this edition on the continent, as well as in our own country, let the eulogy of Hermann be adduced in confirmation of it.* Of the difficulties in settling the text of this play, the editor, (præf. p. 10) not less than his predecessors, seems to have been abundantly sensible: and if that text be to be found *any where* in a comparatively pure state, it is in *this edition.* But the additions in the form of collation and annotation, are neither few nor unimportant. The notes are uniformly beneath the text; eight pages of addenda et corrigenda follow the conclusion of the text: next, six pages of collation of the Aldine edition; and three of a brief biography of the poet, in Greek, published for the first time from a MS. in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

Hermanni. Lipsiæ. 1823. 12mo. Gr.

Two motives appear to have induced the editor to bring forward this edition: first, to exhibit as correct a text as he was able, of one of the most corrupted texts of the author; and secondly, to support any deviation from the usually received text by apposite illustration and authority. The copiousness of Dr. Elmsley's annotations have obliged him to compress his own. There is however a very interesting preface of LV. pages. It is a very neatly printed volume, and at small price.

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* At page V, of his edition of the Bacchæ, (vide supra) it should seem that the reprint of Dr. Elmsley's edition was absolutely *thumbed* by the Leipsic students. — "eaque editio ut in Britannia, ita in Germania, præsertim ex quo Lipsiæ repetita est, omnium manibus *teratur*," &c.

XV. Troades.

Libertus. Paris. 1622. 4to. Gr.

All the editions of the separately printed plays of Euripides, by Libert, are scarce, and the present is evidently of the number.

Melanchthoni. Argent. 1578. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The version, which is very literal, is Melanchthon's. A book of uncommon occurrence.

Burgesii. Cantab. 1807. 8vo. Gr.

Perhaps there never was a publication which evinced such uncommon promise of future celebrity, as the present: the performance of an editor who had scarcely turned his nineteenth year! Setting aside the different opinions which have been pronounced* on the comparative merits of this edition, it is sufficient both for Mr. Burges and the public, to rest contented with the decisive and commendatory notice of Dr. Elmsley, in the preface to his edition of the Bacchæ.† The aids held forth to the editor have arisen from MSS. and conjectural emendation; and in an appendix is given us, according to the title, the ancient and true order of what is called the monostrophic metre of Euripides. This edition, which Seidler does not appear

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* *Quarterly Review*, no. V. p. 167. *Classical Journal*, vol. i. p. 314, &c.

† It seems that Mr. Burges had promised to give an edition of this very play; but had abandoned his intention. Upon which Dr. Elmsley writes thus: Editionem hujus fabulæ promiserat vir ingenio, doctrina, et Græcarum Literarum amore vix cuiquam secundus, Georgius Burges, qui in Troadum Editione, quam pæne puer instituit, talem de se spem excitavit, qualem, mea sententia, nemo ante eum huic studiorum generi addictus adolescentulus. Is, si in Baccharum edendarum proposito perstitisset, ego manum abstinuissem, et ad alium aliquem laborem literarum me contulissem, &c." Præf. p. 10.

to have met with, (from the preface to this play, as forming the 1st vol. of his edition of the works of Euripides) is now common. There are copies on LARGE PAPER, which were printed for presents—and of these, M. Renouard possesses the copy which the editor had given to Porson.

XVI. HERACLIDÆ.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 1627. 4to. Gr.

The first separately printed edition of this Play; and of uncommon occurrence.

ELMSLEII. Oxon. 1813. 8vo. Gr.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1821. 8vo. Gr.

An edition, so superior in all respects to every preceding one, as to want scarcely any intimation of its contents and character. The notes occupy more than half the book. Whatever appeared to the editor to be valuable in the annotations of Brodæus, Barnes, Heath, and Musgrave, is faithfully collected and inserted in the body of his own: but he trusts the manes of those learned men will not "brook it ill" if he have passed over in silence their least happy conjectures, and condensed their exuberances even when founded on correct data. The aid derived from collations of MSS. is briefly but forcibly stated in the preface. The readings of the Aldine edition are given at the bottom of the page: from which it appears that Aldus's text in the Heraclidæ "is purer than in most of the other plays of Euripides: and of the improvements which that text has received during three hundred years, a large proportion are those of the EDITOR HIMSELF." See the *Museum Criticum*, p. 135, for a brief but excellent notice of this valuable volume. It is now exceedingly scarce.

The publication at Leipsic is a mere reprint, executed, as usual, on very indifferent paper.

XVII. Ion.

Hulsemanni. Lipsiæ. 1801. 8vo. Gr.

"*Ad optimas Editiones Criticorum multorum Notationes, et Metricorum Observationes*, recognitus; *Commentario perpetuo, Prologomenis et indicibus illustratis.*" So speaks the title-page, and whoever reads the prolegomena, or *Commentatio Euripidea* (of between thirty and forty pages) to say nothing of the *Commentarius perpetuus*, (of 100 pages) will at least be convinced that the editor has spared no pains in an effort to render this volume in all respects a truly valuable performance; and we may pardon the warmth and enthusiasm of his attachment towards this play, (which betrays itself not only in his dedication, but in his address to the reader) from the pains bestowed in the preparation of his materials. Among the names which adorn his annotations, the English reader will see with pleasure those of Joddrell,* Milton, and Markland. There is a copious "*Index Rerum et Græcitatis*" It is a pity that this edition is printed on paper so wretched, as almost to defy perusal.

XVIII. Electra.†

Victorii. Romæ. 1545. 4to. Gr.

Editio Princeps. Clement was probably the first bibliographer who gave an account of this edition, by an extract from the preface, which appeared in a note at p. 167, vol. viii. of his *Bibl. Curieuse*, &c. It was so rare, as to have escaped Maittaire and Fabricius; whose notices of it prove that the volume had never been submitted to their inspection. But

* Whose *Annotations on the Bacchæ and Ion of Euripides* were published in 1781, 8vo. 2 vols.: a work in deservedly high repute, even with our continental neighbours.

† Of the Rhesus I find no separately printed edition in the *Bibl. Græca* of Fabricius.

when Mr. Beloe (as cited by Mr. Moss) supposes that "there are not many Editiones Principes which can enter into competition with the present," he probably overrates its scarcity. Dr. Askew's copy (as noticed in the previous edition of this work) was sold for 1*l.* 12*s.* The copy in the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes produced the sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is in the British Museum, Bodleian library, and in the libraries of most of our principal collectors.

———. Oxon. 1806. 8vo. Gr.

The late Dr. Elmsley was the reputed editor of this volume; of which the various readings and few notes were only intended to render it a more popular vehicle of instruction. This book is now scarce.

ROBINSONI. Cantab. 1822. Gr.

The title implies that this edition, doubtless the most critical and elaborate of any hitherto published, is put forth "for the use of younger students." A notice of it appeared in the *Cambridge Quarterly Review*; from which it may be inferred that the reader will find, in the selections, the little that is valuable in Barnes; illustrations adapted to the text from Dr. Monk and others; and a portion of useful matter from Seidler, whose edition Mr. Robinson has followed in his arrangement of the choral odes. It is, like all the Greek plays recently put forth at the Cambridge press, beautifully and accurately printed.

*** Such is the account of the editions of EURIPIDES, in the collectively, and separately, published works of that highly popular aud instructive dramatist. I stand in need of much indulgence, for perhaps almost inevitable errors of commission and omission; for although, compared with previously published notices of these editions, this account is much more

full and complete, yet, from the very circumstances of the number and popularity of the plays of Euripides, all attempts to chronicle them with that exactitude which their importance may seem to demand, must of necessity, be attended with nearly insuperable difficulties: unless more space were allotted to the task than the nature of this work affords.

END OF VOL I.

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